"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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THE WEATHER.

Fair; warmer; southerly winds.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market bouyant.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 87¾c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 37½c; cash cotton, 6 3-16c.

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Many members of the provisional regiments of the National Guard have left their commands to take service in the regiments being formed for work at the front, and officers say that an inspection will show a great falling off in the regiments. The One Hundred and Seventy-first has barely 250 men left out of 976, and other commands have suffered accordingly.

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LEGISLATURE.—In the Legislature yesterday the Metropolitan District Elections bill was passed by the Senate by a strict party vote, 31 to 13. The Assembly unanimously passed the bill appropriating $500,000 for war purposes. The sub-committee of the Senate Judiciary Committee reported a bill providing for canvassing the vote of soldiers in the field.

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Col. Joseph Stevens recently purchased a Rubens painting and one by Sydney Cooper, the first valued at fully $10,000 and the other at over $1,000, from a pawnbroker for $16.

There was much jubilation in this city over the fall of Santiago. Officers at the Army Building and others expressed their delight and told what they thought would be the result of the victory.

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Howard Gould and his friends secured absolute control of the Tubular Dispatch Company. They expect to develop a big commercial system. Mr. Gould succeeded John E. Milholland as President.

The charges of William D. Sloane that watchers at the docks affronted him while his effects were being inspected are being investigated by Surveyor Croft. The Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade denies his allegation and has sent an affidavit to Washington, presenting its side of the case.

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A suit for the construction of the will of John G. Butler has been begun by the executor.

The Rapid Transit Commissioners met and listened to suggestions made by representatives of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad.

Jane Jones, last of three sisters who gave the combined savings of a lifetime, $30,000, to the Park Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, died of alcoholism. A niece, it is said, will try to recover the money.

Arthur Von Briesen, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Union, issued a statement to the voters of New York inviting co-operation toward organizing public opinion in protest against the proposed elections legislation.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
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Real Estate.—Page 10.
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FRENCH GUNBOAT HALTED.

Tried to Enter Guantanamo Harbor Without Permission, and the Marblehead Fired Across Her Bows.

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GUANTANAMO BAY, July 14.—A French gunboat of about 2,000 tons displacement attempted to come into the harbor about dusk to-night without permission and met with a surprise party.

The cruiser Marblehead fired a blank shot as the gunboat came into the entrance to the harbor, but no attention was paid to this, and a shot from a six-pounder was sent across her bow. This, too, was disregarded, the gunboat coming along under full steam.

For a few minutes it looked as if a row was possible. The trumpets on the Marblehead rang out a call to quarters, and another shot was sent across the French gunboat's bows, this time in uncomfortable proximity. That warning was sufficient, however, and the Frenchman stopped with extreme suddenness.

It is against naval custom for a war vessel of one nation to enter a port which vessels of another nation are blockading unless permission is given. The Captain of the French gunboat was either in ignorance of the American occupation or chose to disregard it until forcibly reminded of the fact by Commander McCalla.

The gunboat was allowed to anchor in the lower harbor for the night.

LANDING AT CIENFUEGOS?

Spanish Dispatch Says 3,000 Americans Disembarked Under Cover of the Montgomery's Guns.

LONDON, July 15.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"A dispatch from Havana to El Imparcial says that 3,000 Americans have landed near Cienfuegos under cover of the guns of the United States cruiser Montgomery. El Correo doubts the truth of this report, but the Government has no news upon the subject."

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

An area of high pressure is central on the Middle Atlantic Coast and covers the central valleys and the lake regions. The pressure is low in the Rocky Mountain districts. The barometer has fallen in New England, the lake regions, and the Rocky Mountain districts.

The temperature is higher in all districts east of the Mississippi River and in the northern Rocky Mountain plateau. Showers have occurred in the Atlantic and East Gulf States and the Ohio Valley, also in Southern Rocky Mountain districts.

Threatening weather, with showers, is indicated for to-day in the East Gulf States, the Ohio Valley, and in the interior of the Middle Atlantic States. The weather will be fair in all other districts. The temperature will rise generally east of the Mississippi River.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		Times.
	1897.	1898.	1898.
3 A. M.	68	67	69
6 A. M.	69	67	70
9 A. M.	73	70	74
12 M	78	77	82
4 P. M.	78	79	82
6 P. M.	68	78	80
9 P. M.	71	74	77
12 P. M.	68	73	76

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	76¾
Weather Bureau	72
Corresponding date, 1897	72
Corresponding date for last 20 years	74

The maximum temperature yesterday was 83° at 1:30 P. M., and the minimum 66° at 5 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 85 per cent., and at 8 P. M. 68 per cent.

SANTIAGO OURS WITHOUT A FIGHT

Toral Gave Up the City at 3 P. M. Yesterday.

BIG SLICE OF CUBA WITH IT

All Territory East of Aseradero and Sagua Surrendered.

THE GARRISONS ARE INCLUDED

Entire Fourth Corps of Spanish Army Thus Lays Down its Arms.

TROOPS TO GO TO SPAIN

Will Probably Be Repatriated on Vessels of Neutral Powers, Spain to Eventually Pay the Cost.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Santiago surrendered at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The official announcement of the fact reached the President in a dispatch from a signal service official at Playa del Este to Gen. Greely.

The first intimation that the city would capitulate was made in the following dispatch to Adjt. Gen. Corbin from Gen. Shafter:

"Have just returned from interview with Gen. Toral. He agrees to surrender upon the basis of being returned to Spain.

"This proposition embraces all of Eastern Cuba, from Aseradero, on the south, to Sagua, on the north, via Palma, with practically the Fourth Army Corps.

"Commissioners meet this afternoon at 2:30 to definitely arrange the terms.

"W. R. SHAFTER, Major General."

Secretary Alger then received the following from Gen. Miles:

"Before Santiago, July 14.

"Gen. Toral formally surrendered the troops of his army—troops and division of Santiago—on the terms and understanding that his troops shall be returned to Spain. Gen. Shafter will appoint Commissioners to draw up the conditions of arrangements for carrying out the terms of surrender.

"This is very gratifying, and Gen. Shafter and the officers and men of his command are entitled to great credit for their sincerity and fortitude in overcoming the almost insuperable obstacles which they encountered. NELSON A. MILES.

"Major General of the Army."

This was followed by a cablegram to Secretary Long from Admiral Sampson, dated off Santiago, 2 P. M. It read:

"Santiago surrendered."

The news was expected. It had been looked for all day yesterday, and when another truce was arranged there was more evidence of impatience at the White House and War Department than there had been at any time since the war with Spain began. There was no doubt that surrender would be compelled in time, but considerations seemingly urgent had arisen to increase anxiety, and the President was more than thankful when the intelligence was flashed from Playa del Este that Spain's flag was to be lowered, and the Spanish host to be sent away from the east end of Cuba.

Gen. Corbin has been in the habit of remaining at the office of the Adjutant General until 12 or 1 o'clock to get the latest news from the front. Last night, as the truce had been arranged to continue until to-day, no important information was expected—at least no information concerning military operations. Other information came, but much of it was not considered available for publication.

Before Gen. Corbin made his morning visit to the White House, between 11 and 12 o'clock, it was reported by bulletins from Santiago that the Spanish General was about to surrender. Gen. Corbin gave the President and Secretary Alger official confirmation of this news.

Officials Eager for News.

When the Secretary of War and Gen. Corbin, with Secretary of the Navy Long, had conversed about the situation and had returned to their offices, Mr. Alger found his doorway crowded with officials and unofficial persons who wanted the latest and fullest information.

After the surrender had been reported as an accomplished fact, Gen. Corbin sent a request to Gen. Shafter to be informed at the earliest possible moment of the number of prisoners surrendered. Secretary Alger wanted to know what the force was against which Gen. Shafter had been pitted. Gen. Corbin desired to be informed in order to make arrangements to provide for the men whom Spain will no longer be able to take care of until they are sent home, and to be able to make arrangements to remove them from the island at the earliest possible moment.

The President was as anxious as his Secretary of War and Adjt. Gen. Corbin to get rid of the captured army in order to release the forces of the United States. The proposition to feed a great many people had been somewhat reduced in importance, but the unexpected problem of shipping back to Spain the soldiers captured with Toral was not so easily disposed of. The United States had a large number of transports employed, but they are soon to be needed to carry the Puerto Rico expedition, and there might be some objection to sending them over the Atlantic loaded with prisoners of war.

May Be Sent in Neutral Vessels.

While not decided upon this evening, the suggestion has been made that Spain may help to secure the services of neutral ships in which to ship the prisoners, the United States to guarantee payment of the bill, and Spain to be charged with the expense in the final settlement of damages arising out of the war, and to be met in the indemnity to be exacted as a condition of peace.

However this may be, the War Department, it is understood, will ask for proposals from all steamship companies which desire to compete for transporting the Spanish troops to Spain, and the most advantageous bid will be accepted.

The army and navy will read with intense interest the particulars about the surrender. Army officers want to know first just the force against which Shafter had to contend. They thirst for particulars about the number of pieces of artillery controlled by Gen. Toral, the number of Mausers and ammunition taken, the character and number of pieces mounted in the batteries at the entrance to the harbor, and the exact dangers in the way of mines that have kept the navy from entering the harbor to bombard the city from the bay.

These points will not lack interest for the navy, but, in addition to learning how much damage the guns of the navy have inflicted, naval officers are impatient to have the harbor itself as a convenience, and to understand how Cervera came to leave it when his services were most necessary. Some naval officers are already expressing the hope that it will be possible to provide a floating dock at Santiago for the repair or cleaning of naval vessels during the rest of the campaign. Unless the navy is incorrectly informed, among the articles captured ought to be found one small gunboat that has been in hiding since the Sampson fleet arrived to blockade the harbor.

The Captive Army.

Although late Spanish reports put the population of Santiago at 80,000, it is not believed that more than 60,000 people were living there, besides the soldiers, when the war broke out. The varying reports of refugees have fixed the number of troops at 10,000 to 15,000, exclusive of volunteers. Havana reports have asserted that there were 5,000. Not until to-day did the disposition of these volunteer soldiers become a question at all embarrassing.

There will be no trouble about getting the Spanish troops back to Spain. It is assumed that all of them will be glad to be sent back. The volunteers, however, do not live in Spain, and if sent there many of them will be obliged to abandon their property and homes, perhaps be separated from their families, and altogether be in a plight that they had not thought of.

There seems to be little doubt at the War Department that the refugees who recently ran out of the city to seek protection with Shafter's army will be required to return or to avoid contact with the United States troops.

Question of Feeding the Destitute.

The measures to be adopted for feeding the destitute have not yet been perfected. They will require the services of the subsistence officers of the army, and ship after ship of provisions must be sent forward to keep the supply of rations up to the moderate demand that is to be met.

With the resumption of business, a condition that the President looks forward to with rather confident expectations of success, and with attention given to the sanitation of the city, Santiago is expected to be a better city than it has been since Spain first began to fleece her island colonists.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, Guantanamo Bay, July 14—8 P. M.—Gen. Toral, commanding the Spanish forces in Santiago de Cuba, this morning sent a communication to Gen. Shafter, indicating his willingness to accept the terms of surrender proposed yesterday, and asking the American commander to appoint Commissioners to meet the Spanish Commissioners to arrange to send the Spanish troops back to Spain.

This will be promptly done.

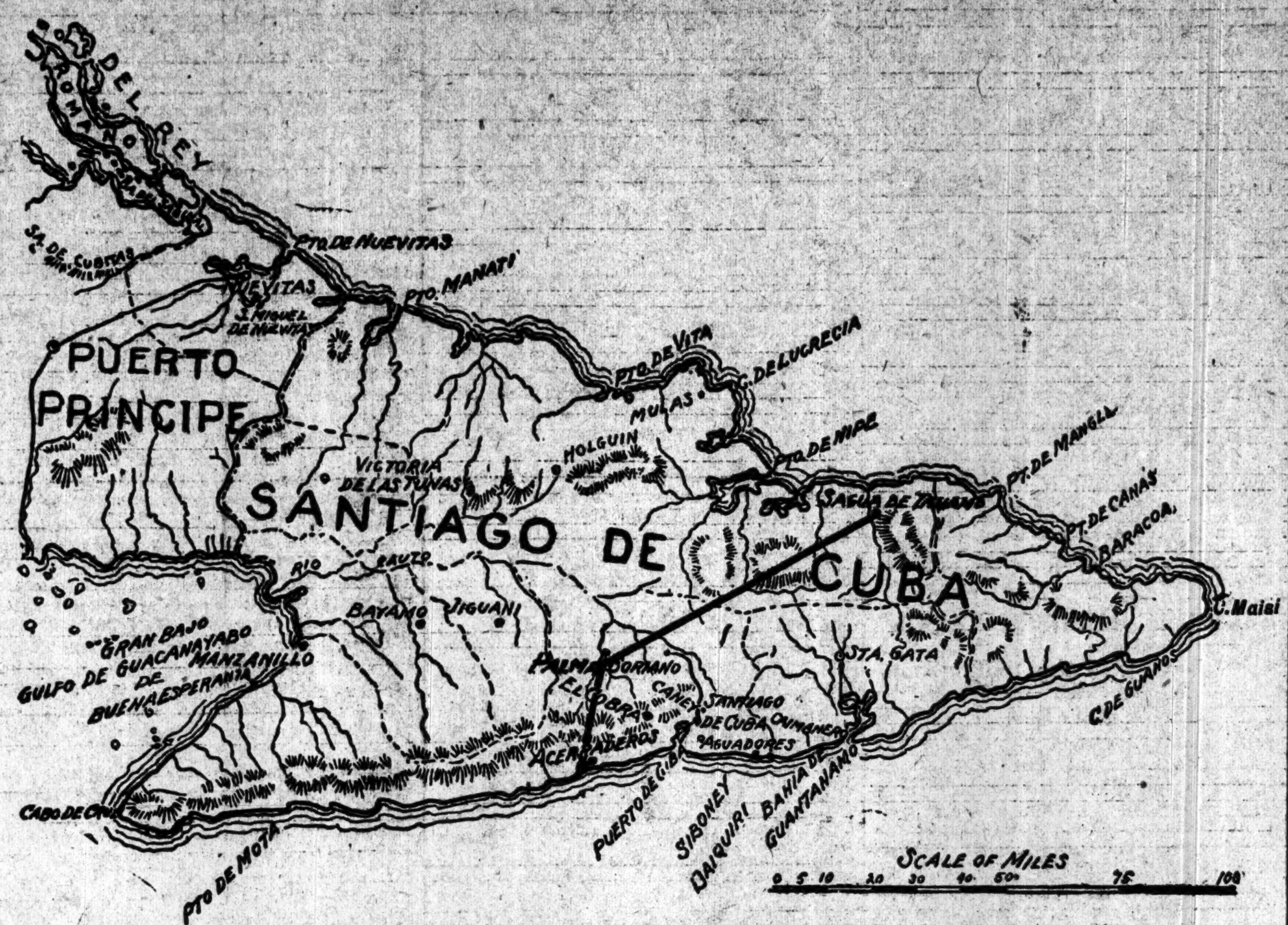
The surrender of Gen. Toral not only means the fall of Santiago, but by the terms of surrender the whole eastern end of the island falls into the hands of the United States without firing a shot.

The surrender is to include all the Spanish troops, at Santiago, Guantanamo, Caimanera, and Sagua, composing the Fourth Corps of the Spanish Army.

The portion of the Province of Santiago de Cuba that lies east of the line from Sagua, via Las Palmas, to Aserraderos, is surrendered to the United States.

MAP SHOWING TERRITORY IN CUBA SURRENDERED TO THIS COUNTRY.

EVERYTHING TO THE RIGHT OF THE HEAVY LINE IS COVERED BY THE SURRENDER.



NO DETAILS OF SURRENDER.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—There was considerable disappointment in Administration circles because no details concerning the surrender of Santiago were received. Secretary Alger and Secretary Wilson remained with the President until 1:10, and when they left said that not a word had been received during the evening.

During the evening numerous telegrams were received from different parts of the country congratulating the President upon the success of the operations at Santiago, some of them stating that bonfires were blazing in celebration of the news.

THE SURRENDERED TERRITORY

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The territory surrendered to us by Gen. Toral makes about 5,000 square miles. Major Hopkins, the military aide to Secretary Alger, this afternoon had spread before him a huge map of Cuba showing the surrendered zone turned over to the American troops. The line begins at Aseradero, about fifteen miles west of Santiago Harbor, and then runs due north about twenty-five miles to Palmo Soriano.

Had the line continued due north it would have passed west of Holguin, thus taking the Spanish garrison at that point. Evidently Gen. Toral wished to avoid the inclusion of Holguin, so the line turns abruptly to the northeast at Palmo and runs to the coast town of Boca del Sagua on the coast. The extreme length of this surrendered tract is about 110 miles, and the extreme width about 50 miles, tapering to a less width and making in all about 5,000 square miles. It is a rugged mountainous country, with very few towns of any size. Santiago, with its fine harbor, is the main point, while Guantanamo is second in importance.

Mr. H. J. Allen of Kansas City, who has just come from Santiago, was with Secretary Alger during the afternoon and gave him some interesting details as to the character of the country now surrendered to our troops. He said the country was so wild and rocky that it afforded practically no camping ground for a considerable body of troops, and in his opinion there was not a point in this sweep of country suitable as a base of operations for an army.

Except the Spanish force at Santiago Mr. Allen says there are no Spanish troops within the surrendered zone, as it has been overrun by Garcia's forces. The Spanish garrisons are at Manzanillo and Holguin, to the west of the surrendered zone. Mr. Allen says these Spanish garrisons do not exceed 6,000 men. This, he says, is Gen. Garcia's estimate.

PLENTY OF SHIPS AVAILABLE.

The likelihood of being able to bid for the transportation of the Spanish soldiers that are now prisoners at Santiago caused a flutter in the different steamship offices in this city yesterday, and some of the agents of foreign lines have already begun to figure how much or how little they can afford to carry them for.

The agents declare that the United States Government will have no trouble in securing all the neutral vessels that are wanted to transport the Spaniards from Santiago to Cadiz or some other Spanish port.

They decline, however, to say what the cost will be, because they expect to try and secure some of the business, and do not want to tell others what they can do.

There are many freight and live stock steamers that could easily be fitted up as transports, and these are the ones that will probably be used in the service.

One agent thought that $20 a head would cover the cost of transportation, but others declared that this was high, and was more than was being charged on some lines for steerage passage. The distance from Santiago to Cadiz is about 3,600 miles, and the voyage could be made in about fourteen days. The Prince Line, White Star Line, and Wilson and Furness Line have each several steamers that could be put to the service of transporting the Spaniards, and the cost on these vessels, it has been figured, would be considerably less than $20 a man.

MADRID BEFORE SURRENDER.

MADRID, July 14—8 A. M.—It is said the Government has not received a communication from Gen. Toral, the Spanish commander at Santiago de Cuba, with reference to the capitulation of that place. Such a communication, it is explained, would go to Capt. Gen. Blanco, who is competent to decide.

MADRID, July 14—(Noon.)—The Spanish Government has issued a statement saying it has cabled Capt. Gen. Blanco to order Gen. Toral, the Spanish commander at Santiago de Cuba, to resist à outrance.

BRITISH PRESS COMPLIMENTS.

Praise for American Strategy in Securing Possession of Eastern Cuba with So Little Bloodshed.

LONDON, July 15.—All of the London papers tender an ample meed of praise for the success of American strategy in securing possession of Eastern Cuba with so little bloodshed.

The Morning Post editorially congratulates the United States upon the speedy success of the operations at Santiago resulting from the admirable manner in which the naval and military forces supplemented one another.

The Daily News says that, in view of the menace of yellow fever, the fall of Santiago does not come any too soon for the American troops. It adds:

"The severely criticised strategy of President McKinley and his advisers is justified by the results. The United States Government has used its immense power with a full sense of responsibility and with a due regard for humanity. The American Generals may not be men of military genius, but they deserve the utmost credit for prudence and consideration. Gen. Shafter may be congratulated upon finishing the work before Gen. Miles had time to interfere."

The Daily Mail calls it "another astounding transformation scene," just at the moment when the American troops were embarrassed by disease, the hard conditions of the climate, and other heavy obstacles.

The Daily Chronicle warmly praises President McKinley and predicts that Havana will fall in October in the same manner.

The Times, editorially, says it supposes Gen. Toral's resources were exhausted, and whatever orders emanated from Madrid, he had no option but to surrender. Between the terms accepted and the unconditional surrender, which Gen. Shafter demanded, the difference is little more than formal. In any case, the arrangement must be a great relief to Gen. Shafter, whose troops through rains and yellow jack, must have suffered seriously.

The Daily Telegraph says:

"The terms of surrender are equivalent to marching out with the honors of war. The most sensitive military pride may well be satisfied with this tribute to the respect in which the Spanish troops are held by their foe. Thus the chief obstacle in the way of peace is removed. If the army accepts the situation, there is no reason to fear trouble from Don Carlos or from the Basque provinces."

NEGOTIATING THE SURRENDER.

The Bearing of Toral at His Meeting with Miles and Shafter Excited Their Admiration.

GEN. WHEELER'S HEADQUARTERS, Before Santiago de Cuba, July 13—4 P. M.—The truce has been extended until to-morrow noon, and negotiations looking to the surrender of Santiago are proceeding. Admiral Sampson has formally notified Gen. Shafter that he must not sign any acceptance of surrender without first consulting him. Admiral Sampson is anxious that any surrender shall include a thorough removal of all mines in the harbor and the evacuation of all forts which have fired on his ships.

Both sides have yielded somewhat. Gen. Toral, the Spanish commander, realizes the hopelessness of further resistance, and the American commander, Gen. Shafter, is inclined to reduce the harshness of the terms which he at first proposed to impose upon the enemy.

This morning it was decided to hold a personal interview with Gen. Toral. Gen. Miles and his staff, who got no further than Gen. Shafter's headquarters last night, accompanied by Gen. Shafter and his staff, rode out to the front shortly before 8 o'clock, under a flag of truce. A request for a personal interview with the Spanish commander was made and acceded to, and at about 9 o'clock Gen. Miles, Gen. Shafter, Gen. Wheeler, Gen. Gilmour, Col. Morse, Capt. Wiley, and Col. Mestre rode up, passed over our intrenchments, and went down into the valley beyond. They were met by Gen. Toral and his chief of staff under a spreading mango tree, at the bottom of the valley, about halfway between the pines. The interview that followed lasted almost an hour.

Stoical Toral's Quandary.

The situation was placed frankly before Gen. Toral, and he was offered the alternative of being sent home with his garrison or leaving Santiago Province, the only condition imposed being that he should not destroy the existing fortifications and should leave his arms behind.

This latter condition the Spanish General, who does not speak English, explained through his interpreter was impossible. He said the laws of Spain gave a General no discretion. He might abandon a place when he found it untenable, but he could not leave his arms behind without subjecting himself to the penalty of being court-martialed and shot. His Government, he said, had granted him permission to evacuate Santiago. That was all. Further than that he was powerless to go.

When Gen. Shafter explained that our reinforcements were coming up, that the city was completely surrounded, and that new batteries were being posted, Gen. Toral simply shrugged his shoulders.

"I am but a subordinate," said he, "and I obey my Government. If it be necessary, we can die at our posts."

Gen. Toral is a man of sixty years of age, with a strong, rugged face and fine, soldierly bearing. His brave words inspired a feeling of respect and admiration in the hearts of his adversaries. Nevertheless, the Spanish General's anxiety to avoid further sacrifice of life in his command was manifest, and he did not hesitate to ask for time to communicate the situation to Madrid, although he dubiously shook his head when he spoke of the probable response.

During the course of an interview Gen. Toral said the bombardment of Sunday and Monday had done little damage. He admitted the shells from the guns of the fleet had destroyed four houses, but he asserted that only half a dozen soldiers of the garrison had been injured. He also volunteered the information, when Gen. Miles gallantly inquired after Gen. Linares's condition, that the latter would probably suffer the amputation of his left arm at the shoulder.

Gen. Miles at the interview did not attempt to assume the direction of the negotiations, but, as General of the United States Army, he vouched for the conditions Gen. Shafter offered.

American and Cuban Generals Meet.

Upon the return of our commanders to the American lines an important consultation was held at Gen. Wheeler's headquarters. Gens. Garcia and Castillo, with their staffs, had ridden around from the extreme right to see Gen. Miles. It was a notable group gathered under the protecting awning of Gen. Wheeler's tent.

Gen. Miles, in blue fatigue uniform, with the double star on his shoulders and his campaign hat encircled by a single strand of gold braid, looking the ideal soldier, sat on an empty ammunition box and formed the centre of the party.

On the right of Gen. Miles sat Gen. Shafter, and on his left was Gen. Garcia, in mud-spotted white uniform, with heavy riding boots and jingling spurs. The Cuban General wore a large, weather-worn Panama hat, and at his side was a silver-mounted machete. Gen. Garcia has a strong, swarthy face, with a deep bullet scar in his forehead. In a general way he is not unlike a Cuban edition of Gen. Miles.

Gen. Wheeler, with grizzled beard, small of stature, and in a brown campaign uniform, faced the three officers mentioned, while about them sat the aides de camp of the four Generals.

Assistant Naval Constructor Hobson, the hero of the Merrimac, who had come to headquarters with messages from Rear Admiral Sampson, was also present.

A Modest Bill of Fare.

The situation was discussed with the aid of a profusion of maps, and at the conclusion of the conference luncheon was served. It consisted of beans, hard tack, and coffee.

After their meal Gen. Miles, Gen. Shafter, and Gen. Garcia, with their staffs, rode off to inspect the position on the right flank. They all agreed that Gen. Toral was securely wedged in, and that escape was impossible. But, owing to delays and the incidental loss of life which was certain to result from an attempt to carry the town by assault, the danger to our troops from fever and disease, and, above all, the fact that the Spanish fleet was destroyed, which has been the real object of the campaign, it seemed to be the general disposition to allow Gen. Toral to evacuate Santiago. This would give us a military and naval base, permit the starving refugees to return to their homes, and would allow the immediate embarkation of the bulk of our army for the Puerto Rico campaign.

Col. Theodore Roosevelt is one of those who believe the army is threatened with a great disaster unless Gen. Toral and his troops are allowed to depart.

OUR RAIN-DRENCHED ARMY.

GEN. WHEELER'S HEADQUARTERS, BEFORE SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 13.—The rain now falls in sheets every day, drenching the soldiers, washing out the roads, and swelling the streams into torrents. In fact, our base of supplies is actually threatened by the mountain streams. Two bridges have been carried away this afternoon, after a downfall in which an inch and a half of rain fell.

The Aguadores River is impassable. The water, shoulder deep, is running like a small Niagara. A mule ambulance filled with refugees which attempted to cross the river was carried 200 yards down the stream to El Caney, where the passengers were rescued with difficulty.

Two of Gen. Randolph's batteries reached the front to-day and were posted in the centre of Gen. Lawton's Division, on the extreme right, where they can command the town beyond our lines and over the churches, hospitals, and other public buildings flying the Red Cross flag, at the eastern edge of the city.

When Gen. Miles arrived he was received with great enthusiasm all along the line and greeted with cheers on all sides. The General expressed himself as being exceedingly gratified at the strength of our position and at the character of the works thrown up. He complimented many of the commanding officers personally on the work accomplished.

To a correspondent of The Associated Press Gen. Miles said he was proud to command an army which had carried the line of hills on which our centre rests. He added that there was no prouder page in our military annals than that written on July 1.

Strength of Shafter's Force.

Eliminating the killed, wounded, and sick Gen. Shafter had under his command a force of about 21,500 men when Santiago capitulated. The original force numbered about 16,000 men. Since July 1 the corps has been reinforced by the following troops: Gen. Duffield's brigade, 2,500 men; recruits for the regular army, 950 men; First Illinois Infantry, 942 men; First District of

Continued on Page 2.

SPAIN WANTS TO KNOW OUR TERMS

Desires Peace Without Great Sacrifice.

STRENUOUS AS TO HONOR

Inordinate Demands Would Rekindle War Feeling.

OFFICIALS SAY LITTLE

No Doubt, Though, They Are Anxious to Learn the Price They Must Pay to End the War.

LONDON, July 15.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times says:

"The feeling for peace is growing daily, especially in commercial circles. The Chamber of Commerce has received telegrams in this sense from Cadiz, Vigo, and other towns. It must not be supposed, however, that the desire is for peace at any price.

"Peace with honor and without great territorial sacrifices more accurately describes the movement. Inordinate demands might easily arouse the warlike spirit of the people to such an extent that the Government would be compelled to swim with the current, regardless of consequences.

"The Government itself maintains the greatest reserve. I believe that Duke Almodover de Rio, the Foreign Minister, only desires authentic information of what the American Government intends to demand in the way of territorial concessions. There are various channels by which this might be privately ascertained without employing the good offices of any foreign Government.

"For example, it is no secret that in one or two European capitals the Spanish and American representatives have remained on friendly terms. Whatever channels it employs, the result will have great influence. It must seriously affect the attitude of the Spanish Government, because, however desirous Ministers may be to spare their country further sacrifices, there are certain concessions suggested in the American press which public opinion would not allow them to make.

"Spain's colonial empire may be diminished in area; but it must not be destroyed.

"The question of pecuniary indemnity has not yet occupied public opinion in this country. Some persons, who are supposed to be well acquainted with official and unofficial opinion in the United States, declare that President McKinley will be very moderate in his demands; but his insisting upon the unconditional surrender of the garrison of Santiago does not seem to indicate a conciliatory spirit.

"The manner in which the first advances on the part of Spain are met will have great influence on the subsequent course of events, because the Spaniards, who are themselves a most courteous people, are inordinately sensitive about matters of form, to which more practical nations are comparatively indifferent."

SPANISH MINISTERS' VIEWS.

BERLIN, July 14.—The Tageblatt's Madrid correspondent says Sagasta has declared that he is now convinced that the Americans would be defeated by the land forces of Cuba, and that the Americans know this themselves, but since Spain no longer has a fleet the Americans could starve the island without subjecting themselves to exposure to the Spanish bullets. Hence, he has resolved to bring about peace as soon as possible.

MADRID, July 14.—The Minister of the Interior, Señor Capdepon, in an interview to-day is quoted as saying that he could not deny that a portion of the Cabinet was in favor of peace. "But," he added, "peace is a very difficult problem to solve."

LONDON ADVICE TO SPAIN.

LONDON, July 15.—The Times again urges Spain to seek peace while there is still a possibility of favorable terms, since it is perfectly hopeless that any satisfactory result can come from delay after this military catastrophe at Santiago, which is only likely to be repeated elsewhere, and the longer the war continues the more difficult it must become for the United States to leave to Spain any part of her colonial possessions.

All the London papers, in referring to the surrender of Santiago, recognize that further resistance on the part of Spain is hopeless, since in all probability famine will soon compel Capt. Gen. Blanco to surrender. Therefore, they say Spain ought to profit by the pause in hostilities to sue at once for peace.

The Standard says: "If a sentiment of morbid delicacy prevents Señor Sagasta from inviting a peacemaker to step in, why should not President McKinley think it the part of conscious strength to consult the dignity of a people whom, even in their weakness, he must still respect?"

ALLEGED WHITE HOUSE TALK.

LONDON, July 15.—A special dispatch to The Times from Rome says:

"A correspondent of Il Corriere della Sera of Milan telegraphs that he was received in private audience at Washington yesterday by President McKinley, who declared himself desirous of peace, but said that in his opinion it was not for the victors to take the initiative in peace negotiations."

WATSON'S SQUADRON TO SAIL.

Preparations for Its Departure to Harry the Spanish Coast Not Affected by Peace Rumors.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Rumors were afloat this afternoon to the effect that the Spanish Government at last had made overtures in the directcion of peace, but their basis probably was the current belief that one more reverse to the Spanish arms would be sufficient to compel the Spanish Government to sue for peace, and this reverse was furnished by the surrender of Toral's army.

The Navy Department has not been affected by these rumors to the extent of relaxing any of its precautions or abandoning any of its plans, for Secretary Long stated unequivocally to-day that Commodore Watson's Eastern Squadron would certainly go to Spain as soon as it could sail.

NO INTERVENTION BY AUSTRIA.

LONDON, July 15.—A special dispatch to The Times from Vienna says that so far from Austria having intervened in behalf of Spain, it is highly improbable that she will take any independent action in the matter.

BLANCO MEETS HIS OFFICERS.

MADRID, July 14.—Gen. Blanco's conferences with his Generals and the Colonels of the volunteers at Havana yesterday have been fully reported here, and are much commented upon, although the result of the meetings and the Governmental action thereon have been kept a profound secret. The Epoca says it understands that the Spanish soldiery in Cuba decided to undeviatingly follow the Government's instructions.

WATSON ALARMS SPANIARDS.

GIBRALTAR, July 14.—Many families of Ceuta and Algeciras, fearing an American bombardment, are emigrating to Ronda and Jimera.

LONDON, July 14.—Advices received here to-day from the Canary Islands, under date of July 4, say the two Spanish torpedo boats are still at Las Palmas, and it is announced that a Spanish warship is at anchor at Teneriffe. Ships are not allowed to enter the harbor after dark, and the coast lights are extinguished. Most of the visitors have left the place.

SPAIN SUSPENDS SALARIES.

LONDON, July 15.—According to a special dispatch from Madrid the Correspondencia Militar announces that the Government has decided to suspend the payment of salaries to all civil and military servants, as the money is needed for war expenses.

Camara Bound for Carthagena.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—News was received at the Navy Department to-day that the Cadiz fleet under Admiral Camara is expected to reach Carthagena, Spain, Sunday.

French Ships Going to Tangier.

GIBRALTAR, July 14.—It is rumored that a French squadron, consisting of two battleships and three cruisers, will shortly proceed from Toulon to Tangier.

SPANISH FOURS STRONGER.

LONDON, July 14.—Spanish 4s opened at 37⅝, ½ lower than yesterday's closing price, but later reached 37 7-16.

BERLIN, July 14.—Prices on the Boerse here to-day were steady. Spanish 4s were the feature of the day's transactions. A substantial advance was made owing to bear covering. Speculators hope that the report of the presence of sickness among the American troops in Cuba will facilitate peace negotiations. American securities were dull.

FRANKFORT, July 14.—On the Boerse to-day, under the lead of Spanish 4s, foreign securities were in good demand. Americans were fairly steady.

MADRID, July 14.—Spanish 4s closed today at 67.00. Gold was quoted at 71.50.

BARCELONA, July 14.—Spanish 4s, 57.80.

ALLEGED PEACE PROPOSALS.

The news of the agreement of the United States Government to transport at its own expense to Spain the Spanish Army of Eastern Cuba gave rise yesterday to the rumor of a proposition, made unofficially from Madrid recently, to end the war. One of the terms of this offer was said to include the transportation to Spain of the entire Spanish Army in Cuba at the expense of the United States Government. The rumored offer of a settlement, it was said, was conveyed to this country by Chauncey M. Depew on his return from a tour abroad, and had been submitted by him to the Washington Government. The rumor, which contained many other startling phases, gained considerable currency in the Wall Street district. One statement was to the effect that Mr. Depew during his recent vacation abroad met, among other prominent Europeans, the leaders of the Rothschild firm in both Paris and London. During the discussion of the Hispano-American war, it is said, Mr. Depew undertook to sound the members of this well-known house, who are known to have strong influence with Spain, as to what that country would be satisfied with as an inducement for ending the war. As a final result of these conversations it was said that the bankers drew up a memorandum containing the terms upon which they declared the Madrid Government would consent to give up the struggle. The memorandum is said to have offered the freedom of Cuba under the following conditions: Spain to be allowed to retain a small coaling station at one end of the island and to keep Puerto Rico and the Philippines, the United States to transport the Spanish troops from Cuba to Spain, and finally to guarantee the Cuban debt, and Spain and the United States to pay each its own expenses incurred in the war.

It was urged in this rather startling offer that as the avowed object of the United States for declaring war was solely to free Cuba this Government certainly did not desire the possession of other Spanish territory and should not object to paying the legitimate expenses of freeing Cuba. Spain, it was contended, would be doing all that could be expected of her in giving up Cuba and paying the expenses incurred by her during the war, and she should not, therefore, be expected to bear the additional expense of bringing her troops home. As Cuba would be for many years at least under the moral if not the actual protection of the United States and would be proportionately benefited, it was contended that it was the obvious duty of the United States Government to guarantee the Cuban debt. Mr. Depew, it was said, accepted this memorandum and promised to do all in his power to secure for it at least a fair amount of consideration by President McKinley.

Before Mr. Depew arrived in this country, however, Ambassador Hay at London is said to have got wind of the negotiations between Mr. Depew and the bankers, and to have addressed a vigorous note to Washington, protesting against what he terms this rather unusual proceeding. The Ambassador is said to have intimated that if he was not to have sole charge of diplomatic negotiations at London for this country his usefulness was at an end, and as he was not sufficiently ornamental he should be called home. When Mr. Depew arrived here he is said to have presented his memorandum to the Government, but it was not received with much warmth. Now, however, that President McKinley has agreed to defray the expenses of Toral's troops to Spain, it is thought that Mr. Depew's representations may have been remembered.

Mr. Depew, when seen yesterday, denied emphatically that had presented any memorandum whatever to this Government. "I did converse with members of the Rothschild family both in Paris and in London," said he, "and also with many other prominent men. I discussed the war with them, the conversation bearing principally on the two questions—what we wanted and what we would be satisfied with. The conversations were in no way public, and I do not feel at liberty to state what representations were made. I brought no memorandum back with me for presentation to the Government, however, and presented none. The story as circulated is a tissue of baseless fabrications."

When asked whether any of the terms as embodied in the alleged propositions made to him by the Rothschilds met with his approval, Mr. Depew dismissed the whole question with, "Stuff and nonsense."

Guatemala Fears No Uprising.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Senor Lazo Arriaga, the Guatemalan Minister, authorizes the statements that a political crisis and revolution exists in Guatemala. The Minister says that there is no truth in these statements, and that peace prevails in his country.

JOY OVER THE WAR NEWS

Scenes of Jubilation When the Surrender of Santiago Was Announced.

IDEAS AS TO THE EFFECT

Views of Officers at the Army Building—Cubans at the Junta Delighted at the Victory—Enthusiasm at the Races.

The people in the busy streets in the heart of the city's down-town section were startled shortly before 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon by the shrill, high voice of an energetic young purveyor of newspapers, who cried, "Santi—ago Surrender!" His cry was followed by a rapid succession of the competitive warbles of an army of newsboys, and in a few seconds they were spreading to all quarters of the little world in which their vocation is pursued with the news of Toral's capitulation.

The extras on which the young merchants based their startling assertions were right for once, at least, and the public, forgetting the long series of deceptive headlines of which the war has been so productive, bought the extras to read the good news.

A feeling of jubilance was of course the first outcome of the news, and became rapidly manifest before bulletin boards, on the streets, in office-building corridors, and in up-town hotel lobbies, just as the news spread. And on hundreds of lips the succeeding words rose in short order: "It's the beginning of the end." The dread of yellow fever began to go by the board as the import of the news was felt, and the prospect of getting our Yankee fighters up on high ground suited to their health and comfort was reckoned among the things to be thankful for.

The news was distinctly a surprise, though reason might have led some to its prediction. About an hour before it came out a down-town house that sends current news to many of the brokers' offices below Pine Street circulated the dispatch that evening papers later printed, saying that Madrid had told Blanco to tell Toral to resist to the death. Hard-headed dealers in stocks and margins turned away with a muttered "Humph!" for Spanish obstinacy and pride! An hour before some breathless office boy who had been down in the Street burst into his employer's offices again to excitedly address the stenographer with "Hey! whad'ye t'ink? Santiago's surrendered!"

The Fifth Avenue Hotel was the scene of especial jubilation that the city had been taken with no further loss of life, and it was the one topic of conversation. The Holland House was by no means filled when the news came, but extras were snapped up in a hurry, and at the Imperial the National airs were played. The feeling at the Grand was distinctively one of relief and belief that the Spaniards had done the best thing for them and for us.

The surrender was talked of considerably in the Waldorf-Astoria during the afternoon. Shortly before 11 P. M., however, a reporter strolled up to a hallboy there, and asked him what he had heard said about the fall of Santiago. "I ain't heard a word about it," he politely replied. "Has she fell?"

Joy at the Army Building.

The officers in the Army Building were delighted when they heard the news that Santiago had fallen. They had been hoping for days to hear this news, but hardly thought that the Spaniards would appreciate that they had no chance of defeating the army and navy that are in the vicinity of the surrendered town.

Col. Kimball, the Depot Quartermaster, was particularly pleased with the news. He said: "We have great reason to thank God for this work. Every mother in this city and in other cities, too, who has a boy among the hills that are about Santiago should rejoice. This news is glorious, and means the end of the war. I don't mean that the fall of Santiago will end the war, but I do mean that our army will be free from yellow fever and will be able to proceed to Puerto Rico. The fact that Santiago has fallen, with the same fate also in store for Puerto Rico, means that Spain will more quickly concede what we ask.

"The terms of the surrender are the best possible that could be made. We do not want 30,000 prisoners of war to care for in the United States. It would cost us about $8,000 a day to feed them, to say nothing of maintaining a garrison to guard them. This victory is something to be very thankful for. The fact that the commanding General was at the front, so far as the Spaniards knew, meant that the army had been reinforced, and this had the effect of bringing Gen. Toral to his senses."

Lieut. Col. Brown, Chief of the Medical Supply Department, said: "The victory was a great one, but I cannot see what else Gen. Toral could do. He would have been foolish to have tried to fight it out, as there was no hope. He was hemmed in on all sides, and could not have crossed the bay for want of transports. I believe the victory means that the army will have a great deal less to do, but I do not think Havana will surrender until forced to do so."

Col. Wells Willard of the Commissary Department said: "The victory was a great one, but it was just what I expected, for I have never believed that Gen. Toral's force in Santiago was as large as has been claimed. I believe when the prisoners are counted it will be found that there are not 10,000 men in Santiago. We can now take Puerto Rico in one month, and Havana will be taken in the Fall. The Government can send customs officers to Santiago and open the port. The insurgents could act as a sort of local police, and the troops that are stationed there would be in the hills around the city, where it is healthy. They could be well cared for. I believe that Spain must now sue for peace."

At Governors Island there was the same happy feeling, from Brig. Gen. Gillespie, the commander of the Department of the East, down to the lowest private. Gen. Gillespie declared it to be a great victory, which should have a good effect on the Spaniards at home.

Cubans Are Jubilant.

Cubans at the Junta were jubilant when news came of the fall of Santiago. One recalled that it was the one hundred and ninth anniversary of the fall of the Bastile.

Horatio S. Rubens, counsel for the Junta, said: "If the taking of Santiago is followed up by an expedition to Puerto Rico, peace must certanly soon follow. I do not think it will be necessary to take Havana. The Spaniards will see the uselessness of further resistance. As for the volunteers who have so stoutly maintained that they will never give up—they will be the first.

"The plan to send the troops back to Spain is an exceedingly ingenious one, as it will be a much cheaper course to pursue, while it will relieve us also of the vexatious care of thousands of men. I think it will be found that most of the Spanish ammunition has been destroyed.

"The Province of Santiago is the most healthful on the island, but along the coast as in all tropical countries fevers are prevalent during the rainy season. The Spanish losses from fever and disease throughout the Island of Cuba have been from 20 to 30 per cent.

"The lesson taught by Santiago to the Spaniards will undoubtedly be appreciated, since the lines of blockade may now be drawn tighter. Even without a besieging army Havana must soon be left without supplies because of her large population and because the greater part of the Spanish Army is concentrated there.

The Acquired Country.

Regarding the country which comes under the military control of the Americans by Toral's surrender, Mr. Rubens said:

"It embraces practically the Province of Santiago, excepting the ports of Manzanillo and Banes and the interior towns of Holguin, Bayamo, and Jiguani, but the last two have heretofore been abandoned by the Spaniards. We shall have besides Santiago the ports of Guantanamo, Baracoa, and Sagua de Tanamo, and the inland town of Palma Sorino. We have the richest part of the province—in fact, all of the important part, and what is in many respects the best part of the island. The American interests in that section are valued at $30,000,000. This of course includes the possessions of the Cubans who are American citizens.

"The Bethlehem Iron Works owns the railroad from Santiago to San Luis and Ponupo, where are the famous manganese iron mines, the product of which, it is interesting to note, has entered largely into the armor plate of the vessels which smashed the Spanish fleet. The Juragua Mining Company is owned by Carnegie; Ell & Co. own the Daiquiri mines. The Sigua Iron Company is owned by Americans, and among the plantations owned by them are those at the Chaldice at Juragua, the Central Plantation at Sta. Ana, owned by Auza & Escoriarza, and the Triunfo Sugar Plantation, owned by Chester Whiting of New York. This plantation is twenty-seven miles from Santiago and eight miles from the railroad station of Alto Songo.

"About half the stock of the Guantanamo Railroad is owned by Americans. Then there is the Tool Company at Baracoa and the Isabelita Manganese Mines of J. Parturondo, near Santiago. The list of American interests is, however, too long a one to give off hand."

At the New York office of the Ward Steamship Line, it was said that as soon as the conditions at Santiago were settled, the vessels of the company would resume stops at that port.

Enthusiasm at the Races.

There was unbounded enthusiasm at the Brighton Beach race track yesterday when the glad news was posted on the bulletin board. The announcement was a simple one, there being only the three words, "Santiago has surrendered," on the blackboard, but that simple announcement caused men and women to forget the object of their visit to the track.

Lander, the leader of the band, caught the spirit of enthusiasm, and his band struck up "The Star-Spangled Banner." Instantly every man within hearing doffed his hat and remained bareheaded until the selection was ended, and then when the band formed to march, hundreds of men fell in behind to follow it. Racing was forgotten for the time, and bettors and bookmakers rushed from the ring. Bookmakers' clerks and cashiers, carrying the bankrolls and sheets, left their stools in the betting ring and rushed out when once the meaning of the commotion was made known to them, and hats went sailing skyward during the march to the tune of "Yankee Doodle." Men in that throng who could win and lose fortunes on the turn of a card or the result of a sprint race without moving a muscle allowed their feelings for once to become manifest, and betrayed their joy with loud hurrahs and glad handshakes.

The bar did a better business for the next hour than it would on a holiday, and nothing less than champagne at race-track prices was good enough to drink to the victory.

BENJAMIN HARRISON TALKS.

Ex-President Says the Fall of Santiago Is a Great Event—His Views About Hawaii.

Ex-President Benjamin F. Harrison was on the third floor of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, in a room overlooking Madison Square, reading a newspaper account of the surrender of Santiago, when he was asked for his opinion of the great event. He laid down the paper and, after a moment's reflection, said:

"What I think about this great event is what naturally every American citizen thinks. It is, indeed, a great event. Our soldiers, and particularly our volunteer soldiers, are a great source of pride to this country. They fought with a dash, vim, and elan worthy of veterans. And the heroic patriotism they displayed in their wonderful series of fights is also a source of great gratification to every American citizen.

"It is a little different thing, fighting on land from what it is on the sea. Not that I wish to detract from the valor and skill of our sailors. At sea after a battle the ship is washed down and the sailors don their white, natty uniforms, and the officers go down to the cabin to well-appointed tables. On land the soldiers lie in trenches, exposed to all sorts of climatic changes, often drenched to the skin, and very often compelled to wait a long time for something to eat. It is wonderful how well our soldiers have done in the tropics. This is the first time that the American Army has operated in the tropics in such large numbers, and they have so far more than exceeded the anticipations of their countrymen."

"What do you think will be the effect of this surrender. Will it bring about peace?"

"If the Spaniard could be judged by the standard of other nations, I would say that the surrender, together with the previous successes, would tend to bring about peace. But you cannot judge the Spaniard by any standard. The Spanish Government had no option in this war. It was either a foreign war or a revolution at home. It chose the foreign war. Yet it seems to me that the Spanish Nation, impoverished and altogether broken by the reverses they have sustained, can do nothing else than sue for peace. It is, indeed, broken."

Esteem of Other Nations.

In discussing other effects, particularly the respect and esteem of other nations, President Harrison said: "I do not know that this country was ever held in any disesteem, but there is always a prestige that comes from victory at arms." President Harrison then discussed the increased esteem on the part of the world for this country at the termination of the civil war. He said: "At the close of the civil war we had an excellent navy. The march of improvements and the cessation on our part of naval construction made what ships we had a little obsolete. But we finally came to a realization of the need of a navy. We have shown that we have not only good fighting machines, but men who can aim the guns to some purpose. Our seamen are intelligent men. I think that the apprenticing of young boys to naval schools is a good thing. These boys, who are a little wild, are placed in these schools for discipline. They are not chumps, who go through a military or naval routine and know nothing above it, but, being ambitious and intelligent, rise to every emergency that presents itself. It was the presence of so many of these apprentices as sailors on board our ships that demonstrates the value of the training they got."

"Do you think that the Government should retain possession of the Philippines and other islands?"

"As to those matters I do not care to express an opinion. I would not like to discuss any matters that may become the subject of peace negotiations. I do not care to say anything that may prejudice or in any way hinder negotiations."

Annexation of Hawaii.

"What do you think about the annexation of Hawaii?"

"I have so often taken a position in this matter in my messages that nearly every one knows what my opinion is in the matter. Whatever I may say about the Sandwich Islands or whatever my opinion may be in regard to them has no bearing or relation whatever as to what my opinion is as to the retention of other territory. The Sandwich Islands I always regarded as being within the scope of the Governmental relations of this country. Not only from their geographical location, but from other reasons. The Sandwich Islands were connected with us by commerce and propinquity. The intelligent people of the islands, who are largely financially interested in the islands, have been for a long time American both in birth and sympathy. When those islands asked for an American protectorate I saw no reason why the request should not be granted. The extension of the power of this Government over Hawaii is a step in advance of civilization. The continued reign of Queen Liliuokalani meant a step backward toward barbarity, savagery, and perhaps cannibalism. It was always evident to me that the Sandwich Islands should become a part of this Government, and it seems that the war brought a realization of this home to the majority of our people.

"There is one result which the annexation of Hawaii brings about which has always been a subject of the greatest interest to me. That is the necessity for the construction of the Nicaragua Canal. While there was a need of this canal before, it now becomes imperative. I think that this canal will be built, and it will inure to the commercial advantage and prestige of the country."

Ex-President Harrison leaves to-day for the Adirondacks, where he will spend several weeks in roughing it. Gen. Harrison has some log houses constructed in the mountains, and he looks forward to a splendid outing.

Exultation at Fishkill.

FISHKILL LANDING, N. Y., July 14.—For over an hour after the news of the surrender of Santiago was received here the whistles on all the engines in the New England Yard, in the factories, and on the boats blew. The fire bells were rung continuously to-night. The town is in gala attire and there were fireworks in profusion.

Rejoicing at Camp Alger.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—When the news of the surrender of Santiago reached the camp late this afternoon enthusiasm broke loose on every hand. Parades were organized, and many regiments, headed by regimental bands, marched through the streets of the camp singing patriotic songs and shouting and cheering for the army and navy and their commanders.

MORE WOUNDED ARRIVE

The Transport Breakwater, from Santiago, Lands 140 Invalids at Fort Monroe.

NEARLY ALL WILL RECOVER

Touching Scenes That Were Witnessed on the Arrival of the City of Washington Repeated—Col. Mills's Close Call.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., July 14.—The transport Breakwater arrived at Fort Monroe this afternoon from Santiago de Cuba, bringing 140 wounded and sick soldiers. Hundreds of people stood on the pier and watched the vessel steam slowly up to the dock, and a few minutes after the Breakwater was moored the work of transferring the soldiers to the wharf was commenced.

The scenes witnessed yesterday when the City of Washington arrived were re-enacted. It was a reproduction of the same drama of pathos and enthusiasm in which sobs and cheers were mingled. The men were carried from the vessel on stretchers, some groaning on account of excruciating pain, while others were singing "The Star-Spangled Banner."

The soldiers were placed in the hospital tents, where their wounds were redressed and a change of clothing placed on them. Some of the men are seriously wounded, but the surgeons believe that, with a few exceptions, all of them will recover. It was impossible to get a list of the wounded and sick, as the surgeon in charge has not completed it.

Among those who came on the Breakwater was Col. Mills. His wife was at the wharf to receive him. The Colonel was shot in the head during the first day's engagement. The ball entered his right eye and plowed its way just under the skull to a point above the eye, where it made its exit. Col. Mills will recover.

Among the nurses at Fort Monroe are the Misses Evans, daughters of "Fighting Bob" Evans, Commander of the battleship Iowa.

Some of the officers who accompanied the wounded soldiers on the trip north give interesting accounts of the fighting around Santiago.

"I was standing near Capt. Capron and Hamilton Fish," said a Corporal, "and saw them shot down. If it had not been for the negro cavalry the Rough Riders would have been exterminated. The negroes saved that fight, and the day will come when they will receive credit for their bravery."

FUNERAL IN THE RAIN.

Soldiers Buried Under Adverse Circumstances at Miami, Fla.

MIAMI, Fla., July 14.—The funerals of Privates Breeder and Kirby of the Alabama and Texas First Regiments provided impressive spectacles for their companies last evening. The rain poured down during the time the funeral services were proceeding, and the interments were more like the burial of soldiers in an enemy's country than Christian rites over an American soldier on American soil.

The graveyard is two miles from the camp, and is the bleakest looking clearing in the vicinity, the ground being covered with rocks and palmetto brush. To obtain a sufficient depth for the disposition of a corpse it is necessary to use dynamite, but as two other graves of soldiers, seemingly the only ones in the graveyard, were close to the cavities prepared for to-day's interments, it was impossible to use a blasting explosive without tearing up the first graves, and the details sent out as sextons had to dig out the solid rocks with picks.

They had not completed their work when the first cortége with the body of the Alabama soldier arrived, and for over an hour Breeder's company and the regimental staff stood in the heavy rain while the military diggers made the grave of sufficient size.

The Chaplains who officiated were the Rev. O. P. Fitzsimmons and the Rev. A. C. Harte. "Taps" ended the pathetic ceremonies, and the troops left the place shuddering and wondering if their graves in Cuba could be any worse.

The remains of Private Tatum, who died in the division hospital yesterday, were shipped to his home, in San Antonio, Texas, for burial.

WOUNDED COMING TO NEW YORK.

Olivette Ordered to Proceed Here from Fort Monroe.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—A bulletin was posted at the War Department this afternoon as follows:

"The steamer Olivette will proceed from Fort Monroe with sick and wounded to New York, where instructions from the Surgeon General will await her, stating disposition of the sick and wounded."

More Patients Leave Siboney.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—A dispatch was received by Adjt. Gen. Corbin from Surgeon Legarde, in charge of the reserve division hospital at Siboney, Cuba, to-day, saying that the transport Seneca left there this morning. She had on board eighty-five sick and wounded soldiers.

The sick and wounded who will arrive at New York in a few days on the transport Seneca will be distributed between New York and Brooklyn hospitals, pending their recovery. One hundred are to be sent to the Marine Hospital at New York and the remainder to various places in Brooklyn.

The ambulance ship Solace, operated by the navy, is hourly expected at Fort Monroe with forty-four sick and wounded from Shafter's army.

Capt. Steadman Alive and Well.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Several days ago the official dispatches to the War Department contained the name of Clarence A. Steadman of the Ninth Cavalry as among the killed. To-day a message from Gen. Shafter reached the department stating that Capt. Steadman was alive and well this morning.

The Timber Dry Dock.

The work of removing the cofferdam which protects the entrance to the timber dry dock in the navy yard was begun yesterday morning. A big gang of men were put to work, and it is expected that the accumulation of earth and stone will be removed in about three weeks. Officers in the navy yard said that in four weeks the dock would be ready for use, and that the first big vessel to be docked would be the battleship Iowa.

New Hampshire Private Dies.

NASHUA, N. H., July 14.—A dispatch from Lexington, Ky., received here to-day announces the death of Roland Johnson, Company I, New Hampshire Volunteers. He was the first man from this State to die in the service of the country during the present war.

CAMP THOMAS COURTS-MARTIAL.

Soldiers Severely Punished for Sleeping on Their Posts.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, July 14.—Officers in authority at Camp Thomas will not tolerate sentries sleeping on their posts, this being considered one of the very worst military offenses. The result of the court martial trials for this offense have just been published from the headquarters of Gen. Poland, commanding the Second Division, First Corps.

Private Waterhouse, Company E, Fourteenth Minnesota, was sentenced to three months' hard labor for sleeping on post. Private Wellington B. Whitehorn, Company G, Sixth Ohio, was fined $60, $10 to be paid each month for a period of six months. He will also be deprived of all privileges for a period of two months.

Private James Van Horn, Company C, Thirty-first Michigan, pawned his uniform overcoat and was fined $8 and sentenced to two months' imprisonment in the guardhouse.

Lieut. Col. Seiters of the Twelfth New York has finished trying about forty men who had been absent without leave. Some of them had been arrested and returned to camp by officers. The men were fined all the way from $1 to $10 and sentenced to a few days in the guardhouse. One young man who had been absent for three days was fined $10 and sent for six days to the guardhouse.

TO CHECK YELLOW FEVER

Surgeons and Nurses Are Being Hurried to Santiago to Attend Our Stricken Soldiers.

QUARANTINE CAMPS LOCATED

Those Who Are Afflicted Will Be Taken to High Grounds Away from the Town—Immunes Will Garrison Santiago.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Rejoicing over the victory at Santiago has been clouded by the anxiety excited by the news of the appearance of yellow fever in the army. The concern felt on this score has exercised the Administration for several days. Much of the telegraphing to Santiago has been about the fever, and not all about the surrender that has seemed inevitable. A member of the Cabinet said to-day, with manifest concern, that the fever had attacked more men than any of the reports suggested.

Gen. Miles, who has looked the facts directly in the face, has plainly indicated the serious character of the affliction with which the army has been visited. In a dispatch to-day to the War Department he said: "A portion of the army has been infected with yellow fever, and efforts will be made to separate those who are infected and those free from it and to keep those who are still on board ship separated from those on shore."

Surgeon Gen. Sternberg, usually very communicative about matters affecting the health of the army, was decidedly and candidly reticent to-day. "I cannot talk about the fever," he said, when asked to say to what extent it had appeared in the United States camp. When the army orders appeared to-day they showed by the large number of assignments of surgeons to Santiago on Tuesday last that the conditions at Santiago were then known to be alarming.

It may be doubted whether, as was suggested at the War Department by an officer, the fever was taken with the troops when they entered Cuba, for there were no reports of anything resembling yellow fever among the troops sent from Tampa. But there are surgeons here who say that the authorities have begun the fight against yellow fever with quite as much energy and determination to be thorough as the conditions will permit. Before many days the hospital service will be greatly improved, and, while the constant tropical rains will prove embarrassing to the patients and their attendants, it is the opinion that the success of American surgeons in stamping out the disease in Mississippi right at the beginning of Summer may prove exceedingly valuable as a help to the army surgeons in subduing the disease at Santiago.

The whole army at Santiago will be in quarantine for some time. There is high land in the immediate neighborhood of the city, and with no enemy to contend with it is regarded as practicable to transfer those not stricken to places where they can rest from the fatigues of the campaign, and the invalids be afforded an opportunity to recover away from the pestilential air of Santiago. Among army officers in and out of the medical service it is regarded as essential to the welfare of the troops going to Puerto Rico that they shall not come in contact with the men who have been exposed to contagion at Santiago.

None of the regulars who were to be sent from Santiago to Puerto Rico will be sent to the latter island until they have been in quarantine long enough to remove all doubt about their soundness. Not one soldier who had not been landed on Monday will be put ashore in Cuba, but will be sent to Puerto Rico along with Gen. Brooke's force when it is ready to set out for the port at which a landing is to be effected. Constant danger is to be faced in removing the Spanish troops from the city, and it is believed that the fever will be found to have been with the Spanish Army as a constant visitor.

The Resolute, which will leave New York on Monday, will take to Santiago a large number of surgeons, immune nurses, medical stores, and other necessary articles for the sick at Santiago. Gen. Sternberg is hurrying all preparations, and he hopes that by the latter part of next week the medical service of Santiago will be greatly improved.

Secretary Alger was in excellent spirits over the conclusion of hostilities. He has been more anxious than he dared show as to the condition of our sick soldiers, and looked with apprehension upon the possibility of a prolongation of the struggle in the unhealthy valley of Santiago.

The sick soldiers will be nursed back to health and brought to the United States as soon as they can be safely removed.

Reports which have reached the War Department show there has been some mortality among the yellow fever cases with Shafter's army. This, however, has been slight, as it is said that up to the present time but five cases have resulted fatally. If any report of additional cases was received to-day the officials declined to make it public.

MALARIAL FEVER RAMPANT.

Third of the Men in Some Regiments Unfit for Duty, It Is Said—Gen. Chaffee Sick.

GEN. WHEELER'S HEADQUARTERS, Before Santiago de Cuba, July 13.—Already the movements of the army for the future as outlined are based on the fall of the city. The plans of the Generals are not to allow our troops to enter the city except a garrison of immunes, which will remain here, proof against the yellow fever.

Until ready for embarkation on the transports at the city's piers, our men will be camped on the heights surrounding Santiago, where the water is good.

Strict instructions have been issued to the soldiers to boil their drinking water, but owing to the poverty of their equipment this is almost impossible.

The rainy weather has accelerated the spread of malarial and other fevers. In some of the regiments over a third of the men are unfit for duty.

Gen. Chaffee, in addition to Gen. Duffield, is suffering from fever.

OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 13.—Gen. Duffield is suffering from malarial fever, but he is not wounded, as reported in the United States. According to the last accounts, Gen. Duffield was still commanding at Siboney, in the place of Gen. Young, who is sick and on his way home.

THE HOSPITALS AT SIBONEY.

SIBONEY, July 13.—The division hospitals here to-day present a very different appearance from that which they presented a week ago. All the wounded have been removed to the hospital ships, most of which are on the way north, and not a single one of the wounded remains here. The surgical department now is only busy with the wounds of prisoners who, once dressed, have been taken back to a separate camp.

All the buildings and huts before occupied by natives, where it was possible that the germs of disease lingered, have been burned to the ground. The débris has been removed, fresh, clean tents have been spread, and ditches have been dug around each to carry away the rain.

To-day the last batch of Cubans was sent to a separate camp two miles distant on a hill. None of their baggage or belongings has been left. The pier has been extended beyond the surf, making a landing for supplies.

The fever hospital is isolated from the surgical wards in order to avoid the slightest possibility of the spread of malaria, which, owing to the heavy rains, attacks some of our men in a mild form. There has been only one death from fever since the troops landed. These attacks of chills and fever are promptly attended to, lasting, as a rule, from two to three days only, really acclimatizing the men and leaving them stronger than before. Many such returned from the hospital ships have gone to the front.

The sanitary conditions here now are excellent. Water from a mountain spring is plentiful and pure. Great attention is paid to cleanliness. As a precaution, any arrival from the front is carefully inspected in the medical ward before entering this camp, in order, in case of wounded arriving, the clothing may be removed and fumigated before the man enters the surgical hospital.

It is believed that such precautions will result in making this camp as healthful as that at Guantanamo, where not a single case of malarial fever or sickness exists.

All the men who are laid up or hurt are exceedingly anxious to return to the lines, impatient at being inactive and under treatment, but the sanitary regulations are enforced severely.

"IMMUNES" TO THE FRONT.

Two Fever-Exempt Regiments Ordered to Garrison Santiago—Speculation as to Their Immunity.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14.—For the actual occupation and garrisoning of Santiago, the President has directed the detailing of two of the so-called "immune" regiments from Texas and Louisiana, the First Volunteer Infantry, Col. Charles L. Riche, and the Second Volunteer Infantry, Col. Duncan N. Hood.

The First Regiment is at Galveston and the Second at New Orleans. Transports will be provided for them at once, and their departure will be hastened with all possible speed. The sending of these regiments to Santiago will put to the test a branch of the volunteer army about which there has been a marked division of opinion.

The bill providing for the raising of 10,000 "immune" troops was put through Congress on the representation that such a force could be raised in the Southern States of men who would be exempt from yellow fever infection either by reason of having had it or from constitutional immunity from the disease which certain persons are said to enjoy.

If anybody ever believed that this could be done, the belief was quickly dispelled when the bill became law and the Colonels who had been appointed to command the ten regiments began to recruit their respective commands. The pretense of confining the appointment of officers or the enlisting of privates to persons having even a shadow of claim of immunity from fever was soon abandoned and men were taken in who conformed to the ordinary physical standard.

After the abandonment of the immune fiction, the idea was thrown out in justification of the creation of the regiments that they would be the crack commands of the volunteer force because they would be picked from the country at large, free from the limitations of State lines, and without being incumbered by the National Guard machinery.

Regular army officers were appointed to command the regiments, with a few exceptions, and the President and Secretary of War expected great things of them. This expectation has been unfulfilled. The effort to abolish the color line in the four regiments being raised from among the negroes by having white Captains and colored Lieutenants has resulted disastrously, and the white regiments have been recruited with painful slowness and great difficulty as the result of the opposition of the Southern people to furnishing the men without being allowed to name the officers.

So far the only regiments of the ten to be mustered in are the two that have been ordered to Santiago. The others are incomplete still, and their dilatoriness is said to be proving a sore trial to the Secretary of War, who had looked to them with particular pride.

The act creating the "immune" regiments provides that they shall be composed of men "possessing immunity from diseases incident to tropical climates." Medical authorities do not recognize the existence of any such persons. It is a matter of record that the same person may have yellow fever twice or even three times.

There are people who are ranked as immunes with regard to yellow fever, however, and it is possible that more or less of these may have gotten into the two regiments raised in Texas and Louisiana. It is a notorious fact, nevertheless, that most of these "immune" regiments have been enlisted without any more regard to their "immunity" than if they had been ordinary volunteer commands, and in view of the difficulty experienced in filling the ranks of some of them, the physical standard, probably, is below the average. Now that the President has determined to put the alleged "immunes" to do the work real "immunes" might do safely, the result will be watched with keen interest here.

THE USE OF LIQUEFIED AIR.

The menace to the United States troops at Santiago from the appearance of yellow fever has directed attention to liquefied air as a possible agent of great value in combating the disease, the germs of which lose their vitality in a temperature below the freezing point. It has been demonstrated that almost any temperature desired below zero may be created by the use of liquefied air.

Charles E. Tripler, whose experiments with this new agent and their remarkable results have been made known by recent publications, said last evening that, not being a physician, he could not speak with authority as to the practical value of liquefied air in the treatment of yellow fever patients. He said, however, that he believed its use would prove to be most beneficial in land hospitals, hospital ships, transports, and men-of-war—in the latter two to relieve the men from the depressing and debilitating effects of the great heat, and in the hospitals as a protection for physicians and attendants against attack by the fever and as a curative agent for the patients.

In reply to the expressed fear that liquefied air might in some way prove refractory or dangerous, Mr. Tripler said last evening: "Liquefied air is perfectly harmless, except in contact or in combination with explosives. I have just come from my laboratory, where I have been handling quantities of it with my bare hands, and you see they are all right. My fingers tingle a little, and that is all the effect I feel.

"I would not go into a yellow fever district for $10,000 a month in ordinary times, but were I called upon now by the Government I would go as a matter of duty. I could set up a plant in Cuba in a few days and at a cost of not more than $5,000—a mere trifle to the Government. That sum would pay for a compressor, a liquefier, and everything else required to equip a room large enough to accommodate 100 patients. The cost of maintenance would be trifling, as only firewood and two engineers would be required in addition to some one with a knowledge of the liquid to manage it. And that could be acquired in a short while by any intelligent man.

"My plan would be to construct a room well insulated to keep the heat out. Then, through pipes, I would force the liquid air into the room, where it would evaporate and produce any degree of low temperature desired. I believe that any one can go into a yellow fever room with impunity where the liquid air is used; hence there will be no need of immune doctors and attendants. Liquid air has not yet been used in medicine, but its possibilities seem to me to be very great."

Lieut. Col. Smith a Victim.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., July 14.—Lieut. Col. Clinton Smith of the Seventy-first New York, who is reported to have been stricken with the yellow fever at Santiago, is a resident of St. James, Suffolk County, and is well known on Long Island. Lieut. Col. Smith went to the front with the rank of Major, and the promotion of Lieut. Col. Downes to be Colonel when Col. Greene became a General gave him an opportunity for advancement. Lieut. Col. Smith was one of the passengers injured in the wreck of a train near Northport last Winter, but recovered.

Cervera's Fleet Permanently Located.

From The Boston Transcript.

One of the letters that came from Santiago de Cuba on the auxiliary cruiser St. Louis was addressed to Mrs. Philip, the wife of the Captain of the battleship Texas, who is now in this city. The letter was from her husband. She said that it was written just after the fierce fight with the Spanish warships. He announced the great victory to his wife in the following grimly suggestive sentence: "Hurrah! we have permanently located Cervera's fleet." He tells of the close watch the Texas had given the enemy, going further inshore each night than any other ship, with full searchlights playing all night. The men and officers had a hard time, Capt. Philip himself sleeping only two hours out of sixteen. The men, he wrote, did splendid work in drill and in action. He also praised their coolness and their marksmanship.

Court-Martial of Engineer White.

Civil Engineer A. S. Menocal, who was recently sentenced to three years' suspension from duty for neglecting his work in connection with the timber dry dock, was the witness examined in the court-martial of Civil Engineer White at the Navy Yard yesterday. Mr. Menocal testified that while Mr. White was his assistant he had on no occasion reported any of the defects in the work. On cross-examination Mr. White tried to show that he had so much to attend to during the absence of his chief that he had no time to devote to any particular detail. Mr. Menocal insisted that it was Mr. White's duty to report to him any defects in the piling, whether he was present or not.

SANTIAGO OURS WITHOUT A FIGHT

Continued from Page 1.

Columbia Infantry, 853 men; six light batteries United States Artillery, 725 men, and Gen. Garretson's brigade, consisting of the Eighth Ohio, the Sixth Illinois, and the Sixth Massachusetts, 3,903 men.

INTERVIEW WITH GARCIA.

OFF SANTIAGO, July 13.—A correspondent of The Associated Press recently had an interview with Gen. Garcia. Garcia is a man of impressive presence and graceful ways. He touched his broad panama in acknowledgment of the salute and spoke in broken English:

"I am a little tired," said he. "We have had a hard struggle," and his worn jeans suit and muddy topboots, with a single antiquated brass spur on the right one, showed this. "The enemy intrenched himself in Santiago in very good shape," he continued, "because, naturally, the place is one of the best in the world for that purpose."

"Could the troops outside of the city, or at other points, have made junction with them at any time?" was asked.

"Decidedly not," said Gen. Garcia. "Pando was completely cut off. See there," and he pointed to the tracing cloth map before him with a finger trembling with excited energy. "Pando, who amounts to nothing as a General anway," this with a hoarse laugh of defiance, "was at Manzanillo with nearly 4,000 troops. That is the point at which the Cauto River empties into the sea. In its ravines toward Santiago we had men who held him back. But the elements did even more. He could not come over the hills during the rainy season, which is now on in the interior even worse than on the seacoast. The coast was his only hope, and there he would have had to brave the fire of your ships. Behind him he had yellow fever in its worst shape."

"Where else in Eastern Cuba are the Spanish troops?"

"Back at Holguin, on the north coast," said Gen. Garcia, once more pointing to the map. "Between them and Santiago is an almost impassable range of mountains. In the passes are machetes and Cubans, and, thanks to the United States, there are now rifles and ammunition. Gen. Luque has 10,000 troops at Holguin, but they are being reduced in number very rapidly. The records show that the deaths in the Spanish Army in Cuba have been close to 30,000 a year. There will be double that number this year, to say nothing of the loss caused by the arrival of the American troops and the war. I mean that from yellow fever and the insurgent warfare their numbers have already been reduced very greatly. Death stares them in the face, and they know it. I would not be surprised to see one-half of them lay down their arms and join us at the first opportunity. The disaffection is particularly strong among the home guards, and but for the presence of the imported soldiery they would come out of the cities and surrender now. The United States Navy has done a wonderful work."

The correspondent also talked with Garcia's Surgeon, Col. Valiente, who spoke good English.

"There is no great danger of yellow fever along the southern coast," said he. "The fever district is along the Cauto River valley, where Pando and his 4,000 Spaniards are. The fever along the coast during the rainy season is a mere malarial fever, easily prevented by the use of quinine. We have never found it very bad, even in the interior, when we had plenty of that drug. We know that the Spanish are entirely out of drugs, and they must be suffering terribly. Our spies in the cities have been unable to secure any quinine for a number of weeks at any price, and we know that the Army Surgeon seized the small supply in the drug stores of Santiago."

[The above interview with Gen. Garcia presumably took place prior to July 3. At noon on that date a Spanish commander, variously reported to be Gen. Pando, Gen. Pareja, and Col. Escario, arrived at or near Santiago with about 5,000 men. Garcia, who had about 3,000 Cubans and had been relied upon to prevent the reinforcements from effecting a junction with the beleagured garrison, made no effort to oppose the advance of the Spaniards. He excused his prudence on the ground that the enemy's force was too large for him to engage.]

WILL TRY TO SAVE THE COLON.

Battleship Texas Sent to Make the Wreck Fast to the Shore—Wrecking Force at Work.

OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 13.—Admiral Sampson this morning sent the battleship Texas to make the wreck of the Cristobal Colon fast to the shore by hawsers and cable. The Colon lies bow on the bank, stern in deep water. It is feared that a heavy sea would wash her into deeper water, as the bank is very steep, and it is impossible to float her.

It has been decided to attempt to save and repair her.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Judge Advocate General Lemly of the Navy Department has received a telegram from the agents of the Merritt-Chapman Wrecking Company announcing that the wreckers have arrived at the scene of the wreck of the Spanish vessels near Santiago and are already at work in the effort to save them. No details are given.

Construction Crew for Santiago.

The steamship Panama, once a Spanish vessel, but now belonging to the United States Government, left yesterday afternoon for Santiago with 100 skilled mechanics, 125 laborers, and a lot of tools and material on board. The expedition was fitted out by D. Van Aken & Co., who have contracted to build short piers, railroads, and flats, under direction of the Quartermaster at Santiago, to facilitate the landing of troops and supplies. The two ocean-going tugs Britannia and Gladisfen, towing sixteen large lighters, accompanied the Panama. On one of the lighters was the small tug Sarah. The expedition is in charge of Lieut. Williams.

Army Officers Promoted.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The President to-day made the following military appointments:

Major Generals of Volunteers—Jacob F. Kent and Samuel B. M. Young.

Brigadier General of Volunteers—Henry Carroll.

Engineer officer of volunteers, with rank of Major—William W. Harts.

THE LAMPASAS AT KEY WEST.

Transport with Soldiers, Doctors, and Nurses Sails To-day.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The Adjutant General received a telegram to-day from Gen. Coppinger at Tampa, as follows:

"Lampasas sailed yesterday with provisional battalion of engineers, Major Sackett, 5 officers, and 149 enlisted men, with Lieut. Col. Black, Capt. Johnson, Assistant Quartermaster; Capt. Scott of the Bureau of Intelligence, 5 Red Cross doctors, 26 nurses, and 16 other persons, including Japanese attachés, correspondents, clerks, and employes."

KEY WEST, July 14.—The steamship Lampasas, which left Tampa Tuesday night with the Miles outfit, an engineer corps, the First Regiment, District of Columbia, and a large quantity of supplies for Santiago, put in here to-day and will resume her journey to-morrow.

FIGHTING FILIBUSTERS

Expedition to Cuba Has Several Brushes with Spaniards.

GEN. NUNEZ'S BROTHER KILLED

Winthrop Chanler of New York and Five Cubans Wounded.

Guns of the Peoria Do Great Execution Among the Enemy—Two Shiploads of Supplies for the Insurgents Landed.

KEY WEST, Fla., July 14.—Those champion filibusters, the Florida and the Fanita, under convoy of the little auxiliary gunboat Peoria, have landed the largest and probably the last expedition sent to the aid of the insurgents. It was a task beset with peril and difficulty, costing one man his life and wounds to half a dozen others.

Capt. José Manuel Nunez, brother of Gen. Emilio Nunez, was killed; Winthrop Chanler of New York was shot through the right elbow, and five Cubans suffered trifling injuries. How many Spanish lives answer for this will never be known, but there were more than enough to balance the score.

The debarkation was effected on July 3 at Palo Alto, on the southern coast of Cuba. The fighting occurred before then. To the Peoria, one of the newest of the acquisitions to the Mosquito Fleet, goes the full glory of the achievement.

The Florida and the Fanita left Key West Saturday, June 25, under the convoy of the Peoria, commanded by Lieut. T. W. Ryan. On board the steamers were 350 Cubans under Gen. Emilio Nunez, fifty troopers of the Tenth United States Cavalry, under Lieuts. Johnson and Ahearn, and twenty-five Rough Riders, under Winthrop Chanler, brother of Col. William Astor Chanler. The cargoes were enormous. There were the horses of the cavalry, with 189 sacks of oats and 276 bales of hay to feed them. Topping the list of arms were two dynamite guns, with 650 thirty-pound projectiles to fit them, and two full batteries of light field pieces, ten three-inch rifles of regular ordnance pattern, with harnesses that go with them, and 5,500 cartridges. In the matter of infantry rifles, there were 4,000 Springfields, with 954,000 cartridges, and 200 Mausers, with 200,000 rounds of ammunition.

Cuban Officers Provided For.

Fifty of the Cubans aboard were armed with Mausers and the others had Springfields. For the insurgent officers were provided 200 Colt's army revolvers and 27,000 cartridges. Two hundred books of United States cavalry and infantry tactics, translated into Spanish, were taken along. In the expedition were also 1,475 saddles, 950 saddle cloths, and 450 bridles. For the Cuban soldiers there were taken 7,663 uniforms, 5,080 pairs of army shoes, 1,275 army blankets, 600 shirts, 450 hats, and 250 hammocks.

These were the commissary stores carried, calculated by pounds: Bacon, 67,275; cornmeal, 31,250; roasted coffee, 10,200; raw coffee, 3,250; sugar, 2,425; mess pork and beef, 8,600; canned beef, 24,000; beans, 18,900; hardtack, 1,250; cans of corn, 1,250.

The expectation was that the landing would be effected at San Juan Point, on the south coast of Cuba, midway between Cienfuegos and Trinidad. This place was reached Wednesday evening, June 29. A scouting party put off in a small boat, and pulled toward shore, but had made only half the distance when there came a lively fire from what had been taken to be an abandoned blockhouse near the point. They had not reckoned on this, and the men were called back and the three ships moved to the eastward. About 4 o'clock the next afternoon they arrived at Las Tunas, forty miles away. Four miles west of the town, at the mouth of the Tallabacoa River, stood a large fort, built of railroad iron and surrounded by earthworks.

The Peoria ran in and fired several shots from her three-pounders, but brought no response and no signs of life. Here was thought to be the desired opportunity, and another scouting party was organized. This was made up of fifteen volunteers, under Winthrop Chanler, and as many Cubans, under Capt. Nunez. The Peoria took a position within short range of the fort, to protect a landing or cover a retreat, as events might determine, and the small boats headed for the shore. They reached it 500 yards east of the fort. The boats were beached and their occupants cautiously scrambled toward the brush. But at the moment they set foot on the sands the fort and the intrenchments around it burst into flame, and shot and shell screamed about the little party.

Death of Capt. Nunez.

Capt. Nunez was stepping from his boat when a shot struck him between the eyes and he went down dead. Chanler fell with a broken arm. The others safely gained the thicket and replied with a sharp fire directed at the intrenchments. Meanwhile the Peoria set all her guns at work, and rained shells upon the fort until the enemy's fire ceased. The moment the gunboat slackened fire, however, the Spanish fire was renewed with fury, and it became evident that their forces were too large to attempt a landing there.

A retreat was ordered, and the party rushed for the boats, but volley after volley came from the shore, and they were compelled to throw themselves into the water and paddle alongside the boats with only their heads exposed until the ships were reached. The Spaniards had the range, however, and five Cubans were wounded, though none seriously. Returning to the Peoria, the men reported that a vicious fire had come from a grove of cocoanut palms which extended to the eastward of the fort. The Peoria opened her guns on the place indicated, and must have killed many Spaniards, for her shells dropped into the smoke and flash of the adversaries' fire, silenced it at once, and forced them to signal for help. A number of volleys were sent at the Peoria, but they were badly directed and fell into the water. When the small boats reached the ship it was dark.

Volunteers to Search for the Wounded

Then the discovery was made that besides Capt. Nunez, whose body was left on the beach, there were missing Chanler, Drs. Lund and Abbott, Lieut. Agramonte, and two Cubans. It was reported that Chanler had been mortally wounded, and was kept afloat in the bushes along the shore by the two doctors. Rescue parties were immediately organized, composed of volunteers, and no less than four were sent ashore during the night. Toward morning Lieut. Ahearn, in charge of one of these, found Chanler and his companions. Chanler's wound proved to be in the right elbow. After sunrise Agramonte and his Cubans were discovered and brought off.

The next day the gunboat Helena, under Capt. Swinburn, arrived, and on Friday morning she and the Peoria steamed in toward Las Tunas, which the Spaniards had been vigorously fortifying.

Tunas is connected by rail with Sancti Spiritus, a town of considerable size, and reinforcements and artillery had been rapidly coming in. Range buoys had been placed in the bay, but avoiding these the ships drew in to close range and opened fire, the Peoria at 1,200 and the Helena at 1,400 yards. The Spaniards had several Krupp field pieces of three or four inches calibre mounted on earthworks along the water front, and they began a vigorous but ill-directed reply with shell and shrapnel. The fire of our ships was most accurate and terribly destructive. The Spanish gunners had not fired more than fifteen or twenty shots before their guns were flying in the air, their earthworks were a mass of blood-stained dust, and their gunners were running for their lives. Both the Peoria and the Helena were struck several times, chiefly by shrapnel, but no one on either ship was injured. As they withdrew several buildings on shore were in flames.

That afternoon both ships again turned their attention to the fort and the intrenchments at the mouth of the Tallabacoa River, and for half an hour poured a wicked fire upon them. The Spaniards had been largely reinforced during the day, and some field pieces had been mounted near the fort. These replied to the American fire, but without effect, and the shells of the two ships speedily silenced them. The iron block house was struck repeatedly and the earthworks were partly destroyed. No damage was done to the ships, and they again withdrew.

That night the Spaniards burned a large wharf and the adjacent buildings, evidently expecting a landing in force next day.

It was learned from various sources that reinforcements were pouring into Las Tunas from all directions, a newspaper from Sancti Spiritus saying that 2,000 men had been dispatched from the nearest trocha. It was determined to proceed during the night with the landing expedition to Palo Alto, fifty miles to the eastward, the Helena remaining at Las Tunas to delude the Spaniards into the belief that an attempt was to be made to land there.

At 10 o'clock Saturday night, July 2, while the Helena lay off shore making lively play with her searchlights toward the shore, the Peoria, the Florida, and the Fanita, with all lights out, slipped silently away. Palo Alto was reached at daybreak. There was not a Spaniard to be seen, and the men and cargo were put ashore without a mishap.

Gomez, with 2,000 men, was known to be in the vicinity, and scouts hurried in to his lines. On Monday, July 4, the grizzled old warrior appeared in person at Palo Alto. An awning was spread over the end of the abandoned wharf, and a conference was held. There were present besides Gen. Gomez, Lieut. Ryan and Ensign W. G. David of the Peoria, Lieuts. Johnson and Ahearn of the Tenth United States Cavalry, Auditor Gen. Freyre Andrade of the Provisional Government, Gen. Nunez, Col. Nunez, and Major Rojo.

The veteran Commander in Chief said he was greatly pleased at the successful result of the expedition, which he thought would exercise an important influence upon the war. He outlined a plan of campaign, which he later submitted in writing to Lieut. Ryan for transmission to President McKinley.

The Tenth Cavalry have dubbed the Peoria "the Little Dewey" because of her valor. She had arrived from the North only a few days before taking out the expedition, and this was her first war experience—under fire four times in forty-eight hours. Her batteries are four Hotchkiss three-pounders, two Hotchkiss revolving cannon, and one Colt repeating rifle.

Buildings and Schooners Destroyed.

It was subsequently learned that during the fight at Las Tunas five buildings in the town were completely destroyed by fire from the American guns, while twenty-three were partly destroyed, and eight schooners, which happened to be in range, were sunk and burned.

When Winthrop Chanler fell wounded Drs. Lund and Abbott carried him into the brush, and all three sank up to their necks in a swamp. Dr. Lund, who was formerly a German Army surgeon, and who is a giant in stature, managed to extricate himself, stripped off his clothing, with the papers and eatables which he carried, and which still lie somewhere in the thicket, and swam, naked and in darkness, to find the ships.

A boat from the Florida picked him up, and he was taken over to the Peoria. As the strange figure clambered up the ladder the sentry on guard at the gangway challenged him, but Dr. Lund brushed past him, and strode in all his nakedness up to Lieut. Ryan, gave the customary formal salute, and, with the utmost gravity, said:

"I have to report that the men ashore require assistance."

When Chanler and Abbott were rescued they were still in the water up to their necks, but, except for Chanler's slight wound in the elbow, they were none the worse for their experience.

PRIVATEER SCARE AT AN END.

Supposed Spaniard Turns Out to be a Steamer Owned by Americans.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 14.—It is believed here that the steamer Saga, belonging to a syndicate of South Dakota capitalists, was the mysterious craft which gave rise a few days ago to stories that a Spanish privateer was in that part of the world lying in wait for treasure-laden ships from the Klondike. The Saga has just arrived at Vancouver. The vessel is of foreign build, and as it carries the flag of Holland, some timid Captain, seeing the Saga at a distance while on his way up the coast to Vancouver, doubtless mistook it for a Spanish privateer and carried the sensational news to the nearest port.

Spanish Prize Ships Coming North.

KEY WEST, Fla., July 14.—The Spanish prize ships Catalina, Miguel Jover, Buena Ventura, and Guido, captured during the early days of the war, were taken North by the gunboat Newport to-day. The Buena Ventura and Guido have been brought at United States Marshal's sale by the Government and will be made into armored warships. The Catalina and Miguel Jover were released by the Prize Commissioners, but the cases were appealed to the United States Supreme Court, where they are still pending.

Guarding Vice President Hobart.

PATERSON, N. J., July 14.—Since the Vice President and his family have returned to Carroll Hall, their home in this city, the residence has been under constant guard of a policeman detailed by Chief Graul. Special care is also taken by the chief to safeguard Mr. Hobart when he is in his private office down town. Chief Graul said this evening there had been no suspicious characters seen about the residence of the Vice President, but that the guard was detailed because of the war excitement and the always present danger of some crank causing trouble.

The Mines in the Harbor.

Major Adams of the Engineer Corps, who has charge of the mines in the harbor, received the letter sent by Gen. Wilson, Chief of the Engineer Corps, to all officers who have charge of this defense, authorizing him to remove the mines if they interfere with shipping and if there is sufficient material on hand immediately to replace those that are removed. Major Adams refused to say what he would do. He will wait to receive the views of the Torpedo Board in reference to removing the mines.

Artillery for Tampa.

A battery of the Second Artillery from Fort Trumbull, Connecticut, left Jersey City at 8:30 o'clock yesterday morning for Tampa. The men arrived in New York on the Norwich Line boat and were taken to Jersey City on a Pennsylvania ferryboat. The battery numbers 125 men.

SAN JUAN'S TURN NOW

Puerto Rican Expedition to go Forward at Once.

ORGANIZATION PLAN CHANGED

Troops to be Massed in This Country Instead of at Santiago.

Regiments Ordered Back to Camp When About to Embark—Brooke to Lead Invading Army.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—"Next is Puerto Rico," said Secretary Alger, after receiving news of Santiago's formal surrender, "and then, if need be, Havana." He added that the Puerto Rican expedition would go forward immediately.

Radical changes in the plans for the invasion have been made as the result of the appearance of yellow fever among the troops at Santiago, but they relate to details purely. The main alteration in the programme is the abandonment of the plan of organizing and starting it from Santiago.

It was originally intended to make the regulars who compose the bulk of Gen. Shafter's Fifth Corps the nucleus of the expeditionary force to be sent against San Juan, their fighting efficiency being recognized as superior to that of any similar aggregation of volunteers. Santiago, after its capture, was to be made the base for the operations against Puerto Rico, and all, or practically all, of the regiments intended for the new enterprise were to be massed there. The outbreak of contagious disease in the army investing Santiago has made it necessary to change all this.

No More Troops to Go to Santiago.

Instead of sending more troops to that point, the efforts of the War Administration are now directed to keeping them away. Instead of working to the amalgamation of the Puerto Rico and Santiago expeditionary forces, strict precautions are being taken to prevent their coming in contact.

No more troops are to be sent to Santiago, and those under orders to go there have been recalled. This accounts for the holding up of Ernst's brigade at Charleston. The three regiments composing the brigade were to have gone aboard the transports Grand Duchess and Obdam yesterday, but they were stopped at the last moment, and late last night Major Gen. Wilson, in whose division the brigade belongs, was notified by telegraph that the troops would be held here until needed for the Puerto Rico work.

At the same time, orders were sent to Gen. Coppinger, in command at Tampa, to stop the embarkation of troops in progress there and to disembark those already on board transports. He was further instructed to see that no more men were sent to Santiago under any circumstances.

To complete the hold-up, cable orders were transmitted to Key West to intercept the transport ships already on their way to Cuba.

Fever Cause of Change of Plan.

The decision to halt the forwarding of men to Santiago was made as the result of Gen. Miles's representations of the seriousness of the fever outbreak, which resulted in a special Cabinet meeting yesterday, and the orders suspending all movements were issued last night, though they did not become public until to-day.

It is not doubted that there will be momentary disappointment and chagrin among the troops thus summarily held up and made to about face just as they were on the point of reaching their goal at the front, but their disappointment will, it is expected, give way to gratification when they realize that it is fever, not fighting, from which they are being held back.

Major Gen. John R. Brooke, who is to command the army for the invasion of Puerto Rico, has been summoned to Washington from Chickamauga and is expected to be here to-morrow to consult with the President and Secretary Alger concerning the next steps in the preparations for the campaign, which the Administration is determined shall be clearly mapped out beforehand.

Miles Probably Will Go.

Gen. Miles, as the General commanding the army, will probably accompany the expedition, and will be, of course, by virtue of his rank supreme in command, but Gen. Brooke will be at the head of the army corps which will compose the expeditionary force and will immediately direct the operations. He was promised this honor by the President when he made an earnest application some weeks ago for active service, and the additional assurance was given him that he would be allowed to take with him to Puerto Rico the First Corps, which he commands, as far as possible complete and intact. With this in view, Gen. Brooke rearranged the brigades and regiments in order to perfect the corps as far as possible. As now made up, it is as follows:

Composition of the Corps.

First Division, Major Gen. Wilson commanding: First Brigade, Brig. Gen. Ernst, Second and Third Wisconsin and Sixteenth Pennsylvania; Second Brigade, Brig. Gen. Hains, Fourth Ohio, Third Illinois, and Fourth Pennsylvania; Third Brigade, First and Third Kentucky and Fifth Illinois.

Second Division, Brig. Gen. Poland commanding: First Brigade, Brig. Gen. Roe, Thirty-first Michigan, First Georgia, and One Hundred and Sixtieth Indiana; Second Brigade, Brig. Gen. McKee, Sixth Ohio, One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Indiana and First West Virginia; Third Brigade, Brig. Gen. Rosser, Second Ohio, First Pennsylvania and Fourteenth Minnesota.

Third Division, Brig. Gen. Sanger commanding: First Brigade—Brig. Gen. Wiley, First South Carolina, Twelfth Minnesota, and Fifth Pennsylvania; Second Brigade—Brig. Gen. Waties, Eighth Massachusetts, Twenty-first Kansas, and Twelfth New York; Third Brigade—Brig. Gen. Andrews, Ninth Pennsylvania, Second Missouri, and First New Hampshire.

As carefully organized and trained by Gen. Brooke, this corps is believed to represent the flower of the volunteer force gathered at Chickamauga. The total effective strength of the corps is in the neighborhood of 30,000 men. Gen. Ernst's Brigade is now at Charleston. The other regiments are all at Chickamauga.

Regulars at Santiago May Be Taken.

The expectation is that it will be possible to use some of the regulars now at Santiago who have not been exposed to infection for the movement on San Juan. At present the only regulars available for the new expedition outside of those in Cuba are three regiments of infantry at Tampa under Brig. Gen. Schwann, the Fifth, Eleventh, and Nineteenth, the Fifth Cavalry, four troops each from the First, Third Sixth, and Tenth, and eight troops of the Second Cavalry, two light batteries of artillery, and half a dozen heavy batteries.

For its artillery the Puerto Rico expedition will have to depend on the corps now at Santiago, as Gen. Shafter has with him all the available light batteries in the regular army except two, and the volunteer artillery is not in shape to be called on at present.

B. Altman & Co.

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While the troops now at Tampa that are selected to go to Puerto Rico will undoubtedly be embarked there, and that port will continue to be used as a base of supply, it is now the intention of the War Department to forward the bulk of the Puerto Rico expeditionary force from Atlantic Coast points. Charleston, Newport News, and possibly Savannah and Fernandina will be used.

Nearly Fifty Transports.

The transport fleet under purchase and charter, with the big ships that can be borrowed from the navy, aggregating nearly fifty vessels, will be equal to the gigantic task of conveying the thirty-odd thousand men destined for Puerto Rico.

The war administration now looks upon Puerto Rico as the only available safety valve for the activities of the army until the passing of the rainy season makes possible the main attack on Havana. It would regard with dismay the prospect of keeping the entire army in camp in this country until the Fall with absolutely nothing to do.

In Puerto Rico it is expected that a healthful field for its operations will be afforded, and that is all the army wants now. It fears no foe but the fever, and if Surgeon General Sternberg is correct, the fever is not likely to trouble it at San Juan. The plague is not of periodical occurrence there, as it is in Santiago, and the surrounding country is healthful.

Altogether, the Puerto Rico campaign, aside from the rich prize in view and the many incidental advantages to accrue from the taking of the island, offers a most alluring prospect just now to those who are interested in getting the troops away from the fever and to where they can do fair fighting with a foe they can see.

ORDERS TO EMBARK REVOKED.

Second New York Regiment Sent Back to Camp—Loading of Transports Stopped.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 14.—Gen. Wilson to-day received orders not to embark. Troops will be held here for further orders.

TAMPA, Fla., July 14.—Orders have been received here to stop loading all transports.

The Second Regiment of New York, when about to take the train for Port Tampa, where they were ordered aboard transports, were stopped by new orders, and will recamp. The Sixty-ninth has not yet moved.

MAY RETURN TO CAMP ALGER.

Soldiers Sent to Dunn Loring Cannot Be Supplied with Water.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Some consternation has been caused at Camp Alger by the announcement that the Eighth Pennsylvania Regiment may be called back to the camp from Dunn Loring, where it went yesterday. If this action is taken it will be because of an insufficient water supply, and it may be that none of the First Division regiments will be able to change their quarters for about two weeks. The contractors who proposed to sink wells at Dunn Loring have completed only one of the twelve they were to provide. The others cannot be available before next Wednesday. The Quartermaster and Subsistence Departments are having difficulty in supplying the two portions of Gen. Gobin's separated brigade, and it is thought this may cause the Eighth to be sent back to Camp Alger.

Col. Girard, Chief of Surgeons, has recommended that wooden flooring be provided for tents for enlisted men, and is having all drinking water boiled. Two more typhoid patients have died—Privates Jeremiah Murphy, First New Jersey, and Robert Jamison, Company A, Twelfth Pennsylvania.

The resignation of Chaplain Harris, Second Tennessee, was this morning tendered to Col. Anderson. There is a disposition, however, to court-martial and punish the Chaplain for the disturbance he created in a Washington hotel.

The court-martial of the First Division has acquitted Harry Bidwell, Company A, of the Sixty-fifth New York, charged with stealing, and has convicted John Somers of the same company and regiment for being absent without leave. He was sentenced to ten days' hard labor and $10 fine.

Funeral of Private Murphy.

NEWARK, N. J., July 14.—Private Jeremiah Murphy of Company A, First Regiment, United States Volunteers, who died at Camp Alger on Tuesday night, was buried yesterday afternoon in the Cemetery of the Holy Sepulchre. Murphy's body reached here early this morning. Corp. Ryan and Private Mitchell, who accompanied the remains from Falls Church, marched with guns reversed on either side of the undertaker's wagon from the station to Murphy's late home, at 68 Coudet Street.

BAPTIST YOUNG PEOPLE'S UNION.

President Chapman, at the Buffalo Convention, Talks of the War.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 14.—At to-night's session of the convention of the Baptist Young People's Union President John H. Chapman of Chicago delivered the annual address. He said, in part:

"We have entered as a Nation upon a war whose issues are as yet unknown, and whose consequences may be of a deeper and more lasting nature than any merely political formation. Great events form character; the flames of passion and of greed cannot burn within the human heart without leaving a scar there, nor can the holy glow of love and true patriotism exist without lighting up and elevating the whole being.

"We shall have better men and worse men as American citizens because of this war. There will be men whose better natures will feed upon the heroic atmosphere that noble deeds and self-forgetting love create, and whose souls will expand in greatness and in holy faith and trust, and there will be others who will drink to madness of the hatred of the foe, of the greed of conquest, and of the desire and power to mete out vengeance for the injuries received.

"Never was there a time when Christian teachers and leaders needed to speak with louder voice."

Corbett and "Kid" McCoy to Fight.

George Considine, representing James J. Corbett, and William Gray of the Hawthorne Club of Buffalo, representing "Kid" McCoy, met in the office of William Gray, in West Twenty-seventh Street, yesterday and reached some definite basis for a meeting between the two pugilists. Considine practically conceded to every condition imposed by Gray. New articles will be signed to-day. Among the conditions is that "Honest" John Kelly shall be referee. Corbett at first refused to accede to the condition that Kelly should be referee. The fight is to take place before the Hawthorne Athletic Club, at Buffalo, Sept. 10.

NATIONAL GUARD DEPLETED

An Inspection Will Show Heavy Desertions from the Provisional Regiments.

THE PLIGHT OF THE 171ST

Barely 250 Men Left in This Command Out of 976 Enlisted—Men Have Gone Into Service Regiments—201st to Go to Camp.

The results of Gov. Black's intention not to allow the provisional regiments to volunteer for service at the front and his designation of three new regiments, in which National Guardsmen are to have the preference in enlisting, are gradually becoming apparent. The next inspection will show that there is little of the National Guard left in this city, and what there is of it cannot be relied upon for service, at least so far as the provisional regiments are concerned.

The best evidence of this state of affairs is shown in the One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment. When the Seventy-first went to the front there was a grand rush of volunteers to join the One Hundred and Seventy-first, it being understood that it was soon to follow its predecessor into action. Col. Francis and the officers under him worked hard, and as a result 976 men were soon enlisted and mustered into the service of the State. Then came Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast's inspection, when he expressed himself as highly pleased with the appearance of the then ununiformed command, and later Col. Doyle of the Governor's staff was sent here to make the requisitions for uniforms.

First, 500 men were fully equipped and later 200 more, and only a few weeks ago Col. Francis marched 700 as fine-looking soldiers through the streets of this city as its citizens had ever seen. Then came the second call, and the wait for permission to volunteer, to which every man was ready to respond. Capt. Stoddard arrived from the front to recruit up the Seventy-first, but few members of the new regiment responded, hoping that they would be able to go as an organization.

Effect of Gov. Black's Order.

As soon as the Governor's order that these men would not be called upon arrived everything was changed. There was a rush to enlist with Capt. Stoddard, and when arrangements were made for forming the Two Hundred and First Regiment, there was another rush of One Hundred and Seventy-first men to get into that command. Still another lot of the men said that they had been deceived and vowed they would not remain as members of the National Guard organization, in spite of their enlistment.

As a result there is now left, according to Col. Doyle, barely 250 men in the regiment, and the majority of these will be in one of the new commands in a very short time.

Last night Capt. Walter F. Randall, formerly of Company G of the One Hundred and Seventy-first, and who was lately commissioned by Gov. Black as a Captain in the Two Hundred and Second Regiment, now forming in Buffalo, with 106 men, marched to the Twenty-second Regiment Armory, where Major McClintock is recruiting a battalion of the Two Hundred and Third Regiment. His men had been taken from Companies G and M of the One Hundred and Seventy-first, and he showed authority from the Adjutant General to have his men examined by Surgeon Major B. S. Booth, who is conducting the medical examinations for the Two Hundred and Third.

This is the largest wholesale desertion from the One Hundred and Seventy-first, and the outlook is that there will soon be another of like proportion, as Capt. J. B. Dudley of Company L, One Hundred and Seventy-first, has petitioned the Adjutant General to be allowed to transfer his entire company to the battalion of the Two Hundred and Third. If the permission is not given, a majority of the men, while preferring to serve under Capt. Dudley, will, nevertheless, leave the company and enlist individually.

This same condition of affairs is true, but in lesser degree, of all the other provisional regiments. There are not 300 men left in the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth, whose ranks have been heavily drawn upon to fill up the Sixty-ninth. The One Hundred and Eighth has lost many men to the Eighth and the One Hundred and Ninth to the Ninth. An order has been issued calling on the One Hundred and Twenty-second men to report for muster-in on Monday night, but there is now a strong doubt that enough men to form a regiment will respond.

One Hundred and Twelfth Lost to Sight.

The One Hundred and Twelfth Regiment has been entirely lost sight of while its armory is being used as a recruiting station for the Two Hundred and First, and officers of the guard stated last night that on the next inspection a startling condition of affairs would be disclosed.

There was another great rush of recruits to get into the Two Hundred and First last night, and Companies I and G were completed, making six companies in all ready for muster. Lieut. Irwin of the Fifth Artillery, United States Army, the mustering officer, received word from Hempstead last night that Camp Black was ready to receive the men, and he has ordered the muster rolls of the completed companies made out. They will probably be ready by Sunday, when he will muster the men into the United States service, and two companies will be sent to camp on Monday morning. Capt. Randall's company of the Two Hundred and Second will also be sworn in on the completion of the muster rolls and sent to camp to wait for the rest of the regiment from Buffalo, and the same procedure will be taken in the case of the battalion of the Two Hundred and Third. Then, as each company is completed, it will be sent to Hempstead.

Officers for Batteries.

Gen. Howard Carroll has forwarded to Gov. Black the nominations made by the commanding officers of the four batteries of the State for officers to command the three new batteries of artillery under the second call. He said yesterday that he had not given out a list of these nominees, nor would he do so until the Governor made the appointments. The lists that have appeared so far, he said, were entirely wrong and unauthorized.

As soon as Gov. Black designates the officers for the three new batteries the work of recruiting will begin at once, and the experience of the infantry regiments will be repeated in the cases of the batteries, it being understood that a majority of the members of the First, Second, Third, and Sixth Batteries will join the new commands.

The scheme to form an organization of several batteries of heavy or garrison artillery is again being urged. No action was taken on former suggestions by Gen. Carroll and others to this end. In favor of the plan of forming batteries of heavy artillery it is pointed out that had action been taken there would now be trained men to man the guns in the forts in the absence of the regular artillerymen. Gen. Carroll said yesterday that the chief reason of Gov. Black's inability to act on the plan arose from the fact that it would take 2,600 men or thereabouts to form ten batteries of heavy artillery, and this number would bring the National Guard over the legal limit.

GEN. PLUME'S DEPARTURE.

He Goes to Camp Alger—Trouble About Staff Appointments.

NEWARK, N. J., July 14.—Brig. Gen. Joseph W. Plume, United States Volunteers, started from this city this afternoon to report to the commanding officer at Camp Alger for assignment to a brigade. The General's horse went away yesterday. The General hopes to be assigned to the First Brigade, First Army Corps. The First Regiment of New Jersey is in this brigade.

There is considerable talk here over the failure of Governor Voorhees to put William S. Richter and Major J. Judson Clark in a position where Brig. Gen. Plume could name them for appointment upon his staff. Col. Richter and Major Clark were anxious to go to the front with Gen. Plume, upon whose staff they had been as members of the National Guard. Major Clark says that as soon as Gen. Plume received his appointment he asked Col. Richter and himself to become his aides. The Washington authorities approved the selections, with the provision that the men must first be mustered into the volunteer service as First Lieutenants. Gen. Plume then went to Sea Girt and saw Gov. Voorhees. The Governor, it is said, promised to appoint the two officers as soon as the Fourth Regiment was called. According to Major Clark, things appeared to be settled, when Gen. Stryker wrote them that the Governor could not keep his promise, as it would be unfair to other men who had been instrumental in raising companies.

The Troops at Sea Girt.

SEA GIRT, July 14.—Gov. Voorhees, Gen. Stryker, and Gen. Donnelly put in a full day to-day completing the organization of the Fourth Regiment. They had hoped to have the twelve companies mustered and equipped this week, but it is now feared that this cannot be done. Company K of Camden reached here this morning, 100 strong, and was cheered as it marched into camp. Thirty recruits for the Jersey City and Hoboken companies also arrived to-day. Company F of Atlantic City and Company L of Trenton were mustered to-day by Capt. Buttler.

Carranza Acting Mysteriously.

MONTREAL, July 14.—Yesterday there were rumors that Lieut. Carranza did not sail with Senor du Bosc. To-day it is stated positively that Carranza was impersonated by some unknown person and did not board the ship. Where Carranza is is a mystery.

AT THE HOTELS.

FIFTH AVENUE—William Wirt Henry, Richmond; Senator William Lindsay, Kentucky, and Gen. Matt Ransom, ex-Minister to Mexico.

GILSEY—Col. John Richardson, Hawaii.

HOFFMAN—Ex-Congressman Nathan Frank, Missouri.

MANHATTAN—Samuel C. Hazzard, United States Army, West Point.

MURRAY HILL—Col. A. J. Parker, United States Army.

WALDORF—Horace G. Burt, President Union Pacific Railway, Omaha.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Ambler, W., Tarrytown, N. Y.; dry goods; 45 Lispenard Street.

Beadle & Mudge, Rochester, N. Y.; G. S. Beadle, dry goods, 45 Lispenard Street.

Brown, Durrell & Co., Boston, Mass.; F. S. Adams, ribbons; 438 Broadway.

Callendar, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; A. Howie, domestics; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Imperial.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; C. Copp, linens; 2 Walker Street.

Emery, Bird, Thayer & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; G. J. Carter, carpets and upholstery goods; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Edson, Moore & Co., Detroit, Mich.; W. Deforest, underwear and upholstery goods, 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Normandie.

Emerson & Adams, Bangor, Me.; C. C. Emerson, dry goods, notions, and furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.

Farwell, J. V., Company, Chicago, Ill.; F. M. Hayden, cloaks, suits, and ladies' wear, 115 Worth Street; Hotel Gerlach.

Field, Marshall & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Mr. Loper, black dress goods; G. E. Bassford, handkerchiefs; G. E. Smith, knit goods; F. E. Hill, boys' clothing; 104 Worth Street.

Houghton & Dutton, Boston, Mass.; S. A. Douglass, domestics and dress goods; Union Square Hotel.

Hayden Brothers, Omaha, Neb.; J. A. Swanson, dry goods; T. Flynn, cloaks and suits; Hotel Albert.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. B. Hing, shoes; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Hale Brothers & Co., Sacramento, Cal.; F. A. Lyon, notions, fancy goods, ribbons, and trimmings; 258 Church Street; Stuart House.

Hirshberg Brothers, Nashville, Tenn.; A. Hirshberg, shoes and clothing; Hoffman House.

Hovey, C. F., & Co., Boston, Mass.; F. P. Brown, upholstery goods 34 Greene Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Jones Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; L. P. Garrett, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Kaufman Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; H. Kaufman, notions and furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Lesser, Levi & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. H. Levi, shirts; St. Denis Hotel.

Long, Jonas, Sons, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; M. Von Baalen, shoes; 51 Franklin Street; Stuart House.

Levy Brothers, Houston, Texas; A. M. Levy, dry goods; Hoffman House.

Levis, Zukowski, Mercantile Company, St. Louis, Mo.; W. A. Zukowski, millinery, 621 Broadway; Murray Hill Hotel.

Morris Brothers, Houston, Texas; A. M. Morris, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Rich, L. M., & Sons, Houston, Texas; S. D. Weil, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Strauss, L., & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; W. H. Cameron, furnishing goods; 196 West Broadway; Murray Hill Hotel.

Sheehan, Dean & Co., Elmira, N. Y.; Miss E. Elston, laces and embroideries; St. Denis Hotel.

Scheuer, B., & Brothers, Eufaula, Ala.; M. Scheuer, clothing, millinery, and carpets; Hotel Albert.

Simon, A., & Sons, Erie, Penn.; I. Simon, woolens; Hotel Imperial.

Strauss, Hecht & Co., Danville, Ill.; C. H. Hecht, notions and fancy goods; 51 Lispenard Street; Hotel Albert.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; P. Murray, dress goods; 55 White Street.

Silverman, C., Des Moines, Iowa; notions and furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Shartenberg & Robinson, Pawtucket, R. I.; J. Shartenberg, upholstery goods, 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Wolf, J. A., & Co., Providence, R. I.; B. Wolf, gloves and hosiery; Murray Hill Hotel.

Wegman, J. B., Rochester, N. Y.; millinery; F. B. Stevenson, millinery; Hotel Manhattan.

White, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; A. L. Fletcher, small wares; 480 Broome Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Weil, E., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. Weil, clothing; St. Denis Hotel.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., July 14.—The Brandy & Stevens grist mill was damaged by fire this morning to the extent of about $25,000, covered by insurance to the amount of $16,500.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

8:40 A. M.—204 Stanton Street; A. Gross; damage, $25.

2:30 P. M.—One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street and Mott Avenue; J. Lawson; damage, $25.

7:30 P. M.—Fifty-sixth Street and Seventh Avenue; Grenable Hotel; damage slight.

8 P. M.—414 East Fifty-ninth Street; Mrs. Gallagher; damage, $5.

8:25 P. M.—34 Fulton Street; F. A. Caverious; damage, $25.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

	A. M.		P. M.		A. M.
Sun rises	4:41	Sun sets	7:29	Moon rises	1:44

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	5:15	Gov. Isl'd	5:56	H. Gate	7:45
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	5:20	Gov. Isl'd	5:58	H. Gate	7:47

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) JULY 15.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Carib, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Colorado, Brunswick		3:00 P. M.
H. Dumois, Aux Cayes, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hillary, Barbados, &c.	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Mongolian, Glasgow		2:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, JULY 16.		
Arecuna, Mexico	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Alene, Kingston, Fortune Island, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Campania, Queenstown and Liverpool	11:00 A. M. *12:30 P. M.	2:00 P. M.
El Mar, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Furnessia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Idaho, Hull		3:00 P. M.
La Bretagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Maasdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
New York, Santo Domingo, &c.	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Patria, Hamburg		3:00 P. M.
Victoria, London		
TUESDAY, JULY 19.		
Seminole, Charleston		3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after July 8 and up to July §21 at 6:30 P. M. §Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) JULY 15.

Blaamanden, Rotterdam, July 1.
El Dorado, New Orleans, July 10.
Hesperia, Gibraltar, June 29.
Seminole, Charleston, July 13.
Sorrento, Hamburg, June 29.

SATURDAY, JULY 16.

Avona, Antwerp, July 2.
Chesapeake, London, July 3.
Linda, Gibraltar, July 2.
Nacoochee, Savannah, July 13.
Tallahassee, Savannah, July 13.
Umbria, Liverpool, July 9.
Wells City, Swansea, July 2.

SUNDAY, JULY 17.

Bulgaria, Hamburg, July 3.
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen, July 9.
La Navarre, Havre, July 9.
Prinz Regent Luitpold, Bremen, July 5.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, July 7.

MONDAY, JULY 18.

America, London, July 6.
Boadicea, London, July 7.
Chester, Southampton, July 9.
Cufic, Liverpool, July 8.
El Norte, New Orleans, July 13.
Manitoba, London, July 7.
Maskelyne, St. Lucia, July 10.
Pontiac, Gibraltar, July 4.

TUESDAY, JULY 19.

Altai, Port Limon, July 12.
Friesland, Antwerp, July 9.
Horstein, Jamaica, July 13.
Polycarp, Barbados, July 11.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 20.

Ethiopia, Glasgow, July 9.
Merida, St. Lucia, July 12.

Arrived.

SS Henriette, (Br.,) Berg, Barbados July 4, with sugar to J. H. Winchester & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:45 P. M., 13th.

SS Livorno, (Ger.,) Bode, Hamburg June 24, via Newport News July 13, with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.

SS Elisabeth Rickmers, (Ger.,) Werner, Philadelphia July 12, in ballast to Oelrichs & Co.

SS Bluefields, Higgins, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS Hekla, (Dan.,) Thomsen, Copenhagen June 29, Christiania 30th, and Christiansand July 1, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10 A. M.

SS Agnes, (Nor.,) Utne, Baltimore July 11, in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

SS Richmond, Hiller, Norfolk, with mdse. to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS British King, (Br.,) Freeth, Antwerp July 2, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 1 P. M.

SS Phidias, (Br.,) Carnam, Philadelphia July 13, in ballast to Busk & Jevons.

SS Algiers, Maxson, New Orleans, 5 days, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Goldsboro, Townsend, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Old Dominion, Tapley, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Germanic, (Br.,) McKinstry, Liverpool July 6 and Queenstown 7th, with mdse. and passengers to the White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 5:32 P. M.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., July 14, 9:30 P. M., southwest, light breeze, partly cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Newberne, for Norfolk.
SS Patria, (Fr.,) for Naples, &c.
SS Bremen, (Ger.,) for Bremen, via Southampton.
SS Silverton, (Br.,) for Sharpness.
SS Aragonia, (Ger.,) for Stettin, &c.
SS Orinoco, (Br.,) for Bermuda.
SS El Paso, for New Orleans.
SS Princess Anne, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Massapequa, (Br.,) for Norfolk.
SS Manhanset, (Br.,) for Norfolk.
SS Evelyn, for Norfolk.
SS Hillbrook, (Br.,) for Avonmouth.
SS Bluefields, for Baltimore.

Spoken.

Bark Drumrock, (Br.,) Bailey, from New York for Calcutta, was spoken June 18, in latitude 31, longitude 39.

Ship Reuce, Adams, from New York for Hong-Kong, was spoken June 19 in latitude 32, longitude 38.

Ship Fidelio, (Ger.,) Barenborg, Bremen May 29, with mdse. to order; vessel to Theodore Ruger & Co. No date or position given, spoke ship Theodore Fischer, (Ger.,) from Hamburg for New York.

Miscellaneous.

LONDON, July 14.—A cablegram from Durban, South Africa, says that the British bark Tweedsdale, Capt. Jones, from Portland, Ore., March 26, which arrived at Port Natal yesterday, lost bulwarks, stanchions, and some sails, and had her forecastle gutted by seas, from the rough weather encountered on the voyage.

LONDON, July 14.—The British steamer Edwin, Capt. Matthews, which was last reported arriving at Copenhagen on June 11, from New York, has been beached at South Shields, with bows very much damaged from colliding with and sinking outside South Pier, near Shields, the London steamer Ryhope, bound from the Tyne for Rochester on the Thames.

By Cable.

LONDON, July 14.—SS Aral, (Br.,) Capt. Nicholas, from New York for Dover, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Edam, (Dutch,) Capt. Bruinsma, from New York for Boulogne and Rotterdam, passed Scilly to-day.

SS Jersey City, (Br.,) Capt. Lewis, from New York for Bristol, passed Brow Head at 12:05 P. M. to-day.

SS Britannic, (Br.,) Capt. Haddock, from New York for Liverpool, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Cedardene, (Br.,) Capt. Balls, from New York, via Falmouth, arr. at Southampton yesterday.

SS Servia, (Br.,) Capt. Watt, from New York, arr. at Liverpool July 13.

SS Talbot, (Br.,) Capt. Winter, from New York, via Falmouth, arr. at this port to-day.

SS Rauma, (Nor.,) Capt. Mortenson, from New York for this port, arr. at Falmouth to-day.

SS Masconomo, (Br.,) for New York, sld. from Sunderland July 12.

SS Brooklyn City, (Br.,) Capt. Watkins, for New York, sld. from Swansea yesterday.

SS Alexandra, (Br.,) Capt. Marshall, for New York, sld. from this port to-day.

SS Cymric, (Br.,) Capt. Lindsay, from Liverpool for New York, sld. from Queenstown to-day.

SS Morida, (Br.,) Capt. Tompsott, from Montevideo, &c., for New York, sld. from St. Lucia July 12.

SS British Queen, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, from Antwerp for New York, passed the Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Foreland, (Br.,) Capt. Chalmers, from New York for Hamburg, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Southwark, (Br.,) Capt. Bence, from Antwerp for New York, passed Deal to-day.

SS Peconic, (Br.,) Capt. Mills, from New York, arr. at Trieste July 11.

SS Manar, (Br.,) Capt. Slatter, from New York, arr. at Antwerp yesterday.

SS Tenby, (Br.,) Capt. Campbell, from New York, via Falmouth, arr. at Antwerp yesterday.

SS Britannic, (Br.,) Capt. Haddock, from New York for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 3:40 P. M. to-day, and proceeded.

SS Island, (Dan.,) Capt. Skjodt, for New York, sld. from Copenhagen July 12.

SS Minnewaska, (Br.,) Capt. Griffiths, for New York, sld. from this port to-day.

SS Amsterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Baker, from New York, arr. at Rotterdam at 10 A. M. to-day.

SS Palatia, (Ger.,) Capt. Karlowa, from New York, arr. at Hamburg at 5 P. M. to-day.

SS Werkendam, (Dutch,) Capt. De Vries, for New York, sld. from Amsterdam at 4 P. M. to-day.

SS Caprivi, (Nor.,) Capt. Nielsen, from New York for Havre and Rotterdam, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Dona Maria, (Port.,) Capt. Jensen, from New York for Oporto and Lisbon, arr. at Fayal to-day.

SS Laurelwood, (Nor.,) Capt. Nicholsen, from Huelve for New York, arr. at St. Michael's to-day for coal.

SS Critic, (Br.,) Capt. Griffin, for New York, sld. from Dundee to-day.

SS Delaware, (Br.,) Capt. Davis, for New York, sld. from Avonmouth to-day.

SS Georgic, (Br.,) Capt. Thompson, from New York for Liverpool, passed Brow Head at 12:25 A. M., 15th.

CAMMEYER'S SHOE STORE

The Changing Days from Hot to Cold, from Wet to Dry

Show how needful different kinds of shoes are, even in Summer weather. On cold or wet days Black Shoes; on hot and dry days then the Russet Shoe. In other words, suit the shoe to the weather.

Men's Tan Russia Calf and Black Kid Shoes,

$3.00 Per Pair.

High and Low Cut.

Our lines of these shoes, in form, quality and variety of style, are the best in the city, and our prices are the lowest.

ALFRED J. CAMMEYER,
6th Ave., Cor. 20th St.

REMNANT SALE.
SUITS, $14.00
TROUSERS, 4.00
ARNHEIM,
Broadway and Ninth St.

REED & BARTON,
SILVERSMITHS,
Broadway & 17th St., N. Y.
8 Maiden Lane. N. Y.

The Wanamaker Store

A Shoe Story Worth Reading

18,000 Pairs of Men's Tan and Russet Shoes, Regularly $3, $4 and $5, at One Dollar and Ninety Cents a Pair.

This is an illustration of the retailing power of the Wanamaker Stores and a demonstration of the price-cutting force of that power properly exerted.

There are eighteen thousand pairs of Men's colored Summer shoes in the purchase. New York gets 8,000 pairs of them. They come from noted Massachusetts factories about to start on their winter orders and anxious to be free from the responsibilities of remaining summer goods. A sale of this kind is common in the Fall,—we push it ahead two months and make it of use to you.

There are few better shoes than these made. These are not cheap shoes. Their prices to-day in all stores, save this, are $3, $3.50, $4 and $5 a pair.

You may choose at $1.90 a pair. It rests with you what priced shoes you choose.

All sizes from 5 to 10, all widths from A to E, all toe-shapes known to this season.

WOULDN'T you like to make your end-of-the-week outing on a wheel? Is it a question of expense? Look into the methods of the easy-monthly-payments of the Wanamaker Wheel Club. A Continental for $5 per month.

Men's Madras Golf Shirts

HERE is $2,500 worth of Shirts that we will sell to-day for $1,250. You may have one or a dozen of them, at Fifty Cents each, which is exactly half their established retail price.

Good patterns — very good — and plenty to choose from. One pair of detachable cuffs with each shirt, and a dollar value if ever there was one.

Again, the Ten-Cent Collars

YOU took all we had again last Friday and Saturday, but we've hustled in more. We tell you positively that this collar will look as well and wear *better* than any 25c. collar you can name. It comes in every shape and size that is on this season's market. Ten cents each, or fifty cents a half-dozen. There's an easy economy.

We have cuffs of the same class at two pairs for a quarter. It's like giving you one pair.

Men's Light-weight Sweaters

ONE hundred and fifty fine ones from a Frenchman who had too many. They make good sweaters where these came from. They are light-weight but not flimsy,—close woven and firm; in white, blue or black, with Roman stripe collar and cuffs.

The importer has been getting five dollars at wholesale for these goods. Our price at retail to-day will be Three Dollars each.

Men's Furnishing Store, Ninth Street.

Men's Ready-to-Wear Clothing

THREE strong items that speak for themselves and need no introduction. 130 Sack Suits in fancy cheviots and plain worsteds, that were $15 and $20, for *Twelve Dollars a Suit.*

Men's fine Trousers, made from English Worsteds, and the best $5 trousers you ever saw, at

Three-Fifty Each Pair.

Two hundred pairs Men's Linen Crash Trousers, made *strongly* with belt loops and flannel waist band and a long turn-up.

Dollar-and-a-Half a Pair.

One Hundred Summer Dresses for Women.—$2.25

YOU must not call them "House Dresses," for they are altogether too pretty and too elaborate to be confined to house use. They are made from linens and percales, and they are very good dresses, indeed, yet very inexpensive. There is nothing about them that isn't neat and stylish and pretty; the patterns used are especially attractive.

Yet only $2.25 for the whole dress. They are sorts that have been selling at from $4.50 to $7.50.

Not on sale until half past nine this morning.

Second Floor, Broadway.

Girls' Pretty Summer Dresses

THERE are only 100 of them—wish there were more. You'll probably echo that wish if you come late to-day. They'll be ready at the opening of the store. The lot comprises dresses of lawns, percales and ginghams, in attractive patterns and colorings, stylishly made and elegantly trimmed with embroidery, insertion and lace. Some plain white ones. Sizes 4 to 14 years. They were $2.25 to $3.50;—mostly $2.75 and $3 values. A quick choice to-day at $1.75 each.

Second Floor, Broadway.

More of the $3 and $4 Hats

THERE seems to be no end to the demand for the trimmed Summer hats we are turning out at $3 and $4. Here are fifty more this morning, and they'll be gone by Monday.

The art and taste and skill and handicraft of these little masterpieces cannot be measured by any $3 and $4 standards. The secret of it is, that they who make them are they who, in busier millinery times, are engaged on the highest class productions known to the trade. *We* know the cost of their talents, but you will never learn it from these hats, because it isn't figured in the prices at all. If it were, twice the prices wouldn't buy them.

Second floor, Tenth street.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

THE RED CROSS SOCIETY.

Seventy-eight Nurses Now in the Field or at Tampa—Contributions Continue to Roll In.

The Executive Committee of the Red Cross Society for the Maintenance of Trained Nurses met yesterday morning at the residence of Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, 451 Madison Avenue. The time was mostly taken up in receiving reports.

Seventy-eight nurses are now in the field and at Tampa, and forty more are ready to go when needed. The society expects many demands for nurses if yellow fever spreads to any great extent among the soldiers. Mrs. Bull reported that the people of Irvington-on-the-Hudson are preparing to send a large supply of clothing to the supply depot. Great interest was also reported among the people of Williamstown, who sent $355, made up of 10-cent subscriptions.

Donations and subscriptions since the last meeting were reported as follows:

DONATIONS.

John W. Ambrose, $35; Mrs. Henrietta Haven, $25; Mrs. John Stewart, Jr., $500; Mrs. Augusta P. Slade, $10; A. H. Wellington, $100; Miss Harriet Nammell, $100; Miss P. Caroline Swords, $25; Mrs. S. Lawrence, $25; Mrs. Francis E. Doughty, $25; Mrs. George R. Vandewater, $5; Mrs. John H. Washburn, $25; Mrs. Alfred Roe, $5; R. G. Dunn, $250; J. P. Robinson, $100; Misses Baldwin, $10; Miss A. E. Boervier, $25; J. H. Whitehouse, $25; Mrs. William Alexander Smith, $25; Mrs. Charles Stewart Smith, $25; Mr. Hosmer of Montreal, $150; Mrs. Fanny E. Rogers, $5; Mrs. Granville B. Smith, $10; Mrs. John H. Hinton, $250; Mrs. Joseph White, $250; Miss V. Scott Hoyt, $100; Mrs. Lewis C. Thompson, $100; White Plains Branch, $115; Charles W. Gould, $50; Miss Florence Wyckoff, $10; the Van Wagenen Ship Chandlery, $5; Orange, (N. J.) Committee, $100; Mrs. Trenor L. Park, $100; Brooklyn and New York Ferry Company, $100; George B. McClellan, $50; F. A. Potts & Co., $100; Union Ferry Company of New York and Brooklyn, $50; Andrews, Phalen & Co., $25; Theodore A. Crane's Sons, $25; The Rapid Transit Ferry Company, $25; Vanderbilt & Hopkins, $25; Chilton Manufacturing Company, $10; A. H. Pollock, $10; Rahtyen's American Composition Company, $10; Messrs. Muckenbeck Brothers, $5; Mrs. Morgan Dix, $30; St. John's Episcopal Church, Elizabeth, N. J., $33.70; St. Andrew's Chapel, Elizabeth, N. J., $5.50; Mrs. Frederick Goodridge, $100; Master Eugene and Edward Janiske, 50 cents; Miss Serena Rhinelander, $100; through Mrs. Borland, from New Hamburgh Branch, $27; Miss Cora L. Newbold, $100; Anonymous, $5; William C. Eustis, $50; Miss Mary M. Parker, $10; John C. O'Donnell, $50; Mrs. Alexander Biuen, through White Plains Branch, $100; Mrs. W. H. Humphrey, $10; Messrs. Stern Brothers, $50; John Wanamaker, $10; [illegible] Star, $5; H. S. Page, $5; Mrs. H. Seward Webb, $1,000; Mrs. Malcolm Graham, Treasurer, $1,910.41; received from Americans in Paris, $3,400. Total, $14,044.20.

The monthly subscriptions received amount so far to $785, as follows:

Mrs. Nathan Chandler, July, $5; Miss Mary A. Tappan, June and July, $20; Mrs. Leon Marié, July, $5; Mrs. Henry Draper, July, $25; Miss Mary Louisa Cushing, $5; Mrs. William E. Strong, July, $25; Mrs. E. Rollins Morse, June and July, $10; Mrs. W. B. Guthrie, July, $50; Mrs. George P. Eustis, June, July, and August, $30; Francis Lynde Stetson, June, July, August, and September, $100; Mrs. Whitney Warren, June, July, August, and September, $40; Mrs. William F. Haynal, July, $25; Mrs. Roswell [illegible], July, $5; Mrs. Carroll Dunham, July, $25; W. E. Bishop, July, $25; Mrs. William M. Fieldsmith, July, $25; Mrs. John Borland, July, $5; Mrs. Frederick H. Allen, July, $10; Mrs. T. K. Lothrop, June and July, $50; Mrs. J. Laurence Lee, June, $10; Miss Daisy Leiter, June, $5; Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, July, $100; George H. Studwell, June, July, and August, $45.

White Plains Auxiliary, $805; Lenox Branch, $185.10; Williamstown (Mass.) Branch, $489.90; Seabright Suburban Committee, $4,188.46.

The following contributions were received yesterday by Frederick D. Tappen, Treasurer of the Red Cross Relief Committee:

Miss Margaret R. Hollenbeck, Atwood, Kan., $1; Miss Alice Douglas, Providence, R. I., (proceeds of lawn party given by Misses Phelon, Brown, and Douglas,) $26.50; Mrs. F. E. Gorham, $5; the Rev. Marcus A. Tolman, Mauch Chunk, $22.61; "A Friend," $20; Walter Hoffman, $25; Franklin E. Lord, $25; Mrs. Monroe Smith, Treasurer of Colorado University Red Cross Auxiliary No. 6, $512.75; Mrs. G. L. W. H., $50; J. D. Flower, $100; Misses Huger and Miss Pinckney, Roanoke, Va., (proceeds of a fair,) $25.25; Mrs. Clara R. Bacon, Treasurer, from members of Christ Church, Tarrytown, N. Y., $25; Miss Mary B. Kippen, Treasurer, Fairfield, Conn., (proceeds of a concert under the auspices of Auxiliary No. 29,) $115; "I. W.," $15; Mrs. L., $100; "E. H. R. and E. R. B.," $10; Brown Brothers & Co., $1,000; Oliver G. Barton, $20; James T. Woodward, $25; D. Schnakenberg, $100; total, $2,448.11; previously acknowledged, $98,444.43; total contributions to date, $100,892.54.

Entertainment for Field Hospitals.

The National Red Cross Society of America, Auxiliary 12, is to give an entertainment at the Manhattan Beach Hotel on Friday, July 15, for the purpose of raising money with which to purchase field hospitals for soldiers at the front. The soldiers' field hospital is one of the newest and most humanitarian ideas of the Red Cross Society. It consists of a tent, camp chair, the necessary bandages, medicine chests, &c., to supply the needs of a wounded soldier in cases where he cannot be moved from the field to be treated. Among those who will take part in the entertainment are Helen Gilmore, one of Pittsburg's best sopranos; Kate Davis, and Raymon Moore.

GREAT INCREASE IN EXPORTS.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The monthly statement of the imports and exports of the United States for the month of June, 1898, and for the whole of the fiscal year just closed, shows that the exports of domestic merchandise during June amounted to $92,994,401, an increase over June, 1897, of over $21,000,000. The imports of merchandise during June aggregated $51,2[illegible], of which $22,917,877 was free of duty. This is a decrease in the dutiable merchandise imported of $15,700,000. The gold imported during June amounted to $[illegible], against $650,343 for June, 1897. The exports during the month were $375,529, as compared with $7,625,678 for the previous June. The silver exports amounted to $4,156,650, a decrease of nearly a million from June, 1897. The silver imports were $799,756, a decrease of nearly $200,000.

The figures for the fiscal year show an increase, as compared with 1897, in the exports of domestic merchandise of $178,266,412 and a decrease of $58,120,550 in the dutiable imports. The gold exports for the year show a decrease of $25,750,793 and the imports an increase of $23,762,455.

The exports of silver show a decrease of $6,663,434 and the imports a decrease of $90,444.

OVER A BILLION FOR BONDS

Applications for the War Loan Far in Excess of the Amount That Was Needed.

THE BOOKS ARE NOW CLOSED

Making the Loan a Popular One Cost the Government About $4,000,000 in Extra Expense—Loans Vary in Amount.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—"It is too late," said Secretary of the Treasury Gage at 2:55 this afternoon, to a man who came into his office with the urgent request that he be permitted to subscribe for some portion of the new loan. "Before you could get to the office to record your application the books will be permanently closed. The loan is more than taken. According to the last report I have received from Mr. Vanderlip, who has been most energetic, far-sighted, careful, and thorough in conducting this business, more than $1,200,000,000 has been offered to the Government.

"The public cannot have a clear idea of the work involved in making this loan. Of course, it was increased by the demand of Congress that the loan should be popular. But the expense will not be so great as some have imagined. I should say that it may have cost one-twentieth of 1 per cent. of the amount of the loan to do the work required to put the bonds into many hands over the cost to turn it over to a syndicate or to the large bidders. I should say that it may have cost the Government $4,000,000 to make the loan popular.

"Of subscriptions to the amount of $500 or less the total will be about $100,000,000. It is true that there has been some creeping about those five hundred-dollar subscriptions. When the applications looked suspicious we wrote to those suspected, and sometimes got ingenuous replies, showing that the writers had attempted to dodge but were not able to maintain a deception.

"Others at once admitted that they had attempted to get by the law. Still, some of the bonds thus bought undoubtedly got into the hands of speculators. I should say not to exceed half the whole number of $500 orders are secured by the use of different names for a few persons.

"Besides listing some 450,000 names in our books, there remains some clerical labor to perform. Every one of the offers and inclosures has been answered. After the awards are made there will be money to return to those to whom bonds have been awarded and those who have not been allotted bonds. To those who get bonds the Government will allow interest at the rate of 3 per cent. on the money sent in for the time between its receipt and the issue of the bonds. This will go by check, and a great deal of labor will be necessary to get out those letters."

Those who do not get bonds will not receive interest on their advances. Early this week Assistant Secretary Vanderlip, who has had immediate supervision of the work in connection with the loan, became convinced that the subscriptions of individuals would be far more than sufficient to wholly absorb the loan, and gave instructions that checks representing all subscriptions of corporations be prepared and returned to the senders to-night. It is thought at the Treasury Department that no individual subscriptions as high as $10,000 will receive an allotment of bonds. During the month the department has received about 250,000 subscriptions, and nearly the last one opened was from a New York bank for $100,000,000, inclosing a check for $2,000,000. It was Secretary Gage's intention to make the payments on account of the bonds as easy to the people as possible, and all forms of payment were to be received. These included cash, checks, bank drafts, Post Office money orders, express money orders, certificates of deposit, and during the last day or two the department has received money by telegraph. During the entire month there has been an average of 15,000 subscriptions received daily, and some days the number has exceeded 20,000. To handle this enormous mail and to schedule the subscriptions a force of over 300 clerks has been constantly employed. It probably will be two or three days before it is known just the size of the largest subscriptions which can be accepted.

MR. VANDERLIP'S ESTIMATES.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Tells How the Bonds Sold.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—At 10 o'clock to-night Assistant Secretary Vanderlip said: "It is of course impossible to give final figures at this hour. The department received to-day just under 25,000 letters, and yesterday 24,300. This mass of applications must be put through a detailed operation before a total can be arrived at and the exact line at which allotments will be made announced. My estimate at this hour is that it will be around $5,000—that is to say, that all applications for a smaller amount than that figure will be allotted in full, while all applications for larger amounts will receive nothing.

"At this hour there has actually been listed $84,300,000 of the five-hundred-dollar series and smaller subscriptions, and the amount now on the tables will carry that probably just above $90,000,000. The amount scheduled and totaled in the subscriptions larger than $500 is at this hour $690,610,840, and I estimate it will reach $735,000,000. Thus the total subscription, including the $500,000,000 of syndicate bids, will reach $1,235,000,000.

"We have held out cases where there were doubts as to the bona fide character of subscriptions, amounting, in the subscriptions for $500 and under alone, to $10,494,740. The total number of subscriptions for $500 and under that has now passed the stampers is 228,000, and that figure will be somewhat further increased.

"The total of larger subscriptions numbered is 66,800, and there are still several thousand of these larger subscriptions to be listed. In the last nineteen days the department received 255,800 subscriptions, an average of 13,262 a day. The last letter was opened within two hours after the subscriptions closed.

"We have had at the close of the work 400 employes working from 9 in the morning until 10:30 at night. The fact that there is at this hour, out of nearly 300,000 subscriptions received, only 71 cases held up because of some irregularity, such as a misplaced remittance or informality of subscription, is some indication of the thoroughness of the work."

When the loan closed at 3 P. M. to-day the department was prepared to return the checks of unsuccessful bidders in those cases where the Assistant Secretary was already satisfied no allotment could be made. This course was taken in justice to depositors, in order that the amounts held in banks subject to certified checks might be released at the earliest possible moment. This furnishes an instance of the business-like methods which have prevailed throughout the entire time the books have been open.

Checks are being rapidly drawn to cover the payment of interest accrued on deposits of successful bidders. These will vary in amount according to the period between the time these deposits were received into the Treasury and Aug. 1, when the bonds carry their own interest. The checks will not be mailed to successful subscribers until the bonds are delivered, when they will accompany the bonds.

TO LAY A CABLE TO HONOLULU.

Contract Is Made on Condition that the Government Does Not Object.

VICTORIA, B. C., July 14.—Advices from Honolulu state that the Executive Council of the Island Government has signed a contract with the Scrymser Company to lay a cable from San Diego to Honolulu and thence to Japan, the latter section to be exclusive. The work is with the understanding that the objection of the Secretary of State of the United States shall vitiate all agreements.

Beautiful Flag for Hawaii.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 14.—A beautiful American flag was sent by the steamer Alameda to the Hawaiian Chamber of Commerce to be unfurled at the ceremony of raising the flag in that city. It was the gift of the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco. The State Board of Trade has decided to send a commission to the Hawaiian Islands to study and report the best means to foster trade between the islands and this country.

Marquis Ito to Visit China.

YOKOHAMA, July 15.—Marquis Ito, the late Premier, intends visiting China, where he will meet Li Hung Chang.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Meeting of the Southwestern Traffic Bureau to Discuss Rates—The Conclusions Reached.

An executive session of the Southwestern Traffic Bureau was held at the Holland House yesterday, and the matter of rates from the seaboard to points in Texas was considered. The rate situation in the Southwest has not been satisfactory since last Summer, and most of the railroads in that territory are desirous of restoring harmony.

Some of those in attendance yesterday were: W. H. Truesdale of the Rock Island, C. G. Warner of the Missouri Pacific, Vice-President Paul Morton of the Atchison, A. S. Dodge of the St. Louis Southwestern, B. F. Yoakum and F. D. Russell of the St. Louis and San Francisco, D. Miller, Vice-President of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas; E. Hawley, Assistant Traffic Manager of the Southern Pacific Railway; Robert Mallory of the Mallory Steamship Line, E. S. Allen of the Cromwell Line, and E. T. Campbell, President of the Southwestern Traffic Bureau.

The Southwestern rate situation was discussed from various points of view throughout the day. The discussion resulted in notices being filed by individual lines of their intention to establish class rates from seaboard territory via Gulf routes based on the following differentials per 100 pounds higher than rates in effect from St. Louis to Texas common points:

1	2	3	4	5	A	B	C	D	E	
25	20	16	13	9	12	10	9	7	6	cents.

Rates via Atlantic port and all-rail routes are to be made the present respective differentials higher than rates via Gulf routes so arrived at. Rates to points taking higher than Texas common points will, as heretofore, be made by the application of established differentials.

Understanding was also reached that the agreement adopted in St. Louis, to become effective June 1, should be considered as fully operative, all disputed questions having been disposed of satisfactorily.

WESTERN TRAFFIC IS HEAVY.

Earnings for the First Six Months Break All Records.

CHICAGO, July 14.—The business of the Western roads for the first six months of the present year was phenomenally heavy. Earnings made new records, the grain traffic alone presenting surprising aggregates. The deliveries at Chicago by the Western lines of all kinds of grain amounted to 134,176,000 bushels, an increase of 40,949,000 bushels over the corresponding period of last year, or a gain of more than 40 per cent. The outward movement was equally heavy, reaching 135,998,000 bushels, an increase of 50,955,000 bushels, or over 50 per cent.

The car movement was the largest on record, aggregating 142,733 cars, an increase of 53,070 cars over the previous year. The Rock Island showed the largest gain, although the Burlington handled a greater number of cars.

CHICAGO'S ELEVATED RAILWAY.

Plan of Reorganization Involves Scaling of Bonds and Stock.

CHICAGO, July 14.—The Metropolitan Elevated plan of reorganization has been made public by the committee having the matter in charge. In brief, it scales the bonds 40 per cent., the stock 50 per cent., assesses the stockholders $4 a share on the basis of their present holdings, reduces the interest on the bonds from 5 to 4 per cent., and provides for an issue of $9,000,000 of 5 per cent. non-cumulative preferred stock.

The bondholders are to receive 53 1-3 per cent. of the new preferred stock for the sacrifice which they are called upon to make, and the stockholders will get the amount of their assessment in the new 4 per cent. bonds. Under this plan the capitalization of the company will be as follows: $10,000,000 first mortgage 4 per cent. gold bonds, maturing Aug. 1, 1938; $9,000,000 of 5 per cent. non-cumulative preferred stock; $7,500,000 common stock.

RAILROAD TO BE REORGANIZED.

New Company to Supplant the Wheeling and Lake Erie.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 14.—Col. Myron T. Herrick, receiver of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway, when asked about the proceedings which have just begun here in the United States Circuit Court to foreclose a consolidated mortgage for $8,000,000 on the road, said:

"I am only an officer of the road, under the direction of the court, and know nothing about what may be going on on the outside. However, I presume that the action was commenced in view of the fact that a new company is now being organized, and will, in all probability, take possession of the road. Financially, the road has been doing excellently recently."

Andrew Squire, who is Col. Herrick's attorney, also said that, in his opinion, the proceedings were commenced for the purpose of reorganizing the company.

Oregon Railroad & Navigation Affairs.

Holders of the voting trust certificates representing the preferred stock of the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company have been summoned to meet in the company's office, in this city, on Aug. 18 for the purpose of nominating ten Directors, at least five of whom must be residents of the State of Oregon. The ten Directors nominated in New York are to be voted for at the annual meeting of the stockholders, to be held in Portland, Oregon, on Sept. 1. Holders of the certificates representing common stock will also meet here on Aug. 18 to nominate five Directors, at least three of whom shall be residents of Oregon. They will also nominate an independent Auditor, to be voted for at the annual meeting in Portland.

Acquired by the Missouri Pacific.

The Missouri Pacific Railway Company has secured control of the Central Branch in Kansas by the purchase of its stock under the reorganization. The acquired road is about 100 miles long and extends from Atchison to Waterville, Kan. This road was organized as the Atchison and Pike's Peak Railroad in February, 1859, but its name was changed soon afterward, and it was provided for as one of the branches in the acts incorporating the Union Pacific Railroad. The line has been operated by the Missouri Pacific since Dec. 31, 1885, under a twenty-five-year lease, its net earnings going to the Union Pacific Company.

Railroad Dispute to be Investigated.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The Inter-State Commerce Commission has decided to investigate the dispute between Canadian and American railroad lines over rates on passenger traffic. The hearings will be held at Chicago Aug. 1.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

Negotiations are pending in this city for the purchase, by the Illinois Steel Company, of the Elgin, Joliet and Eastern Railroad from the Minnesota Iron Company. These negotiations also have in view a closer relationship between the steel company and the iron company.

New proportional rates have been recommended by the managers of the Joint Traffic Association on fruits and vegetables from Ohio River crossings, East St. Louis, &c., to the Trunk Line Western termini; also a commodity rate on sand and gravel from Cleveland to the same points.

Colt Angle Bought by Sydney Paget.

CHICAGO, July 14.—At last night's sale of thoroughbred yearlings at the Stock Yards, Sydney Paget of New York, the recent purchaser of Plaudit and Jean Beraud, secured a brown colt named Angle, by George Kinney-Flitaway, offered by George Lindenberger, for $450.

The yearling is a fairly good-looking colt of moderate size, the feature about him that attracted Mr. Paget being that his dam is a full sister of the dam of Jean Beraud. Mr. Paget was not present in person, but made the purchase through Auctioneer Easton.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The President to-day made the following appointments:

United States District Judge for the Western District of North Carolina—Hamilton Glover Ewart.

United States District Judge for the Northern District of Texas—Edward R. Meek.

Member of the Nicaragua Canal Commission—Col. Peter C. Hains, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were to-day appointed:

Connecticut—West Reading, Uriah S. Griffin.

New York—Sabattis, George A. Dukslow.

YACHTING ON THE SOUND

The Seawanhaka-Corinthian Club Holds Its Twenty-eighth Annual Regatta.

SEAWANHAKA GETS LELAND CUP

The Akabo, However, Sails the Course in Two Seconds Less Time Than the Winner—The Other Winners.

The twenty-eighth annual regatta of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, which was sailed on Long Island Sound yesterday, brought out seventeen pleasure craft in the six classes in which the yachts were divided. The contest was of more than ordinary interest this season, for the reason that the twenty-footers, one of which will be selected as the American standard bearer to contest for the international challenge cup, formed a part of the regatta.

Wednesday's storm had blown itself out, and in its place a moderate breeze from south-southwest swept across the Sound and allowed the experts of the Race Committee to see the little flyers under totally different conditions than were seen in Tuesday's contest.

The Seawanhaka made a good showing yesterday, especially when on the wind, and although the actual sailing time of the Akabo over the course was less than that of the Crane boat, the Leland Cup, for the possession of which the race was sailed, was awarded to Seawanhaka by a margin of eighteen seconds. As a matter of fact, the Akabo sailed the course in two seconds less time than the Seawanhaka.

The Twenty-Footers Start.

The twenty-footers were started at 1:45 in the second division of the race, the starting line being between an anchored stakeboat and the Race Committee's steamer, at the entrance to Cold Spring Harbor, nearly a mile east of Centre Island channel buoy.

The course for all classes was twice over a six-mile equilateral triangle, a total distance of twelve nautical miles. The twenties crossed the line in the following order: Asthore, Seawanhaka, Akabo, and Cicada, the last named far in the rear, but near the weather end of the line. The direction of the wind made it a broad reach on the starboard tack, a reach with the wind abeam and booms to starboard and a thresh to windward. All gybed around the first mark.

Asthore soon dropped astern, and after one half of the first leg was sailed had no possible chance for a place. The boats gybed around the outer mark in the following order: Seawanhaka, Akabo, Cicada, and Asthore, which positions remained the same around the second mark.

In the windward work on the third leg of the course Akabo lost badly under the existing weather conditions. She did not sail as close to the wind by fully three points as did the other competitors. The result was that the Seawanhaka ran away from her and was 3 minutes and 5 seconds ahead of her when sheets were eased off around the home mark at the end of the first round. Even the Cicada caught the Akabo and rounded the mark ahead of her.

On the First Round.

They were timed as follows:

Seawanhaka, 2:56:00; Cicada, 2:58:52; Akabo, 2:59:05, and Asthore, 3:10:00.

In the broad reach Akabo regained her position and passed the two outer marks in advance of Cicada. She could not, however, overhaul Seawanhaka, although the last-named boat tucked in a reef on the second leg, owing to the increasing wind. Under the influence of the heavier breeze the Akabo crept up on the leader and crossed the finish line only 16 seconds behind her and the difference between the boats appeared to be still less. During the last fifty yards Akabo sailed on her rail only, both her centreboard and rudder being clear of the surface.

The Summaries.

THIRTY-FOOT SLOOPS—START, 1:40.

Boat and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Daisy, R. M. Hyde, Jr.	3 09:50	1 29 50
THIRTY-FOOT CABIN CATS—START, 1:40.		
Dot, C. T. Pierce	4 16 50	2 36 50
Wanda, F. T. Bedford	4 08 12	2 28 12
Doseris II., T. R. Vail	Withdrew.	
OPEN KNOCKABOUTS—START, 1:45.		
Mariposa, W. H. McCord	4 13 56	2 28 56
SEAWANHAKA KNOCKABOUTS—START, 1:50.		
Taifu, George Bullock	4 37 55	2 47 55
Dacoit, H. L. Maxwell	4 30 12	2 40 12
Nakodo, J. T. Shannon	4 34 36	2 44 36
Gloria, J. R. Maxwell, Jr.	4 34 10	2 44 10
Midge, F. W. Boyer	4 34 55	2 44 55
Toots, D. M. Scott	4 36 41	2 46 41
TWENTY-FOOT CATS—START, 1:45.		
Minnetonka, Bryan Alley	4 55 26	3 10 26
Gosbird, R. Nevins	5 28 40	3 43 40

TWENTY-FOOTERS—START, 1:45.

	Start. H.M.S.	First Round. H.M.S.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Seawanhaka	1 45 00	2 56 09	4 02 39	2 17 39
Akabo	1 45 00	2 57 05	4 02 55	2 17 55
Cicada	1 45 00	2 58 52	4 06 40	2 21 40
Asthore	1 45 00	3 10 00	4 25 37	2 40 37

On official figures the Seawanhaka beat the Akabo 16 seconds, the Cicada 9 minutes 1 second, and the Asthore 12 minutes 58 seconds.

Taking the actual start of the boats, however, the Akabo beat the Seawanhaka 2 seconds over the course. In the two reaches on the first round the Seawanhaka gained 50 seconds and the Cicada 16 seconds on the Akabo. In the beat on the first round the Seawanhaka gained 1 minute 57 seconds and the Cicado 27 seconds on the Akabo.

In the second round the Akabo made substantial gains, beating the Seawanhaka 1 minute 56 seconds and the Cicada 57 seconds on the two reaches. In the beat the Akabo beat the Seawanhaka 53 seconds and the Cicada 3 minutes 11 seconds. So, on the first round it will be seen the Seawanhaka gained 2 minutes 47 seconds actual time, while on the second round the Akabo gained 2 minutes 49 seconds, showing a net gain of 2 seconds for the Akabo for the day.

Dorothy Defeats Thirty-Footers.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 14.—In a stiff southwest wind the thirty-footers raced this afternoon over a course from Brenton's Cove to Dyer's Island and return. Start, 2:55. The summary:

Boat and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Dorothy, H. P. Whitney	5:13:19	2:18:19
Vaquero, H. B. Duryea	5:13:40	2:18:40
Hera, R. N. Ellis	5:14:12	2:19:12
Puck, E. D. Morgan	5:15:07	2:20:07
Wawa, R. Brooks	5:15:56	2:20:56

The race for the cup offered by Reginald Brooks is set for to-morrow afternoon. Joseph Banigan of Providence has offered, through the Rhode Island Yacht Club, two trophies for the thirty-footers to race for July 23.

Corinthian Fleet's Special Race.

The Corinthian fleet of New Rochelle will hold a special race on Saturday, July 23, for the 21-foot class of knockabouts and for the 20-foot class of open sloops (one-raters) over the regular course, off Echo Bay. A feature of the day will be the second of the series of races for the Dewar Cup. The start will be made at 2 P. M. sharp, and owners of competing boats will get instructions from the Regatta Committee, at the clubhouse, at Harrison's Island. Entries may be made to O. H. Chellberg, 1 Broadway.

Story About Blanco Denied.

HAVANA, July 14.—The story circulated throughout the United States by a Cuban named Jose Paulino Blanco to the effect that Capt. Gen. Blanco attempted suicide on receiving news of the destruction of Admiral Cervera's fleet is pronounced a baseless fabrication.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

AN EXPLOSION KILLS SIX.

Twenty-six Other Persons Injured by the Blowing Up of a Boiler at Buffalo—Two Missing Probably Dead.

BUFFALO, July 14.—By the explosion of a boiler in the Niagara Starch Works at 5 o'clock to-day the building was wrecked, six persons were killed, twenty-six were injured, and two others are missing who are supposed to have perished.

The Dead.

WILLIAM KELLY, engineer.
HENRY CHIFFERNSTEIN, fireman.
CASPER WALTER, miller.
CHARLES INTEMAN, teamster.
Mrs. JOSEPH W. HOYT.
Baby HOYT.

The Injured.

ALBERT BINKERT, leg broken.
JOHN DINGFELDER, head cut.
PHILIP WESP, head cut.
ALEXANDER SLOSS, shoulder fractured.
Mrs. MICHAEL MEYERS, ribs broken.
Baby SLOSS, skull fractured.
Mrs. HATTIE BINKERT, hands crushed.
Mrs. J. WOLLER, head cut.
WILLIAM PFANN, severely bruised.
Mrs. ANDERSON, arm broken.
WILLIAM SHIFTON, head and hands cut.
Mrs. GEORGE MOSTBERGER, injured by shock.
GEORGE SMITH, head cut.
WILLIAM BAUER, head gashed.
IDA McFARLANE, leg crushed.
Mrs. PHILIP DARION, head and arm cut.
ALEXANDER FOHNER, back injured.
JOHN SUMMERS, back injured.
HATTIE THOMPSON, face cut.
Mrs. PENNY, hip torn.
MAUD PENNY, arms crushed.
BENJAMIN PENNY, scalded by steam.
GEORGE PENNY, bruised by bricks.
Baby PENNY, badly bruised.
MAMIE STRESSINGER, foot crushed.
HILDRED MINGER, bruised by bricks.

The causes which led to the explosion of the boiler will never be known. The engineer and fireman, who were both killed, were the only persons who could have possessed any knowledge on the subject. Of the five tubular boilers not a fragment could be found to-night.

At 5 o'clock every one in the neighborhood was startled by a hissing sound coming from the factory. This was followed instantly by a deep roar and a jarring of the earth, and then the ripping of timbers, the wrenching of iron, and a shower of falling bricks. As the cloud of dust rolled back from the ruins it was seen that a large section of the main building and the boiler house were in ruins.

Of the six persons who were in the building, only two escaped. Mrs. Hoyt and her baby were crushed by bricks while passing the building. Most of the injured were persons outside of the works. Scarcely a house within 1,000 feet of the factory escaped being hit with bricks, twisted iron, or heavy timbers, and it was these flying missiles which caused most of the injuries.

LONG LEASE ON LEITER LAND.

CHICAGO, July 14.—Levi Z. Leiter to-day filed for record a ninety-nine-year lease for the land and building at the southeast corner of State and Madison Streets, to Schlesinger & Mayer, the present occupants. The lease is dated May 2, 1898, and is to go into effect July 1, 1905. The long-term lease, it appears, was made before Mr. Leiter sold the property to Marshall Field a few days ago.

Schlesinger & Mayer, under the terms of the lease, are to pay an annual rental of $112,000, payable in quarterly installments of $28,000 each in advance. The lease specifies that the rent shall be paid in gold coin. It requires Schlesinger & Mayer to erect an eight-story fireproof building on the site on or before July 1, 1908, to cost not less than $600,000. The present lease on the premises expires July 1, 1905.

TWO NEGROES SHOT BY A MOB.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 14.—A double lynching, in which Jim Redd and Alex Johnson, two negroes, were the victims, occurred at Monticello, Ark., to-day. A mob broke down the doors of the jail and, entering the cell room, poured a volley of shots into the cages where the men were confined. Johnson is dead and Redd is fatally wounded. They were convicted of killing W. F. Skipper, a rich planter and merchant of Baxter, and were sentenced to be hanged. An appeal to the Supreme Court had granted them a new trial.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Lieut. Col. Alfred A. Woodhull, Deputy Surgeon General, United States Army, will proceed to Camp George H. Thomas and make a sanitary inspection of the various camps and field hospitals and of the Leiter United States General Hospital.

Major William H. Arthur, Chief Surgeon, United States Volunteers, Captain and Assistant Surgeon, United States Army, is relieved from duty as attending surgeon and examiner of recruits in Philadelphia and as a member of the Army Medical Board and will proceed to New York City for the purpose of outfitting a hospital ship under the direction of the Surgeon General of the army.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Sidney J. Myers, United States Army, will proceed from Louisville, Ky., to Chickamauga Park and report to Major Gen. John R. Brooke, United States Army, commanding United States troops at that place, for duty.

Acting Assistant Surgeon J. Stebbins King, United States Army, will proceed from Decatur, Ill., to Tampa, and report to the commanding General, United States troops, at that place, to await transportation to Santiago de Cuba, and, upon arrival there, will report to Major Gen. William R. Shafter, United States Volunteers, commanding United States troops, for duty.

Capt. Alexander N. Stark, Assistant Surgeon, is detailed as a member of the Army Retiring Board appointed to meet at the Army Medical Museum, vice Major George W. Adair, Surgeon, who is hereby relieved.

A board of officers, to consist of Major James P. Kimball, Surgeon, United States Army; Major William Crozier, Inspector General, United States Volunteers, (Captain, Ordnance Department;) Major Nathan S. Jarvis, Surgeon, United States Volunteers; Capt. Lawrence L. Bruff, Ordnance Department, and Capt. William B. Gordon, Ordnance Department, is appointed to meet at the Army Building, New York City, Aug. 22, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the examination of such Lieutenants of the line as may be ordered to appear before it, with a view to selection for transfer to the Ordnance Department.

The extension of leave of absence, on account of sickness, granted Major Lester S. Hill, Surgeon, First Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry, is further extended fifteen days on account of sickness.

First Lieut. Oren B. Meyer, Third Cavalry, is transferred from the United States general hospital, Key West, to the post hospital at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for treatment there, and will proceed there for that purpose.

Second Lieut. John H. Rice, Third United States Cavalry, is relieved from mustering duty at Omaha, and will proceed to join his troop.

Capt. Harry S. New, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers, is relieved from duty with the Seventh Army Corps, and will proceed to Santiago de Cuba and report to Major Gen. William R. Shafter, United States Volunteers, commanding Fifth Army Corps, for assignment to duty.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Charles T. Newkirk, United States Army, will proceed to Tampa and report to the commanding General of the troops at that place, to await transportation to Santiago de Cuba, and upon arrival there will report to Major Gen. William R. Shafter, United States Volunteers, commanding United States troops, for duty.

Capt. Putnam B. Strong, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers, is relieved from duty on the staff of Brig. Gen. Marcus P. Miller, United States Volunteers, and will report to Major Gen. Elwell S. Otis, United States Volunteers, for duty on his staff, and to accompany him to the Philippine Islands.

Acting Assistant Surgeon J. A. Dunwoody, United States Army, will proceed from Cripple Creek, Col., to Tampa and report to the commanding General, United States troops, at that place, to await transportation to Santiago de Cuba, and upon arrival there will report to Major Gen. William R. Shafter, United States Volunteers, commanding United States troops, for duty.

Major John G. Davis, Surgeon, Seventh United States Volunteer Infantry, will proceed at once to Tampa and take the first transport for Santiago de Cuba, and report upon arrival there to Major Gen. William R. Shafter, United States Volunteers, commanding Fifth Army Corps, for assignment to duty.

The following-named Acting Assistant Surgeons, United States Army, will proceed from Tampa by the first transport to Santiago de Cuba and report to Major Gen. William R. Shafter, United States Volunteers, commanding United States troops, for duty: Maynard G. Burgess, Roger P. Ames, William B. Winn, Edwardo C. Poey, D. T. Laine, and S. M. Gonzales.

Capt. Charles W. Neal, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, recently appointed, will proceed to Tampa and report to the commanding General, Fourth Army Corps, for assignment to duty as Commissary of Subsistence on the staff of one of the brigade commanders in that corps.

Leave of absence for three months is granted Major Allan H. Jackson, Paymaster, United States Army.

Capt. William M. Coulling, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, will report to the Quartermaster General of the army for instructions.

Acting Assistant Surgeon John A. McKenna, United States Army, will proceed to Falls Church, Va., and report to the commanding General, United States troops, at that place, for duty.

Capt. William W. Statham, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, is relieved from duty with the Second Army Corps, and will proceed with his authorized clerk to Tampa and report to the commanding General, Fourth Army Corps, for assignment to duty as Commissary of Subsistence of the siege artillery brigade at that place.

The following-named officers, having tendered their resignations, are honorably discharged the service of the United States: Major George T. Lorigan, Ninth New York Volunteer Infantry; Second Lieut. Frank H. Otts, Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, on account of ill health, and Second Lieut. Addis G. Doyle, Thirty-first Michigan Volunteer Infantry.

Upon the mutual application of the officers concerned the following transfers in the Second Kentucky Volunteer Infantry are ordered: Second Lieut. Charles W. Longmire, from Company M to Company A; Second Lieut. Oscar L. Wells, from Company A to Company M.

Capt. John Pitcher, First Cavalry, now on sick leave of absence, will proceed to Fort Myer, Va., and take station there for light duty.

Leave of absence for two months on account of sickness is granted the following-named officers: Post Chaplain Dwight Galloupe, United States Army; Major Philip H. Ellis, Thirteenth United States Infantry; Capt. John Bigelow, Jr., Tenth United States Cavalry; Capt. Arthur C. Ducat, Twenty-fourth United States Infantry; Capt. William E. P. French, Third United States Infantry; Capt. Frank L. Allen, Second Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry; First Lieut. George J. Godfrey, Twenty-second United States Infantry; First Lieut. Frederick Perkins, Adjutant Eighth United States Infantry; First Lieut. Malvern Hill Barnum, Tenth United States Cavalry; First Lieut. Henry G. Lyon, Twenty-fourth United States Infantry; Second Lieut. Chauncey B. Humphrey, Third United States Infantry; Second Lieut. Frederick W. Lewis, Twenty-second United States Infantry; Second Lieut. Charles McK. Saltzman, First United States Cavalry; Second Lieut. William H. Wassell, Twenty-second United States Infantry; Second Lieut. Henry L. Kinnison, Twenty-fifth United States Infantry.

Navy.

J. J. Doyle is appointed fleet Pay Clerk for duty on the Philadelphia.

Rear Admiral F. V. McNair is appointed Rear Admiral from July 3.

Commander W. S. Cowles is appointed Commander from June 3.

Lieut. H. A. Field is appointed Lieutenant from May 1.

Commander C. H. Arnold is appointed Commander from May 11.

Major William S. Muse is appointed Major in the Marine Corps from June 2.

Surgeon L. W. Atlee is appointed Surgeon, with the relative rank of Lieutenant, from June 18.

Surgeon F. A. Hesler is appointed Surgeon from May 7.

Medical Inspector R. C. Persons is appointed Medical Inspector from June 18.

G. C. Schafer, appointed Assistant Paymaster July 10, is ordered to the Alexander.

Daniel G. Bebee, 821 Douglass Avenue, Minneapolis; Carey D. Langhorn, Lynchburg, Va., and Alfred G. Grunwell, 155 Thirtieth Street, Washington, are appointed Assistant Surgeons.

Ensign J. R. Monaghan's order of June 29, detaching him from the Independence and to the Philadelphia, is modified, and he is ordered to the Philadelphia as watch and division officer.

Ensign R. McLean is detached from the America and ordered to the Panther.

A. F. Benzon is appointed Acting Boatswain and ordered to command the Sioux.

Naval Cadet H. P. Perrill is detached from the Sterling and ordered to the St. Louis.

Ensign Thomas J. Senn is detached from the Vicksburg and ordered to the Hawk.

Naval Cadet William H. Steinhagen is ordered to the St. Louis instead of to the Yale.

Ensign B. B. McCormick is detached from the Katahdin and ordered to the Panther.

Ensign W. J. Manion is detached from the Hawk and ordered to the Vicksburg.

Lieut. Commander H. Vail, retired, is ordered to discontinue recruiting duty and return to the Washington Navy Yard.

Capt. F. W. Dickins is appointed Captain from July 3.

Lieut. Commander C. K. Curtis is ordered to command the Albatross temporarily.

Passed Assistant Engineer R. B. Dick is ordered to the Arctic.

Ensign H. H. Cushing is ordered to the America.

Lieut. McD. Craven is detached from the Justin and ordered to the Indiana on falling in with that vessel.

We Must Vacate—At Once.

Building to be Torn Down.

MADURO BROS. & CO., Clothiers, Tailors & Furnishers, 110 & 112 Nassau St.

We have received short notice that the building is to be torn down to make room for a large office building. We must vacate the premises by July 30. Less than three weeks to dispose of our superb line of Clothing and Furnishing Goods. The stock is entirely new. Sale will be unparalleled. Our reputation for carrying only High-Class Goods is well known throughout the city.

Clothing.

Fancy Cheviots and Worsted Suits, black and blue Serge, handsome variety, cutaways and sacks, all sizes. Stout men can be fitted.

Formerly $9.50, now........$7.13
Formerly 11.50, now........8.63
Formerly 12.00, now........9.00
Formerly 13.50, now........10.13
Formerly 14.50, now........10.88
A handsome line from $16.50 to $24.00, with 25 per cent. taken off.

Bike Suits.

$3.50 grade now........$2.63
5.00 grade now........3.75
6.00 grade now........4.50
Our finest line—$7.00 and $7.50 and $9.00 Bicycle Suits also 25 per cent. off.

Golf and Bike Pants.

$2.50 grade now........$1.88
3.50 grade now........2.63
4.50 grade now........3.38

Wash Vests.

Finest quality colored and white linen ducks, this season's latest cut.

Formerly 1.65 to 2.20, now........98c
Formerly 2.25 to 2.50, now........1.20
Formerly 2.75 to 3.75, now........1.48
Formerly 4.00 and up, now........1.98
All Alfred Benjamin & Co.'s finest makes.

Trouserings

In fancy Worsteds and Cheviots.
Formerly $2.50, now........$1.88
Formerly $3.50, now........2.63
Formerly $4.50, now........3.38
Our finest lines of $5.50 and $8.50 trouserings 25 per cent. off.

Mackintoshes.

Double texture, cemented and sewed........$3.50

Crash Suits.

Long Pants, $3.75, now........$2.82
Our exclusive novelty, pure linen Suits, were $7.50, now........5.63

Office Coats,

45c. to $4.00.

25 per cent. deducted from above prices.

Men's Furnishings, Négligé Shirts, Underwear, etc., at unheard-of prices.

MADURO BROS. & CO.,

Clothiers, Tailors and Furnishers,

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Near Ann St.

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NATURAL MINERAL WATER

For Liver Complaint, Stomach Disorders, Gout and Dyspepsia.

Taken with meals, it facilitates digestion.

SO-CALLED VICHY in syphons or bulk IS NOT VICHY.

General Agency, 220 Broadway, N. Y.

STATE LEGISLATURE

Senate, After Five Hours' Debate, Passes Elections Bill.

PARTY LINES CLOSELY DRAWN

Assembly Votes Unanimously for the War Appropriation.

Sub-Committee Submits a Draft of a Measure for Canvassing the Soldier Vote—Sharp Contest Expected in the Lower House To-day.

ALBANY, July 14.—The Legislature had a busy day of it to-day. The Senate, after devoting five and a half hours to discussion of the Metropolitan Elections bill, passed it by a strict party vote of 31 to 13. The Assembly, by unanimous vote, passed the bill appropriating $500,000 to defray the expenses of the National Guard and the Naval Militia. The bill had already passed the Senate, so it will now become a law as soon as it receives the signature of the Governor. The sub-committee to which was assigned the task of framing a bill to provide for canvassing the vote of soldiers in the field completed its work, and the measure has been referred to the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Senator Higgins introduced a bill appropriating $18,000 for the expenses of the extraordinary session, and it was at once ordered to a third reading without objection.

The Metropolitan Election District bill will now go to the Assembly, where it will undoubtedly be passed to-morrow, after a bitter fight, as the Republicans in the Lower House have but a bare majority.

An election bill in addition to the Metropolitan Election District bill is to be enacted by the Legislature at this extraordinary session. In the Governor's emergency message to both branches of the Legislature to-night requiring speedy action on the Metropolitan Election bill, and authorizing the Legislature to appropriate money for the expenses of the extraordinary session, there was this third suggestion in the Governor's message:

A bill for bi-partisan representation on local election boards, which representation shall be based upon the recommendations of the political parties. The bill had already been drafted, and was introduced in the Senate to-night by Senator Lexow.

The bill provides that the authorities in municipalities who are delegated to appoint poll clerks and inspectors of elections must appoint as such the persons nominated by the political parties. Under the present law the Mayors and Police Boards who appoint these officers receive the nominations from the political parties, but they have discretionary power in appointing from these nominations. When they reject any they are compelled to call on the parties for nominations to take the place of those rejected. Under the proposed law, however, the first list of nominations sent in must receive the appointments.

LONG DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

Opposition to Elections Bill Led by Cantor—Raines and Others Champion the Measure.

ALBANY, July 14.—The Metropolitan Elections bill was reported to the Senate this morning from the Judiciary Committee, with the recommendation that it be passed.

Senator Cantor said that at the meeting of the Judiciary Committee he had requested a hearing for the people of the district affected by the bill, and it had been refused by a strict party vote. He then moved that the bill be recommitted to the Judiciary Committee for the purpose of a hearing. Senator Cantor declared that the bill was not demanded by the people of New York. It was not demanded by the Republican Party. The people of New York were almost unanimously opposed to the measure. They understand, as does every man here, that the present law threw every possible safeguard about the ballot box. This bill merely provided for the taking of the police control of elections from the Police Board and placing it in the hands of a partisan appointed by the Governor. Even if the abuses complained of by Senator Lexow in his Police Department investigation did exist, this bill afforded no relief.

Senator Lexow charged that the Democratic Party had always been opposed to pure elections, and when a demand for a hearing was made by a representative of the Democracy he was proud to know that the Republican Party was solidly arraigned against it.

Senator Grady called attention to the fact that not a citizen of New York City had been given a vote in the preparation of this bill, and quoted from the Governor's message that every honest man would cheerfully accord fair play and others should be compelled to do so. He asked for fair play only to the people of New York.

State Interested in the City.

Senator Brackett replied briefly to Senator Grady, declaring that the people of the smaller communities of the State had just as much interest in the elections and an honest ballot in New York City as had the people of that city. It was not the custom in his district to call the culprit into consultation when methods for his restraint and punishment were under consideration.

Senator Cantor charged that the bill was purposely and fraudulently framed for the purpose of depriving the people of New York City of their constitutional rights.

Senator Malby, in replying to the statements by Senator Grady that the people of New York alone were interested in the legislation, declared that each Senator in the chamber represented as many people as did each Senator from New York, and was as much interested in the general election as were the people of New York.

Senator Stranahan declared that the deliberation given to this bill and the opportunity to discuss it were more generous than he had ever known in an extraordinary session. He was a member of the lower house in 1892, when a Democratic Governor convened the Legislature in extraordinary session on one day and it was adjourned on the next. At that time an unrighteous gerrymander was passed, and he with others was obliged to witness a robbery without being permitted to raise his voice in protest. In regard to the present bill he said if evidence of its necessity were lacking before the session convened, it was afforded in the statement of Senator Grady that Devery was the peer of Gov. Black. If that is the understanding of the Democrats of New York, there is abundant reason for legislation of this character.

Chief Devery Assailed.

He declared that Devery had been proved to be a ballot box stuffer, a thug, and a typical Tammany Police Captain; not a Democratic Captain, but a Tammany Captain. He then quoted from the evidence taken in the Lexow investigation to support his charges. He declared that this bill was in entire accord with every principle of home rule. It provided merely that bi-partisan officers appointed upon the nomination of the party organizations were to be sent to the polls to see that elections were honestly conducted.

Senator McNulty declared that there were not five people in New York City who wanted this bill, and it should be labeled "Gov. Black's last stand and most desperate effort to secure a re-election."

Senator McCarren deeply deplored the range which the debate had taken, and characterized the attack upon Chief Devery as ill-timed and contemptible. He expressed the hope that the time would never come in any community of this State when the verdict of a jury would not be considered conclusive as to the guilt or innocence of the accused. He said the police under the existing law had very little to do with elections. The only possibility for frauds under the present law was through tampering with the ballots by a sworn officer of the law. There was not a schoolboy in New York who did not know that the only excuse for this bill was that Chief McCullagh had been dismissed and Chief Devery appointed. If the Governor had been the broad-minded, fair man which they believed him to be when he came to Albany he would have told these croakers when they came here to make their complaint that the people of New York had expressed their wishes at the polls, and he would not interfere. He would say to the Governor that his stewardship had been a disappointment to the people, as he would learn when he came up for re-election next Fall.

Motion to Recommit Lost.

A vote was finally taken on Senator Cantor's motion to recommit for a hearing, and it was lost—13 to 31.

Senator Ellsworth then moved to suspend the rules to permit of the immediate consideration of the bill on final passage. Senator Cantor said he should be obliged to object to every stage of the progress of this bill, and the roll was called upon the proposition to suspend each rule. The suspension was made in each case by a strict party vote, and a recess was then taken until 4 o'clock, with the understanding that the discussion of the bill on final passage should then be resumed.

When the Senate reconvened at 4 o'clock, Clerk Whipple read the following dispatch from the War Department at Washington: "Dispatch from Gen. Shafter states that Gen. Toral offered to surrender Santiago if his troops were transported to Spain, which offer was accepted."

During the recess large American flags had been draped upon either side of the Lieutenant Governor's chair. The great crowd upon the floor and in the galleries burst into an uproar of applause at the reading of this message.

Senator Cantor said this glorious news from Santiago might well be supplemented here by the Republican majority by their desisting from the attack which they were making upon the liberties of the people of New York. He then proceeded to a discussion of the Elections bill. He said he was much surprised to hear Senator Stranahan quote from the records of the Lexow investigation to condemn Chief Devery. That report had been passed upon by the courts of the State and he was surprised that the Senator should thus discredit the courts. He said he did not propose to discuss that Lexow report. This was now well understood by the people and the courts.

This bill did not provide any protection to the ballot box, but simply restored the worst days of Davenport there. This partisan Superintendent, falsely and fraudulently called a State officer, was to be given power to go forth with his 700 men in New York, overawe and harass the voters, and arrest as many of them as he pleased and cast them into a cage or dungeon, as Davenport did.

Governor Advised to Send for Davenport.

Under the Davenport rule thousands of men were thus arrested, but not a single one of them was convicted in the courts. If Davenport were not around now, the Governor should send for him, as no decent man would undertake the duties which would be required of this partisan Superintendent.

It is now proposed to saddle upon the people of the State a burden of $160,000 for no other purpose than to promote the partisan ends of the Governor. A Congress of the United States had been obliged to repeal the bill under which Davenport operated, and when a distinguished Senator from Massachusetts had proposed a more radical measure he was obliged by the popular demand of the people to abandon it.

Now it was proposed to inflict such a bill upon the people of New York; in fact, a more infamous bill, and he predicted that its results would react upon those responsible for its introduction.

Senator Raines, replying to Senator Cantor, declared that the present law was ample for all purposes after the voter had received his ballot and entered the booth. The evils which it failed to reach were preliminary to this, and it was these evils which this bill sought to correct.

In New York City there is a bipartisan law providing for the appointment of a bipartisan Board of Police Commissioners, who have charge of the election machinery up to the day of election. The supreme power is vested in the Chief of Police, who has the assignment of the police to the polls and absolute power over them. Senator Raines then reiterated facts concerning the appointment of the Police Commissioners in New York and the dismissal of Messrs. Hamilton and Phillips and the appointment of Messrs. Hess and Abell.

Tilden and Tweed Letters Read.

He next read some circular letters sent out by Samuel J. Tilden and William Tweed concerning the methods of returning elections under their control, and declared that the "thievery and robbery" at elections thus outlined had continued ever since. Senator Raines followed this up by reading the returns of the various elections in New York City from that time until the present time, which, he said, showed that the Republican gains under honest election laws had been gradual and great.

He believed that the tampering with the Police Board and force by the Democrats was done for the purpose of checking the growth of Republican votes in that city, and therefore the bill under consideration was absolutely necessary to give the people of that city an opportunity to cast an honest vote.

Speaking of Chief Devery, Senator Raines said that Mr. Devery had proved himself unfit to be intrusted with the control of elections from testimony which was presented to that committee. He read many lengthy paragraphs from the testimony given before that committee, which, he said, substantiated the above statement.

Senator Raines favored a State bipartisan Board of Elections, but it had been decided that such legislation would be inexpedient at this time. The bill under consideration was not only needed, but was wanted by all who favored honest elections.

He was sorry that the bill did not go far enough to keep the police force in New York City away from the polls entirely on election day, and he believed that the bill would have been so drafted if it had not been for the enormous expense that such a plan would have incurred.

Grady Replies to Raines.

Senator Grady, replying to Senator Raines, declared that there was nothing sought to be gained in the measure that was not absolutely secured to the voter under the present law. The only purpose was to pay the watchers and party workers, now paid out of the coffers of the Republican Party, out of the State Treasury. Senator Raines had declared that he would like to have this law apply to the whole State. The fact was that no Senator from the country dared to have the provisions of this bill applied to his constituency. They were willing it should be applied to New York, but when it was proposed that it should apply to cities of the first class it was promptly rejected by the people of Buffalo. Referring to the Senator's statement of the appointment of the successor of Hamilton and Philips in New York, he said that if they were not appointed upon the recommendation of the Republican organization it was the fault of the Republican organization. Jacob Hess had held office all his life always upon the recommendation of the Republican organization, and Henry E. Abell had been a Republican before some of the people who criticised him were voters. Because the Mayor had appointed such men as these the country Republicans now demanded that the present law should be overturned and the people be inflicted with a great burden of expense. In answer to the figures read by Senator Raines showing the increased Republican vote in the Second District in 1894 over 1893, Senator Grady declared that more Republican votes were cast in every one of the 1,038 districts in New York that year than ever had been before or ever would be again.

Mr. Devery was not a Tammany Chief of Police. He was appointed by the votes of the Republicans Hess and Abell. McCullagh, he declared, had been removed because he became more of a partisan than a Chief of Police.

Purely a City Measure.

It was never intended that this law should apply to Westchester County. It is a purely city measure, and the including of the whole of Westchester County is a fraud upon its face. Senator Raines himself confesses that it is an open evasion of the Constitution. Referring again to the Governor's message, he challenged the statement that the Chief of Police had any opportunity under the law to perpetrate fraud against the franchise, and reviewed the whole scheme of the election machinery in support of his assertion.

The law, he declared, conceived in fraud could never become a law except by the betrayal by two members elected by the Citizens' Union of the principles of the organization which elected them.

Senator Grady stopped long enough to permit the reception of the emergency message from the Governor, as detailed elsewhere. When Senator Grady resumed he reviewed all the arguments previously made, ridiculing the bi-partisan theory and declaring it to be a farce.

After speaking for over two hours, Senator Grady yielded the floor, and Senator Lexow opened a lengthy argument in favor of the bill. He scathingly denounced the methods of John Y. McKane, which he said resulted in a deliberate conversion of an honest Republican majority into a fraudulent Democratic majority. He charged that the greatly increased Republican vote in the Second Assembly District in New York was due to disclosures of the investigations of a committee of the Senate.

Lexow Scores Chief Devery.

He charged that the appointment of Chief Devery was made for the purpose of enlisting the support of the police for Tammany Hall. He reviewed at length the testimony taken before his committee against Capt. Devery, and charged that when he was summoned to testify he pleaded illness, and did not dare appear. After he had been dismissed from the force he appealed to the courts, and was restored upon the ground that his plea of illness should have been accepted. When afterward his case was presented to the Grand Jury the most serious of the charges were ignored, and he was indicted upon the charge of accepting $100 from a builder.

Senators Cantor and Grady interjected that Capt. Devery was never indicted upon any such charge. It was another Captain, but Senator Lexow declined to be interrupted, and said the point was immaterial. If, when he had been summoned, he had appeared and given testimony like a man, and was then acquitted, he would not throw a brick at his record. But he did not do this, and the necessity for this legislation appears in the appointment of William Devery as Chief of Police.

"I believe that the people, as the Almighty, hate cowardice. I believe that the act of Mayor Van Wyck in removing those Republican Police Commissioners to secure the appointment of William Devery to be Chief of Police was the most absolute prostitution of high office I have ever known," said Senator Lexow.

Senator Lexow said that this bill did not go far enough, and, if he had his way, he would have a bill that would wipe out the whole Police Commission and the whole system which has so long prevailed.

Senator White took up the argument of Senator Lexow. He denied that Tammany Hall represented the will of the people of New York, for the reason that it had not polled a majority of the votes of the city. It had come into power through a division in the ranks of its opponents. He severely arraigned Chief Devery, and charged that he had polluted the ballot box, that he had aided repeaters, that he had levied tribute upon disreputable persons. In fact he was tacitly guilty at least of almost every crime in the category. He charged that Mayor Van Wyck had violated the spirit of the charter in removing the two Republican Police Commissioners, and paid a glowing tribute to Chief McCullagh. If Mayor Van Wyck had desired to carry out the spirit of the charter and secure an honset, faithful public official, he never would have dismissed Chief McCullagh to make place for the scandalized, discredited Capt. Devery.

Lexow Investigation Called a Misfortune.

Senator McCarren made a brief reply to Senator Lexow and declared that from his intimate knowledge of the sentiments of the people of New York he could say that the people of that city regarded the investigation of the Lexow Committee as the greatest misfortune which ever befell the city. He said there was not a Republican in the body who had courage to tell the truth. He said that when the Greater New York charter was framed by a Republican Legislature it was with the purpose that should a Democratic Mayor be elected he would have to appoint such men as they might select. He gave warning to Gov. Black that he had been badly advised in this matter and the people would settle accounts with him when they got a chance.

"Gov. Black," he declared, "is writing himself down in history as the narrowest, meanest, and most prejudiced Governor who had ever occupied the chair of the Chief Executive of the State."

Senator Brush said to his Republican associates, "I told you so." He believed when the consolidation act was passed they were enacting legislation through which Tammany would have the Republican Party by the throat. If they could put those cities back as they were before that Greater New York charter was passed it would be the grandest act of this Legislature's history. But having got into the difficulty, he must favor any measure which promised relief, and, while he would be glad to support a bill which would go still further, he would vote for this, in the hope that it might be perfected at some future time.

Cantor Gives White a Rap.

Senator Cantor thought that the remarks of the Senator from Syracuse, Senator White, came with very bad grace, because the Republican government of that city had been so corrupt that it was recently investigated by a legislative committee, and as a result of that investigation and its disclosures there never had been a Republican government there since. Replying to the reference of Senator Lexow to the frauds under John Y. McKane, Senator Cantor said that no protests were made by the Republicans when John Y. McKane delivered the vote of his district to President Harrison, and as a reward for that service the McKane organization was given the right of line in the inauguration parade at Washington and McKane's chief lieutenant was made United States Marshal.

Senator Cantor said that the bi-partisan farce was disclosed in the Governor's last message delivered to the Legislature. This was intended to give the Governor's official sanction to the bill which Senator Lexow proposed to introduce, the intention of which was to compel the Police Commissioners to appoint the Election Inspectors who should be named by the party machine without regard to their qualifications. But what about the bill under consideration? In this it was proposed that the Republican Superintendent of Elections was to be the sole judge of the qualifications of deputies nominated to him, and he might remove any of them at his will.

After five hours of continuous debate a vote was ordered upon Senator Cantor's motion to recommit the bill, and it was lost by a strict party vote of 13 to 31.

The emergency message from the Governor requesting the prompt passage of the bill was read and the bill was passed by a party vote of 31 to 13.

ASSEMBLY DEFERS ACTION.

Republican Managers Think It Best to Await the Senate's Action on Elections Bill.

ALBANY, July 14.—The Assembly will take up the Metropolitan Elections bill to-morrow. Mr. Nixon gave notice to-night that to-morrow he would move to suspend the rules, so that the bill could be immediately considered.

The bill was reported favorably from the Judiciary Committee this morning, but it was decided by the Republican managers to defer consideration of it until it should have been passed by the Senate.

It was expected the Senate would send the bill to the House this afternoon, and an afternoon session was held with that expectation in view. Another session was held to-night in hopes that the bill would come in from the Senate early enough for the Assembly to attend to it this evening. Finally it was decided, in view of the late hour at which the Senate's vote came, that it would be best to defer action in the Assembly until to-morrow.

Opposition to the bill, however, was developed when it was reported in the morning session. As soon as the report of the committee was announced Mr. Hoffman offered as a substitute report a resolution to recommit the Metropolitan District bill to the Judiciary Committee for a hearing.

Asks a Hearing for the People.

Mr. Hoffman declared that the people of the district affected should have a chance to voice their objections to the proposed legislation. It was another Johnny Davenport force bill scheme that a Republican Congress had refused some years ago to reenact after a Democratic Congress had repealed it. It was an aspersion on the finest police force in the world to introduce such a measure. It had even been suggested in the Judiciary Committee that a motion to recommit the bill be made on the floor of the House. There surely were enough honest Republican voters in the House to join with the Democrats in defeating the bill.

"Don't you believe it," put in Assemblyman Oliver. "They'll vote like sheep."

Mr. Hoffman concluded by appealing earnestly on behalf of New York City people for the hearing asked for.

"In fairness and justice, the people of this immense district should be accorded this privilege," said he, in closing.

Leader Nixon stated that as a day would be given to the debate on the bill there was no need of discussing its merits at this stage. Mr. Green interrupted to ask if the majority were so sure of passing the bill that they didn't want any talk until they got ready to push it through?

"We cannot announce results as foregone until certain conclusions are arrived at," smilingly replied Mr. Nixon.

The previous question was then moved and carried by a vote of 75 yeas to 63 nays. The resolution to recommit was lost by a vote of 65 yeas to 75 nays.

Minority Report Not Read.

Assemblyman Palmer tried to have a minority report of the Judiciary Committee read dissenting from the provisions of the Metropolitan District Elections bill. Leader Nixon objected, and the Chair ruled the report could not be read, but that it might be placed in the journal. This was ordered done.

APPROPRIATION BILL PASSED.

After a Short Debate the Assembly Unanimously Votes $500,000 for Soldiers' Use.

ALBANY, July 14.—The Assembly to-day passed the $500,000 appropriation bill to defray the expenses of the National Guard and Naval Militia, which was passed yesterday in the Senate. As soon as the bill had been read for the first time, on motion of Leader Nixon, it was advanced to a third reading, minority Leader Donnelly reserving the right of full debate and amendment when it was finally brought up.

Mr. Donnelly then offered an amendment providing for the payment of the $500,000 by a direct tax. He stated that the minority would vote for any measure to assist the State troops, but they objected to the manner of raising the money. Mr. Greene offered an amendment striking out the text providing that the money raised shall be for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the Guard "when called into service for public defense or otherwise on the request of the President of the United States."

Mr. Greene contended that the phraseology of the bill left it discretionary with the President of the United States as to what the money should be expended for. This was contrary to the Constitution.

Another amendment offered by Mr. Greene provided that the bonds should run for but one year. Still another amendment was offered striking out part of the first section delegating to the Governor the right to say when and how the money raised shall be used.

Assemblyman Oliver offered an amendment providing that the principal and interest of the bonds shall be repaid in "lawful money of the United States."

This was at first objected to by Mr. Nixon, but later he insisted that Mr. Oliver let it stand. Mr. Oliver then offered another amendment providing that the principal and interest be "paid in coin."

Speaker O'Grady ruled that the latter amendment was not in order, being but a repetition of the first.

Assemblyman Finn offered an amendment providing that out of the sum to be raised "the State shall allow and pay to each non-commissioned officer and private the sum of $7 per month during his term of service."

Leader Nixon made the point later on that this would entail an expense of $140,000 per month, or over $3,000,000. He doubted that the bill authorizing a five-hundred-thousand dollar appropriation could stand such an amendment. It would necessitate a regular session of the Legislature. Mr. Fish made the point that the amendment was not within the purview of the Governor's message.

Speaker O'Grady ruled that he would allow the amendment to be substituted, but doubted its being proper. Votes were then taken on all the amendments, and they were in turn defeated by party votes.

At 12:57 the main question was put and the bill passed unanimously, 140 votes being recorded.

PLAN TO REDUCE CITY DEBT.

Governor Asked to Permit a Bill to be Submitted That Would Cut Down the Total $22,000,000.

ALBANY, July 14.—Controller Coler of New York City and William C. Dewitt of Brooklyn called on Gov. Black to-day and urged that he permit the Legislature to consider a bill which has been drafted that will in a measure relieve New York City from the excess of debt over its borrowing capacity by separating from the city debt the bonded indebtedness of the counties annexed to New York City and providing for an equal taxation for the bonded indebtedness in all of the boroughs. They estimate that the city would be relieved by this bill of a debt of $22,000,000.

Mr. Dewitt was a member of the commission which drafted the greater city charter, and he told the Governor that a majority of the Charter Commissioners favored the enactment of the bill. Controller Coler said the Governor expressed himself two days ago as being opposed to the Legislature considering any subject not referred to in his message.

Later in the day Controller Coler and Mr. Dewitt made an effort to have the Senators from Greater New York confer on the matter, and, if it was agreeable to them, that they should importune the Governor to permit the Legislature to enact the bill which had been prepared. But owing to the lateness of the session and the brief recess that was taken, it was impossible to get the Senators into a conference. Many of them, however, expressed their approval of the measure.

SENDERS MUST STAMP MESSAGES

Commissioner of Internal Revenue Interprets the War Tax Law.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that all telegraphic messages must be stamped by the sender, as shown in the following letter mailed to-day:

Western Union Telegraph Company, New York:

Upon the question as to whose duty it is to affix a stamp required by the act of June 13, 1898, to each telegraphic message offered for transmission, you are advised that this office rules that this duty devolves upon the person who makes, signs, or issues the message.

Section 7 of the act provides that, if any person or persons shall make, sign, or issue any instrument, document, or paper of any description whatsoever, without the same being duly stamped for denoting the tax thereon, the said person, or persons, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall pay a fine of not more than $100. Telegraphic dispatches and messages are enumerated in the act as requiring the documentary one-cent stamp.

Section 18 of the act imposes upon the telegraph company a penalty of $10 for transmitting any dispatch or message that has not been stamped in accordance with Section 7.

You are further advised that the exemption of messages of the officials and employes of railroad companies as provided in Section 18, is strictly limited to the transmission of those messages between stations on the respective system of railroads of the railroad companies. All dispatches or messages of railroad officials and employes sent from railroad stations on their respective railroads, destined for places beyond their respective railroads, must be stamped by their makers, signers, or issuers in accordance with Section 7.

N. R. SCOTT,
Commissioner.

Tax on Old Mortgage Certificate.

Justice Pryor of the Supreme Court yesterday gave a decision sustaining the action of Register Fromme in refusing to permit the certificate showing the indebtedness on a mortgage for $4,000 executed by the Consumers' Brewing Company in 1894 to be filed on July 2 unless a fee of $1.50 was paid for stamp duty. The Consumers' Brewing Company claimed that the certificate was not a renewal of the mortgage. Justice Pryor said he would do all he could to facilitate an appeal so the case could be decided at the August sitting of the court.

Decisions on Tax Questions.

Internal Revenue Collector Charles H. Treat has received from Commissioner W. B. Scott a decision in which it is held that "no stamp is required on the jurat to an affidavit, but certificates of acknowledgment to deeds, mortgages, and similar instruments are required to be stamped." The Commissioner said that jugs, demijohns, and kegs containing wines do not require stamps unless an evasion of the law be attempted by using them as substitutes for bottles.

THE SOLDIER VOTE BILL

It Is Framed by Sub-Committees and Introduced in the Senate for Action.

OUTLINES THE ARMY BALLOT

Establishes Direct Communication Between the Officers at the Front and the Executive at Home—Elections in the Field.

ALBANY, July 14.—The sub-committees of the Judiciary Committees of both houses were at work until 4 o'clock this morning on the Soldier Vote bill, and had it ready for introduction when the Legislature convened to-day. It was introduced in the Senate and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The bill is voluminous, containing twenty-five sections, and contains more than 7,000 words. Under its provisions the Secretary of State is directed to make a general register of the names of the electors absent from their respective homes in actual military service of this State or the Federal Government. In order to secure the information to make this register the Secretary of State shall prepare blanks and forward them to the commanding officers of each command in which there are any absent electors of the State, to be filled out with the necessary information, attested by him and returned to the Secretary of State.

Such general register shall be a public record, and shall at all times be open for inspection by any elector of the State. The Secretary of State shall prepare a sufficient number of poll books, at least two books for each poll, for the use of the Inspectors of Elections at the polls of the elections held under the provisions of this act.

The Secretary of State shall have prepared at least twice as many official ballots as there are absent electors. Such ballot shall be 6 inches wide and of such a length as to allow one-quarter of an inch for the titles of each office printed on its face and one-half inch for the name of the candidate for such office as the elector may lawfully vote for, and one-half inch for the title of each class of offices, which shall be separated by a solid black line.

The official envelopes in which the votes are to be placed shall be provided by the Secretary of State. Upon one side of each envelope shall be printed the name of the elector, residence, county, and city or town. On the other side shall be printed an oath to be subscribed to by the elector, affirming that he is a citizen of the State and a qualified voter.

Ballots Sent to the Front.

These ballots are to be delivered to the commanding officer of every command in which ten or more electors of this State are included. The official war ballots, poll books, and envelopes shall be delivered by the Secretary of State in such manner and by such means as shall in the judgment of the Secretary of State be deemed best suited to secure their safe and timely delivery for use at the front. County Clerks and Boards of Elections with whom are filed certificates of nominations shall file them with the Secretary of State, who is to communicate them so far as practicable to the commanding officers of State troops, who shall cause them to be posted in a conspicuous place for the information of the absent electors.

Polls of elections shall be opened on the election day at the quarters of the Captain of a company, and any command having less than ten electors may vote at the most convenient poll. Elections held under this act shall be held on the day of the general election or on any secular day within twenty days prior thereto, such prior day to be fixed by the commanding officer. The polls shall be opened at the most convenient hour of the day, and shall remain open not less than three hours.

The inspectors of elections at these polls shall be selected by the electors by a viva voce vote, four for each poll, two from each of the two prominent political parties. Immediately on the organization of these boards of inspectors the commanding officers shall turn over to them the war ballots, poll books, and envelopes which he has received.

Locked ballot boxes are to be provided by the Board of Inspectors. Before an elector is permitted to vote he shall subscribe to the oath on the envelope before the Board of Inspectors, and if he does not take that oath he cannot vote.

The Inspector shall then furnish him with an envelope with his own name and address on it, together with official ballots. The elector will then retire to some convenient place, prepare his ballot, place it in the envelope, and seal the envelope and deliver it to the Inspectors, who will deposit it in the ballot box.

The elector can use such pasters as he sees fit on the official ballot. From the names on the envelopes the Board of Inspectors shall make up their poll books, thereby recording the number of votes cast. After this count is made, the Inspectors shall send the envelopes and one set of poll books to the Secretary of State and the other set to the Governor. These shall be forwarded by mail, express, or messenger, as may be deemed most expedient.

Returns Not to be Rejected.

No mere informality in the manner of carrying out the provisions of the act shall invalidate the election held under it and the rejection of the returns thereof. The Governor, on the receipt of his set of poll books, shall turn them over to the Secretary of State. The Secretary of State shall then send the official envelopes to each County Clerk, who shall turn them over to the Board of Inspectors of the elections district in which the voter resides. These Boards of Inspectors shall meet to receive these votes on the sixth Tuesday after the election day. The name on each envlope shall be read aloud by the Inspectors, and if there is no challenge made against the acceptance of the vote, the Inspectors shall open the envelopes and, without unfolding the ballots, shall deposit them in a ballot box.

After they are all placed in the box they shall be canvassed as the voters are canvassed at regular elections. The County Board of Canvassers shall convene on the sixth Thursday after the election and canvass the returns from the election districts, and they shall not on such meeting determine the result of the elections, anything now provided by law to the contrary notwithstanding.

If any such statements and returns shall be made by a county board after the time fixed by law for the canvass of the regular statements of the county boards by the State Board of Canvassers, the State Board shall convene and proceed to canvass the returns of a county board and their original canvass, if erroneous, shall be corrected accordingly. No returns which shall not have been duly filed with the State Board of Canvassers prior to Dec. 20 succeeding the election shall be canvassed to affect the result of such an election, and no return not received and canvassed by a county board at its meeting provided for shall thereafter be canvassed.

All elections under this act shall be subject to contest and inquiry in the same manner as elections held within the State. Copies of this act are to be distributed by the Secretary of State to the absent electors, and $20,000 is appropriated to carry out the provisions of the act.

WOMEN'S PATRIOTIC RELIEF.

The Women's Patriotic Relief Association met yesterday morning at the Hotel Manhattan. The young ladies of the Margaret Pascal Club and the children of the East Side Club, who had taken supplies to the men on the monitor Nahant, were present and described their visit to the ship. Contributions amounting to more than $400 were reported. A number of subscriptions were received for the benefit of the relatives of the late George C. Crowley and others were sent in to be used in buying an ice plant for the Yankee. The association will give an entertainment for the benefit of this ice plant fund.

Emerson McMillin has rented a house near Lake Mohican and turned it over to the society, to be used by families of absent soldiers. Fourteen persons have already been sent there to spend two weeks, and as soon as they return others will go. Mr. McMillin pays all expenses.

BERLIN BOUND FOR CUBA.

She Carries Many Tons of Supplies—Miller's Body to be Brought Here.

The transport Berlin, which is scheduled to sail to-day, will carry a large quantity of medical supplies to the army in Cuba. Lieut. Col. Brown, Chief of the Medical Supply Depot, received yesterday from the Daughters of the American Revolution, Washington, D. C., a large donation of clothing and delicacies for the soldiers. Miss Belle Reed of 6 Dey Street sent a quantity of groceries for the "Rough Riders." These gifts were put on board the Berlin, and in the remainder of her big cargo are 500 cots and bedding, 295 cases of canned soup, 26 cases of condensed milk, and 2,500 bottles of mineral water. All these except the cots were donated.

The Berlin will also carry a coffin to Santiago, in which are to be placed the remains of John Miller of the First New York Volunteer Cavalry, who was killed at the change up San Juan Hill. W. L. Miller, the father of the dead soldier, visited Col. Kimball yesterday morning with letters of introduction from President McKinley and Secretary of War Alger, and Col. Kimball made the necessary arrangements to have the body of the dead soldier sent home.

Money for the First Bale of Cotton.

Members of the Cotton Exchange have subscribed about $400 toward the patriotic fund which they are raising for the purpose of bidding for the first bale of cotton of this year's crop which was presented by New Orleans merchants to President McKinley to be sold for war relief purposes. After the Cotton Exchange subscriptions reach $500 the bale will be auctioned off in the Exchange board room to the cotton broker making the highest bid in excess of that figure. It is hoped in this way to raise at least $1,000 for the United States Hospital Fund.

Kaiser Contributes to Red Cross.

BERLIN, July 14.—The German Emperor has contributed 1,000 marks to the Red Cross Fund.

SUPPLIES FOR HAVANA LANDED.

That Is, If an "Official Dispatch" Is to be Believed.

MADRID, July 14.—An official dispatch from Havana says the steamer San Domingo has arrived at Varo Punta, from Mexico, with provisions.

A dispatch from Washington yesterday announced that Capt. Sawyer, the Signal Officer at Key West, has reported to the War Department that a vessel named the San Domingo has been wrecked off the Isle of Pines while trying to run the blockade. The records do not show any ship named the San Domingo, but it is thought possible that the vessel referred to is the Santo Domingo, which belongs to the Transatlantic Steamship Company of Barcelona. She was originally the British steamer Dublin Castle.

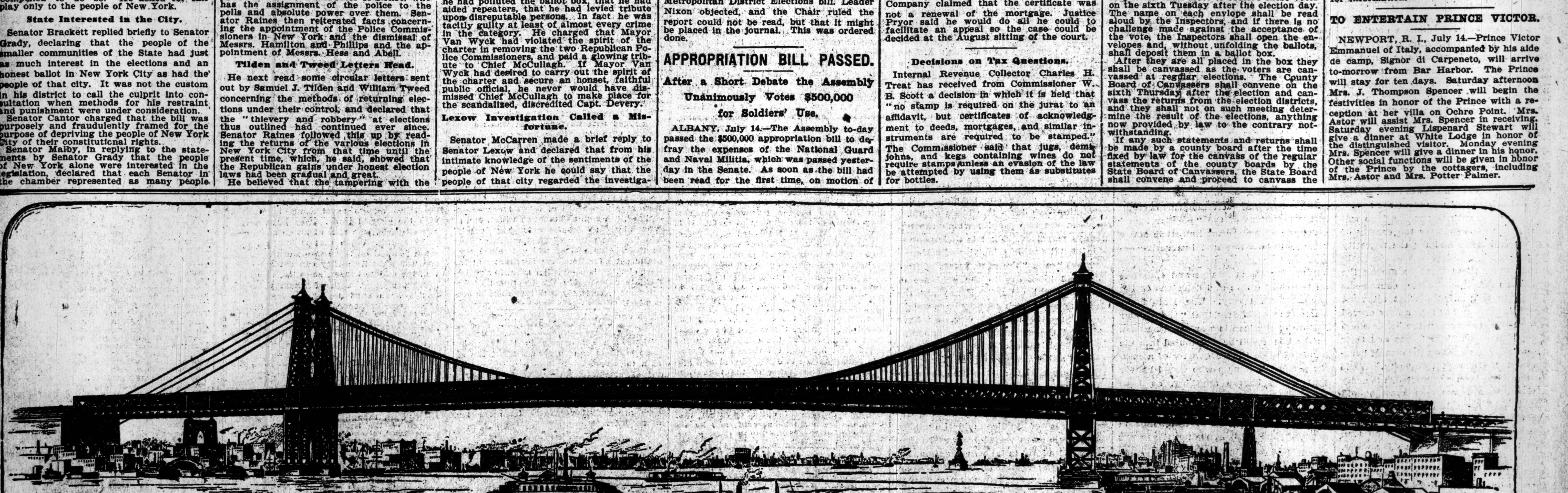
A MOTHER'S SAD DEATH.

The funeral of Mrs. Jessie Halley Clark, wife of Capt. William C. Clark, retired from the Seventy-first Regiment, who died on Monday at her home, 240A Vernon Avenue, Brooklyn, took place yesterday. Her death was hastened by worry over the safety of her son, Corp. Alexander Halley Clark of Company D, Seventy-first Regiment. Mrs. Clark had been ill for some time, but was on a fair way to recovery when the news came of the battle at Santiago, in which the Seventy-first Regiment participated. Corp. Clark has not been heard from for several days prior to the battle, and the anxiety of the mother for the safety of her son so weighed upon her that she suffered a relapse and died some time later. Her last words were about her son, expressing fear for his safety.

A very short time after Mrs. Clark's death a dispatch was received from President McKinley announcing Corp. Clark's safety and good health. This information had been brought about by the Rev. J. F. Carson, pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church, of which Mrs. Clark had been a member. Pastor Carson had written to President McKinley setting forth the facts and begging for information.

TO ENTERTAIN PRINCE VICTOR.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 14.—Prince Victor Emmanuel of Italy, accompanied by his aide de camp, Signor di Carpeneto, will arrive to-morrow from Bar Harbor. The Prince will stay for ten days. Saturday afternoon Mrs. J. Thompson Spencer will begin the festivities in honor of the Prince with a reception at her villa on Ochre Point. Mrs. Astor will assist Mrs. Spencer in receiving. Saturday evening Lispenard Stewart will give a dinner at White Lodge in honor of the distinguished visitor. Monday evening Mrs. Spencer will give a dinner in his honor. Other social functions will be given in honor of the Prince by the cottagers, including Mrs. Astor and Mrs. Potter Palmer.



THE NEW EAST RIVER BRIDGE.

The new East River Bridge will extend from the foot of Delancey Street in the borough of Manhattan to the foot of Broadway, Brooklyn. The entire length of the bridge between the terminals will be 7,200 feet, while the length of the main span from centre to centre of the towers will be 1,600 feet. The extreme width of the bridge will be 118 feet. The height of masonry on the tower foundations above high water will be twenty-three feet, and the minimum height of the bridge above mean high water of Spring tides for 200 feet on each side of the centre of the main span will be 135 feet. The height of the axis of cables at the top of the towers above high water will be 332 feet 8½ inches. The distance between the two stiffening trusses between the towers from centre to centre will be 67 feet. Carriageways will be 20 feet wide each, and two footwalks of 12 feet width each will be provided. The width of the four trolley car tracks from centre to centre will be 9¾ feet and two elevated railroad tracks from centre to centre will be 11 feet wide. The grade of approaches has been so arranged as to make it no more than 3 per cent.

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THE FIRST SURRENDER.

The most important feature of the capitulation by Gen. TORAL at Santiago is the formal surrender of the large block of territory in the eastern end of the province. If he had given up only the town in which he was besieged, with such space about it as would make it safe in the hands of our troops, the act could be construed as one of the ordinary incidents of war; but in including in the surrender an area embracing about one-eighth of the entire Island of Cuba, the Spanish General yields what the Spanish Government has over and again declared would be yielded only after resistance "to the death"—Spanish territory. He has conceded in part that which the war was undertaken to compel, the abandonment of Spanish dominion in the Western Hemisphere.

The influence of this act on the prospect of peace must be great, and if the Spanish Government is not blind to all considerations of common sense and common humanity it should be conclusive. It was only two days ago that Captain General BLANCO argued with his Government that "so long as it is not conclusively proved that the troops are incapable of successfully defending Cuba, Spain cannot treat for peace without dishonoring her army in the eyes of the world." So far as the eastern end of the Island of Cuba is concerned the proof is now conclusive. Again only Wednesday the Correspondencia of Madrid, a semi-official organ, declared: "Peace is impossible until a Spanish victory has lowered the pride of the Americans or another disaster forces Spain to make the most ample concessions." Here is the "other disaster" which even the most benighted Spaniard in or out of office must recognize.

There is another point. The Spanish Government has kept alive the war spirit among the people by constant and shameless lying in regard to the character and temper of Americans. It has described us as greedy, cruel, and cowardly. When the common people of Spain learn that we not only agreed to spare the lives of the army captured at Santiago but have consented to send them to their homes in the peninsula in safety and comfort, the reaction in the popular mind will be great and rapid. Even if the old lies are kept up or new ones invented it will not be long before Spanish homes will be receiving their sons, as ready to testify to the humanity, the generosity of the Americans, as to their ability and readiness to fight. Every released prisoner of war from the scenes of hunger and suffering at Santiago will be a living argument for the cruelty of further resistance and for the necessity of peace.

And surely there must be among the politicians of Spain some courageous enough to acknowledge what all must see—that the war has now amply proved at once the bravery and the helplessness of Spanish arms. The troops and their commanders have shown the utmost heroism and the utmost incapacity. While the navy has been annihilated, the army has lost in a few weeks a stronghold that should have been practically impregnable by the force that was brought against it. Spain cannot keep up long even the warfare she has so far made, and the stern lesson of actual experience is that this warfare is absolutely futile. There is but one reasonable and honorable thing to do now—to sue for peace on the best terms that can be got.

THE STATUS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

An unusual, though by no means an unprecedented, situation is created by the presence of our victorious squadron in Manila Bay. The squadron went there, of course, in fulfillment of the purely military purpose of destroying the Spanish fleet, and opening the Pacific to American commerce without fear of Spanish molestation. That object would equally have been accomplished if DEWEY had met MONTOJO on the high seas and there sunk his ships. In that case our squadron might not have gone to Manila at all. It would, however, have been necessary for him to go somewhere. He had been ordered out of Hongkong and out of Mirs Bay in deference to the neutrality of Great Britain and China, respectively. His "nearest home port" was six thousand miles away. It would have been extremely unsafe for him to repair to it, with the prospect that other Spanish men-of-war might succeed those he had destroyed and prey upon American commerce. There was nothing for him to do, after he had met and conquered the enemy in Manila Bay, but to apply to himself the saying of the French Marshal after the taking of the Malakoff: "Here I am; here I stay."

At the same time our possession is thus far purely a military occupation, for the purpose of carrying on war against Spain and of aiding and abetting, while also moderating and restraining within the limits of civilized warfare, other people who are doing the same thing. We have put forward no claim whatever upon the Philippines. There are those who maintain that by the spirit of the declaration with which we began the war, though Cuba only was mentioned, we are estopped from making such claims.

However that may be, our Admiral is clearly in possession of Manila Bay, and his powers are clearly laid down in the treatises on international law. "The conquest of a country, or of a portion of a country, by a public enemy entitles such enemy to the sovereignty as far as his conquest extends and gives him dominion as long as he retains his military possession." This is the status of Admiral DEWEY, as the representative of the United States in Manila. To refuse to recognize the sovereignty to which he is unquestionably entitled by conquest and to resist his authority is obviously to do an act unfriendly to the United States. It cannot be said that the German naval commander at Manila has gone this length, but he seems to have been anxious to go as near it as he could without provoking a breach of the peace. He came very dangerously near it indeed when he undertook by threats to prevent the Philippine insurgents from capturing a Spanish garrison which but for the German man-of-war would have been quite at their mercy. Admiral DEWEY acted, in view of this provocation, with the vigor and also with the calmness which he has led his countrymen to expect of him. He ordered two ships of war to see that the insurgents were not interfered with in taking possession of their prize. Fortunately the German commander's instructions did not require him to carry his interference beyond this point.

It had already, however, gone beyond the point of international comity, and, taken in connection with the minor irritations to which the Germans in Manila have subjected the Americans, has gone quite to the limits of tolerance. It is refreshing to have it announced that the State Department has requested of Germany an explanation of the act of the German cruiser. There can be no explanation that is really satisfactory, in the sense of being accepted as amends. The actions of the German ships denote a purpose of superintending this war. That is a pretension which we believe has never been put forward by a single nation before, certainly not toward a nation which it recognized as on an equality with itself. That there is any political purpose in these provocations it is hard to believe. It is plain that the tendency of them upon public opinion in this country is toward bringing it to a resolution that, whoever shall take profit by the changes that may be made in the Government of the Philippines, the author of these provocations shall derive none whatever.

A "TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS."

The advocates of the "popular loan" plan of selling the bonds of the Government already proclaim, as we predicted they would, the "triumphant success" of the "popular" features of the two-hundred-million loan. Deceived by the factitious appearance of popular interest in the loan and accepting the aggregate of $75,000,000 in bids of $500 and less as the measure of the distribution of the bonds among the people, they declare that this loan has demonstrated the soundness of their ideas and fulfilled their prophesies.

Our neighbor The Herald joins heartily in the rejoicings of the "popular loan" visionaries. We reprint its article entire because it is a fine and instructive example of credulous acceptance of the shadow for the substance and embodies all the chief errors and delusions of the popular loan theory. The Herald declares it to be evident that "the popular feature of the loan is a splendid success, as the bonds will be distributed into the hands of more than a quarter of a million persons." A man who would believe that would believe anything, as Lord PALMERSTON said to the bunko steerer. The "nearly two hundred thousand" names of subscribers to the bonds in sums of $500 and less are not the names of farmers and workingmen and wage earners investing their small savings in Government bonds. Not one-fourth, we venture to say that not one-tenth, of these names are those of persons who are buyers of bonds as a permanent investment. The great bulk of them are names of persons who were paid or induced to subscribe by financial institutions and corporations, who took this way to make sure of getting some of these cheap and desirable bonds. Others are the names of petty speculators who subscribe in order to get the premium of 2½ per cent. offered for the bonds on delivery. A five-hundred-dollar subscription would yield a profit of $12.50 with no risk. The small savings of the people are earning 3½ to 4 per cent. in the savings banks. THE TIMES has taken pains to ascertain the fact that not one of the large savings banks has been drawn upon for subscriptions to the loan. Their depositors are not such idiots as the "popular loan" fanatics took them to be.

Our neighbor already sees the Nation blessed by "the splendid moral and political effect of this successful popular loan." It demonstrates to the world "the patriotism of the American people" and "the implicit confidence they have in their Government." Inasmuch as the basis of the demonstration is imaginary the patriotism and confidence of the American people might still be doubted had they not been repeatedly demonstrated in other ways. Of course the talk about every citizen who buys a bond having "a personal and direct interest in the Government" is silly and grotesque when applied as in this case it must be applied to American citizens who have received 50 cents apiece for the use of their names in subscribing for bonds or who dispose of their bond the moment they receive it, pocketing the premium. But after all it is better that "the people" should be shrewd enough to make a few dollars out of this popular loan than that they should be such very great fools as to sacrifice a 4 per cent. investment for a 3 per cent. bond.

There is no blessing in this "popular loan," open or disguised. It is a piece of childish folly on a National scale. It was the offspring of delusion and it ends in a false and spurious simulation of success which deceives only those who were fooled in the beginning. But this stupid yielding to the insistence of the half-baked has its more serious aspects. The whole people must be taxed some $6,000,000 to pay the costs of this financial dementia. The bonds would have sold readily at a premium which would have yielded that sum. Morally, the Government can have no right to use the taxing power to make up losses occasioned by borrowing money at a rate higher than the market or than the lenders would gladly accept. That is what the Government does when it sells at par bonds that it could have sold at 103. The Treasurer of a private corporation who should make such a loan would be instantly dismissed. Even if the "popular" feature of the loan had been successful this aspect of the matter would not have been altered. The Government would then be put in the attitude of taxing 70,000,000 of people in order that a very small fraction of their number might have the pleasure of owning bonds. If the Secretary of the Treasury should advertise that, beginning Aug. 1, he would sell 200,000,000 gold dollars at 97 cents each he would be removed at once—most likely to an asylum. He is actually doing the same thing in another but equally stupid way, because a lot of demagogues and ignoramuses got a law passed compelling him to do it. The "millionaire bankers" are going to get these bonds in the end and, on the whole, at lower rates than they would have paid had they bought by direct subscription.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN LEAGUE.

The league formed in London "to secure the most cordial and constant cooperation on the part of the British Empire and the United States in the interests of civilization and peace" is notable in many ways. The meeting at which it was started was presided over by the Duke of Sutherland, whose house has always taken a keen interest in the best things in this country, and among the Vice Presidents were JAMES BRYCE, Baron BRASSEY, Sir JOHN LUBBOCK, Rear Admiral Lord CHARLES BERESFORD, and others equally distinguished in each of the great parties, while the churches were represented by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop of York, and Cardinal VAUGHAN.

The most significant feature of the league is the language of the preamble to the resolution by which it was established. It is as follows: "Considering that the peoples of the British Empire and of the United States are closely allied by blood, inherit the same literature and laws, hold the same principles of self-government, recognize the same ideals of freedom and humanity in the guidance of their national policy, and are drawn together by strong common interests in many parts of the world."

Apart from the ties of blood and the common inheritance of literature and laws, which every one recognizes, this resolution lays down two bases of union between the two peoples which are not always perceived. First is their possession of "the same principles of self-government" and "the same ideals of freedom and humanity in the guidance of their national policy." For years the demagogues in each country have sought to obscure these facts. Our own have ridiculed the monarchy and aristocracy of England; those of Great Britain have sneered at democracy and rage for equality among us, but all the time the common people of all classes have steadily sought practically the same end—orderly self-government according to the requirements of justice and humanity. Each nation has varied from and fallen short of its ideal in its own direction, but for both the ideal has been the same. It is with perfect sincerity and with clear knowledge of the meaning of their action that radicals and conservatives, commoners and representatives of the highest nobility in England, acknowledge "freedom, humanity, and self-government" to be their own aims and prepare to invoke the co-operation of the greatest democracy of the world in the pursuit of those aims.

The second basis of union between the two peoples set forth in the resolution is the fact that they "are drawn together by strong common interests in many parts of the world." There can be but one definite meaning to this statement. "The strong common interests" that English and Americans have in parts of the world other than their own territories are those created by trade, and the interest of both is in unhampered trade. The policy of England in this regard is firmly established. For a century past she has been the manufacturer and trader of the world, and for more than half a century she has been the unflinching champion of open markets. To this policy she owes her marvelous prosperity and her tremendous power. We have arrived by a different course, and thanks to the vast area of free trade in our own domain, at the point where for us the trade of the world is also essential. We can have it at its full value only by the adoption of the principle on which Great Britain acts. In cooperation to establish this principle the two great peoples find the means of their common advancement, and that advancement beyond all doubt tends to "civilization and peace."

THE DEMOCRATS OF NEW YORK.

The present outlook in State politics is that the Democratic vote will be uncommonly heavy. The war feeling would favor the Republicans, but it will be more than offset by Gov. BLACK's force bill and the reckless partisanship of the Legislature under the direction of the Republican leaders. The canal scandal will play its part, too, and we think a much more important and influential part than most politicians now suppose.

The Democrats can win the election if they will unite and be wise.

Two things they must remember, two that are essential to their success and that would make their success a very great public benefit. First, they must put at the head of their ticket a man of brains and character. Second, they must eschew Bryanism and the Chicago platform altogether.

The people will not in a war year reverse the result of 1896 in favor of a weak and unknown Democrat. A boss-made man, a candidate chosen because he will obey orders, will be beaten. Any candidate would be beaten if the convention put him on a platform reaffirming the Populist principles of Chicago. The people will not have that. There must be no taint of those un-Democratic and poisonous doctrines in the platform if the party hopes to win.

It will be easy to follow the example of the Democracy of the great State of Pennsylvania. The silver men controlled the Democratic Convention in that State, but they were too wise to put in a line or a word about 16 to 1 or the Chicago platform.

It is on State issues that the Democrats of New York can make their best appeal to the people this Fall. With a sound candidate and a platform of genuine Democratic principles applied to the affairs of New York State, they will win, if the Republicans persist in the course they have adopted.

NOT TO SPAIN.

The Philippines are not wholly ours yet, but they must be ours at or before the close of the war. Then, whatever else we may decide to do with them, they must never fall again into the hands of Spain.

That is an American principle as to the Philippines that we can consider settled. We cannot throw these people back into slavery. We cannot abandon the insurgents, who are our allies in the capture of Manila.

It will be a crime against civilization, a lasting stain upon the American name, if we do not altogether extinguish the Spanish title in the Philippines.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Memory is sometimes a treacherous informant. Were it not for recollections of old sea stories read in boyhood several of the correspondents in Cuba would not have reported that, when engaged in long-distance cannonading of Santiago, the American commanders listed their ships, and so secured a greater elevation for the guns in use by "running out" the guns on the side away from the land. Similarly, if the artists on papers that esteem enterprise above accuracy had not recalled the pictures in those old books, they would not have made drawings of war vessels tipped half over by guns projecting ludicrously far out over the water. As a matter of fact, of course, it has been many and many a year since it was possible to "run out" a cannon even so much as the eighth of an inch. Breechloaders are not built that way. They swing from side to side on a fixed pivot, and can be raised or depressed within certain narrow limits, but there has been no running in or out since men discovered that a gun has two ends—a discovery which it took them several centuries to make. It is true, however, that the ships were listed, but the extent to which this was done had to be wildly exaggerated to render a portrayal of the operation at all sensational. It is also true that manipulation of turret guns may have had some slight part in producing the list, but they were swung around, not "run out," and unless the firing was straight over bow or stern this would only balance the weight of the other guns swung around the other way. Chief reliance for inclining the vessels was doubtless placed in the shifting of coal and ammunition, the emptying of the tanks and boilers on one side, and the suspension of boats and launches from cranes and davits on the opposite side. By these expedients the few degrees of extra elevation that were needed could be secured, and by the combination of some or all of them doubtless our iron arguments were brought to the Spanish General's deeply interested attention. But no vessels were put on their beam ends, and no guns were "run out." That's sure.

—There was Teutonic humor of the most characteristic sort in the explanation given by the Captain of the Irene for his efforts to protect the Spaniards at Isla Grande. It was "in the cause of humanity," he said. Well, the Spaniards are human, no doubt, even if, according to common report, they are not very humane, and it is quite possible that the insurgents would have treated this particular garrison with some severity if allowed to work their will on it unobserved; but since when has Germany been interested in "the cause of humanity," and since when has she ceased to vaunt her utter indifference to that cause? There are no records to show that the torture and slaughter of nations of the Philippines ever moved her Captains to interference, and if memory serves one of her representative statesmen recently declared amid much applause from his countrymen that the bones of a single Pomeranian grenadier were worth more than all the people in Crete. Humanity, indeed! There is only one nation that wages war for "the cause of humanity," and that nation isn't Germany. The "causes" of Turkey and Spain are what win her aid, not "humanity."

—Little Dominica will think again, of course, before she exchanges what her people seem to consider the very mild joys of English rule for those incidental to annexation by the United States, and after she has taken the second thought, she will doubtless decide to bear for a while longer the ills with which long experience has made her familiar. But without waiting for the Dominicans to decide that they will continue to cling to Britannia's trident we Americans can calm any apprehensions on the subject that may be excited in England by admitting frankly that the island would be of no possible use to us. In the first place, only about one in twenty of us know how to pronounce its name. It would take years of effort for the nineteen to learn to accent the penultimate instead of the antepenultimate syllable, and meanwhile the miscalled islanders would get to hate us, for it is well known that mistakes of this sort always make trouble. On the other hand, though Dominica is a most beautiful and picturesque bit of land where all the yarns that ever were told about the tropics have complete verification, and where a visitor can be utterly happy for at least two weeks, yet it has not yet demonstrated its value to anybody for any practical purpose. Not one harbor indents its coast, no roads traverse its interior, and very little of its land has ever been brought under cultivation. The few hundred white inhabitants are at once the most amiable and the most discontented people on earth, and as for the black inhabitants, they are a queer lot, talking broken-down French with energy and persistence, but entirely unqualified for undertaking any other form of industry. Dominica has a fine lake of boiling water, some fair to middling volcanoes, and its supply of earthquakes and hurricanes is more than generous. There are temptations naturally to a nation that wants to make a collection of islands, but we can withstand them for the present, and England will need no very large fleet either to keep the Dominicans in or the Americans out of the place.

PERSONAL.

—Even in this era of Anglo-American good feeling the Venezuela incident still sticks undigested and painful in many a British crop. One of the persons suffering from this form of dyspepsia is Major WILLIAM R. DEYKIN, V. R. A. In the course of an article contributed by him to The Westminster Review, and dealing with England's dangerous dependence for sustenance upon nations that either are or may become unfriendly to her, Major DEYKIN says: "We will now turn to our American cousins, who to an enormous extent supply us with food. Would they be likely to give us any practical assistance in case we required it?" The answer, he thinks, must be in the negative, and to support his opinion he asserts: "The recent disturbance over the boundary of Venezuela has caused much ill-will, and shows that there is a large portion of the American Nation very hostile to England." A more complete misapprehension of facts it would be hard to imagine. Of course it was not animosity to England but determination to protect our own interests that led Americans to insist that proof of title should precede the taking of possession. We did not begrudge to England a foot of ground to which she could establish her right; on the contrary—and with all due respect to our sister republic—there existed here a clear understanding that the more land England holds in the region to the south of us the better it is for our merchants, our tourists, and our diplomats. A principle deemed of high importance was at stake, and it was not the principle that England should be kept out of her own, but the principle that this continent is divided off by boundary lines with which European powers must not meddle. And just as the "incident" was not caused by hostility, so it did not produce that feeling. On the contrary, England's exhibition of sweet reasonableness had an extremely good effect on our feelings for her, and it should be counted among the foundation stones on which rests the cordial sympathy which all good Americans now extend to her. Major DEYKIN need not worry about "practical assistance." The Nation that has not been too proud to accept it will not be too ungrateful to give it should occasion arise.

—A story that used to be told about RUTHERFORD B. HAYES is recalled by the Government's decisions as to what it will do with the Spaniards now in Santiago. It is related that one day Mrs. HAYES heard a noise in her pantry, and that, after alarmed investigation, she found the cause of the noise to be a mouse in the flour barrel. The case was one for masculine settlement, and in some excitement she appealed to Mr. HAYES for assistance. Like a good husband he first calmed her natural terrors, and then like a brave man he entered the pantry, removed the cover of the flour barrel, and, leaning over, caught the mouse by the tail. He was about to throw the little animal out of the window when he noticed that its furry coat was thickly covered with flour. Now, flour costs money, and willful waste makes woeful want. Realizing these facts, the Ohio statesman restrained the hand that was to do the throwing until a few gentle taps from a finger on the other hand had caused the flour on the mouse to fall back into the barrel. A rural Democrat who heard of this adventure exclaimed, "A man as humane as that, and as economical as that, gets my vote!" Whether the return of the Spanish soldiers to their home will or will not win Democratic votes for President MCKINLEY at the next election is a question requiring no immediate answer, but the treatment of our prisoners is certainly both humane and economical.

CURRENT NOTES.

There are six comets in the sky, but none of them can be seen without the aid of a telescope.

* * *

The Baltimore American of July 14 complains of the prevalence of drought in Maryland. Truck farms, pasturage, and corn are suffering greatly from the lack of needed moisture.

* * *

A juror in a murder trial in Cincinnati was so affected by a doctor's testimony concerning the horrible appearance of the dead body that he fainted. Of course, the trial was stopped until he recovered consciousness and composure.

* * *

The Boston Journal prints part of a recent letter from "a distinguished Admiral in the British Navy" to Rear Admiral George A. Belknap of the United States Navy, in which he says: "It cannot be that now, as in '69 and '70, when I was in Havana, the Generals sell their ammunition to the rebels?"

* * *

Judge John H. Reagan, who was Postmaster General of the Confederacy, says we cannot now avoid the duties and responsibilities of a first-class power except by cowardice or imbecility. He calls us the freest and most blessed people on earth, and says that our every acquisition of territory has added to the area of human freedom and human happiness.

* * *

There are four full State tickets in the field in Alabama for the August election, except that the Democratic nominees for the State Supreme bench are unopposed. The parties represented are the Democratic, Populist, Prohibition, and negro Republican. The machine Republicans are expected to vote the Populist ticket. The negro Republicans are in revolt against the Republican bosses, who refused to make straightout party nominations.

D. L. MOODY ON ARMY EVANGELIZATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your readers are doubtless somewhat acquainted with the work of the Army and Navy Christian Commission. I think, however, that perhaps Christian people have not been fully aware of the magnitude of the Gospel work now in progress in our army camps, and I would be glad of a chance to say a few words to them about the evangelistic part of the work through the columns of your paper.

The Rev. R. A. Torrey of Chicago, who has been preaching at Chickamauga, says that in his opinion the soldiers who have been converted are numbered by the thousands. On a recent Sabbath over 500 men at Camp Thomas alone made a public confession of faith in Christ. The Rev. John C. Anderson, pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Tampa, says that many hundreds of soldiers have been converted there. I have similar reports from Camp Alger, Camp Merritt, Camp Cuba Libre, and other places. Those who have been in the work all say that it is the most remarkable movement among men they have ever witnessed.

The methods of work adopted have been such as are usual in evangelistic meetings. Some of the most prominent ministers and evangelists in the country have been sent to the front—among them Gen. O. O. Howard, Dr. A. C. Dixon, Dr. H. H. Wharton, Major D. W. Whittle, the Rev. R. A. Torrey, the Rev. D. S. Toy, Ferdinand Schiveres, J. H. Burke, and Mr. Sankey. They have been preaching with great plainness against sin, and especially against the particular sins into which the men are in greatest danger of falling in their lives in camp. They have been holding up Jesus Christ as the sinner's Saviour, and beseeching men to be reconciled to Him at once. The soldiers have been invited to speak themselves, and hundreds of them have done so. They have had some wonderful testimony meetings.

One night a fine-looking young man from Wisconsin got up and said: "Boys, I came on these grounds as tough a case as ever walked. My father is a Presbyterian minister, and my mother is a God-fearing woman; but I paid no attention to them while I was at home. The night before last I came to the meeting and I accepted Christ as my personal Saviour, and now I want to confess Him."

This is an illustration of the testimonies the men are giving.

A great deal has been made of the singing. A special army hymn book has been prepared by the commission, and over 30,000 of them have been given to the men. Not only do the men enjoy the singing immensely, but it has accomplished much in turning them to Christ. The other day at Tampa a lady riding on a street car overheard a conversation between two soldiers.

One said to the other: "You know I used to be an awful hard case."

"So was I," was the reply, "but I have quit, and what is more, I have taken Christ as my Saviour."

The first replied: "Well, so have I. Those fellows in the tent next to me kept singing those Gospel songs all the time. At first I got mad and used to go off where I couldn't hear them; but when I returned they were still at it, and I couldn't get the thing out of my mind. I surrendered to Christ, and now I am glad of it."

I believe this is only one of many cases in which the men have been won by the songs.

We have tried not only to lead the men to Christ, but also to give them all the help we can in living Christian lives in the midst of the temptations of the camps. Through the liberality of the American Bible Society we have been able to give out thousands of Testaments. Nearly all the regulars now before Santiago were given Testaments before they left Tampa. The commission workers are also supplied with a variety of good books calculated to help different classes of men. They have books for inquirers, others for young Christians, others for those who find difficulties in the Bible, and others still calculated to arouse an interest in the indifferent. The men are greedy for these books, almost trampling on one another in their eagerness to get them. A good helpful book goes a long way toward breaking the monotony of camp life for the class of men who make up an army, and God only knows how much good is coming to them in this way. Many thousands of these books have been given to the soldiers, and now we are giving them to the sailors as well. The workers at Camp Thomas alone are calling for 20,000 more, and we shall send them as rapidly as funds are provided.

The commission is also ministering to the spiritual needs of the soldiers in the camp hospitals. There are about 800 of these sick men at Chickamauga. Major Whittle wrote me a few days ago: "I called on a dying Lieutenant this morning, who says that he was turned to God at the first meeting held by me in the camp. I did not know about it at the time, but my heart was full of gratitude to God as the dying man's face lit up in recognition of me. His hot hand pressed mine as he drank in, 'Him that cometh to me I will in no wise cast out,' and other Scriptures. He told me that he did in his heart trust Christ. We sang to him 'My Faith Looks Up to Thee,' and commended him to God in prayer. He has a wife and five children. He was a traveling man and an unsaved one up to the night of May 27. The doctor said there was no hope, and that he would die to-day. If God has been pleased to use my coming here to save that one soul, I will praise Him through eternity."

I am sure that many will rejoice to know that God is abundantly blessing the efforts that are being made for the spiritual good of our soldiers and sailors. The necessary expenses of the work are heavy, but I believe the Christian people of this country will be glad of the opportunity to provide all the money needed. Contributions sent to me at East Northfield, Mass., will be promptly acknowledged. D. L. MOODY.

East Northfield, Mass., July 11, 1898.

THE COAL SITUATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The main trouble with the anthracite coal business is with the carriers and producers. Each tries to make the other pay. Another phase of the matter is that the sales agents never come in contact with the general trade. They have a regular clientele, who take about so much coal every month. When that is finished, they are dependent on those who work the business for what little they can get out of it, viz., the middle houses, so-called, and commission brokers, both of whom the companies have been trying to destroy for years. One consequence of this is that in every failure in the retail trade for the past few years the companies have been stuck, in many cases to the full amount of the failures. The reason for this is that dealers had friends in the trade formerly, whom in case of trouble they would try to protect, but they don't care a rap for the companies.

Like the Government, they are fair game for the dishonest man. For a few years past most buyers of coal have known that they could buy just as cheaply from the company as the middle house or broker could, even though the latter had already opened up the trade; and commissions, if paid at all, are so small that it is hardly worth a man's while to try to make sales. The only reasons for the prices being sustained at all are the restriction to about fourteen hours' work a week, and the action of buyers in staying out and purchasing only when they are compelled to, in consequence of which action they have to pay the market, or, rather, the asking price. But that makes a very slow market, and will yet bring about a radical change. Bankers, railroad magnates, and lawyers are not merchants, never were and never will be. The coal trade is a business which has to be learned. The average man learns it all in about six months, but he does not know so much about it in two years. As a sample of the coal business carried on by a producer and not a carrier, I would suggest the Pennsylvania Coal Company, the stock of which sells at about $850 per share.

There seems to be value in the business when conducted properly by itself and not in conjunction with a railroad company. The tolls on bituminous coal are not far from 2½ mills per mile per ton. This probably does not pay very largely, but it meets competition. The tolls on anthracite are about 1½ cents per ton per mile, a difference, while it costs no more to handle the one than the other, and the anthracite roads claim all the screenings, which screenings have been more active of late than any other sizes. If the business had been conducted in the same way that any sane man would conduct his individual affairs the trade would not be in its present deplorable condition. BATTERY.

New York, July 12, 1898.

NO SEAT NO FARE QUESTION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. H. H. Vreeland is right when he says that New Yorkers would never submit to the inconvenience which would most assuredly be caused by Councilman Christman's scheme to limit the passenger carrying capacity of our street cars to their seating capacity.

I have lived and done business in Paris for two years, where a similar plan is in operation, and can assert from my own experience that its inconveniences are far more than we suffer under our present system. It has been my experience to go to one of their street car or 'bus stations, get my number, (indicating when my turn would come,) and then wait one hour and a half by the clock, and finally give up in despair and walk. Of course, I did not often wait an hour and a half, life is too short, but time and again I have walked long distances because there was really no other means of getting there, even the much vaunted cabs being all taken. Would New Yorkers like to walk three miles home in the rain, as I have done in Paris, when there is ample standing room in the cars? C.

New York, July 14, 1898.

THE POPULAR LOAN.

From The Herald of Yesterday.

When the doors of the Treasury in Washington close at 3 o'clock this afternoon the subscriptions to the popular 3 per cent. loan will have ended, as no tenders reaching the department after that hour will be considered.

The loan has been subscribed five times over, the applications aggregating about one billion dollars, which is the equivalent of the five milliards of francs exacted from France after the war with Germany. The tenders would have been even larger had it not some time since become evident to bankers that it was useless to put in bids, as the entire loan would be taken by individual small subscribers, who are entitled to preference in the allotment. Our Washington advices this morning show that bids for $500 or less now number nearly 200,000.

It is evident that the popular feature of the loan is a splendid success, as the bonds will be distributed into the hands of more than a quarter of a million persons. For years The Herald protested against the old method, by which each Government loan as issued was privately sold by the Treasury to syndicates of millionaire bankers. This plan intensified the prejudices of the masses against "bloated bondholders" as being a special and favored class. The Herald contended that bonds should be made of small denominations, and offered directly to the people, and assured the Government that the people would gladly take them.

The correctness of this is demonstrated by the triumphant success of the present issue—the first popular loan we have had—with bonds that could be sold without a premium, and of such small denominations as to bring them within reach of the thrifty poor, and offered through the medium of Post Offices and other places of easy access to the masses. There are carpers who point to the fact that the bonds in advance of their issue command a premium of 2 per cent., and argue that the Treasury could have obtained this by offering the bonds to the highest bidders. It does'nt follow that the Treasury would have got the difference. Loans have been sold to bankers' syndicates in the past not 2 per cent. but 12 per cent. under the price at which the millionaires who bought them in block were subsequently able to distribute them among investors.

Far above all considerations of a point or two in price, however, is the splendid moral and political effect of this successful popular loan. It demonstrates to the world the patriotism of the American people and the implicit confidence they have in their Government; it shows the vast resources we have in the masses at home without appealing to foreign bankers; it proves to timid foreign investors that our people believe in the stability of our currency when they thus eagerly subscribe for bonds payable "in coin"; it gives every citizen who buys a bond a personal and direct interest in the Government and in the maintenance of its credit, and it supplies an absolutely safe investment for the savings of the masses. Carping critics put forth the opinion that the purchasers of bonds in small amounts will subsequently part with them and that they will ultimately gravitate into the hands of bankers.

This is mere assumption, but if it were true the beneficent influence of the initial distribution would remain. The man who had possessed a bond and voluntarily parted with it would never have the old feeling of bitterness toward a "bloated bondholder" who bought it from him. The magnificent success of the popular loan is as important to the country as a great military victory.

NUGGETS.

The Next Duty.

Now let Watson be Schley, and do as Dewey'd do!—Newport News.

Sense Beaten Into Them.

What sense the Spaniards have acquired is a painful sense of the hopelessness of their situation.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Errand Running.

A boy of fifteen thinks he is too old to run errands, but after he is twenty-five and married he begins again.—Atchison (Kan.) Globe.

Allaying His Jealousy.

Charley—I can't understand why you should call your watch Frank.

His Fiancée—Why, isn't it open-faced?—Jewelers' Weekly.

War's Influences.

"We don't have to punish our children any more."

"Why not?"

"When one of them gets to acting badly the others court-martial him."—Chicago Record.

SONS OF THE PIONEERS.

They flocked from the fens of Holland,
From British dales and downs,
From vine-hilled Rhineland valleys
And quaint old Norman towns;
Stout burger, sombre Roundhead,
Curled, careless Cavalier,
All braved the broad Atlantic
To seek a refuge here;
For some had fled starvation
Or burst the shackles' ring,
And this had stabbed his rival
And these had slain their King;
And many passions urged them,
But chiefest there were three—
The thirst for Life, the greed for Land,
The love of Liberty.
But came they here for plunder
Or came they here to pray,
They dared the knife and arrow,
And Winter's bitter sway;
They cleared and built and planted—
The crowded savage fled;
They slew the Brutes of Hesse,
They drove the Men in Red.
They roved—two oceans' limit
Their chain of homes and graves.
They launched—their cannon challenged
The Empire of the Waves.
And while in youthful puissance
Their nation fought for breath,
They learned to jest with danger
As Lords of Life and Death;
To jest with touch on trigger
And muzzle chilling brow—
Ho! Sciolists of Europe,
Solve ye our scoffings now?
The quips and roaring sallies
Of Santiago's fray
Went round at Saratoga,
Rang out at Monterey.
Thought ye our hearts were feebler
Than when the land was young?
Know that the waifs we welcome
Sprang whence the Founders sprung,
And be they Slav or Teuton,
Or be they Goth or Gaul,
This mighty Mold of Nations
Shall form them, one and all.
Our boyhood triumphs stand us
In noble stead to-day;
We played as though 'twere earnest—
We fight as though 'twere play.
The grit that blocked the plunging line
Is now an army's targe;
The dash that won the desperate goal
Leads on the rushing charge;
The eye that kept the rudder true
Sights clear through wrack and foam;
The strength that bent the plunging oar
Now drives the bayonet home.
We hew our path through jungles,
Unknowing of its trend,
And dauntless meet the Present—
For who may guess the end?
(In joy of might the torrent
Sweeps foaming to the plain,
Nor recks that in its rages
It grinds the miller's grain.)
Dark Giants of the Future!
We challenge without fears—
Yea, even as our fathers—
Sons of the Pioneers!

—ARTHUR GUITERMAN.

DEWEY DID NOT REPORT DETAILS

Germany's Cruiser Irene Came Near Causing Complications.

THE FULL STORY NOT GIVEN

American Admiral Requested That Some of the Facts Be Suppressed.

Regarded as a Serious Incident at London—No Official Action at Washington Has Been Taken.

LONDON, July 15.—The Daily Mail's Hongkong correspondent cables that it is "now known here that Admiral Dewey ordered the correspondents at Manila not to give the full story of the Irene incident, for fear of arousing feeling in America which might lead to complications with Germany. When the full details transpire it will be seen that the incident was more serious than at first appeared to be.

"As soon as the American ships came on the scene of action in Subic Bay, the Irene slipped her cable, leaving her anchor in the bay. The American Consul, Wildman, refuses to say more than this, taking the same line of policy as Admiral Dewey.

"It is believed by those who know Admiral Dewey that on the arrival of the monitors Monterey and Monadnock he will insist upon his harbor regulations being carried out to the letter. The opinion among the foreigners at Manila is that the Americans will never forgive the Germans for their meddlesome attitude in the Philippines. It will not only hurt German trade with America, but will also effectually destroy all of Germany's chances of having any say or influence in the disposal of the Philippines if they should become American property."

The Times says: "It is not difficult to read between the lines in Admiral Dewey's studiously moderate dispatch that the German policy at Manila came rather perilously near producing complications of an exceedingly untoward kind. He certainly appears to deserve that thanks be tendered him by his Government for the self-restraint which he exercised under circumstances which, at least, bore the appearance of a provocation. It remains to be seen what view the German Government will take of the action of the Irene.

"Though no diplomatic action may be taken at Washington, the American people will not be slow to draw the conclusions which are only too plainly suggested by the language of the German press. The German defense that the Irene acted in the cause of humanity may serve to gloss over a rather disagreeable incident, yet the world cannot forget that Germany has not on other occasions shown herself to be powerfully swayed by humanitarian motives and that reasons of a very different nature were originally assigned for the presence of her ships at Manila."

The Standard says: "Without exaggerating the gravity of the Irene incident, every one can see that the future of the Philippines is fraught with the germs of diplomatic unpleasantness, and Gen. Merritt and Admiral Dewey have business of no small magnitude and delicacy before them, while even when the Spaniards have been expelled from the Antilles the task of bringing the native populations under control will not be easy."

NO OFFICIAL INVESTIGATION.

State Department Disposed to Let Dewey Manage Manila Affairs—Interference Disclaimed.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—It can be stated positively that no representations have yet been made to the German Government respecting the actions of the German naval commanders in the Philippines. It is the opinion of the officials of the State Department that Admiral Dewey has so conducted himself in dealing with the foreign men-of-war in the Philippines as to leave no room for suggestion or representation on the part of the State Department, and so long as this state of affairs continues it is not likely that there will be any interference with this able officer.

BERLIN, July 14.—In response to an inquiry on the subject, the correspondent here of The Associated Press was officially informed to-day that nothing, either officially or unofficially, is known by the German Government of the cruiser Irene's interference with the insurgents at Subic Bay.

The Cologne Zeitung denounces the story of the German warship Irene's interference at Subic Bay, Island of Luzon, Philippines, as a fabrication.

The Lokal Anzeiger says the Americans are unreasonably excited about the Irene incident. Even if it occurred as Admiral Dewey reports, the Irene did not interfere, but retired immediately upon the arrival of the Americans. Therefore, every courtesy was shown that the Americans demand of a neutral country. But, if the Irene did hinder Aguinaldo's landing, it is no business of Dewey's. If the American Admiral sees fit to make common cause with the insurgent chiefs it is none of our affair. Germany still preserves her neutrality toward Spain, and does not intend to recognize Aguinaldo and his hordes as belligerents. The matter is so plain that we do not believe any diplomatic step will be taken. "We do not doubt for a moment that the American officials will admit the correctness of the German proceedings."

The foregoing is believed to be inspired.

FUTURE OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Rumored that Foreign Powers Will Hold a Conference Looking to Protection of Their Interests.

PARIS, July 14.—The Matin has received from its London correspondent, who has unusual sources of information, a dispatch in which he says the European Chancelleries are now discussing the question of the eventual intervention of the powers in the Philippine Islands. The Ambassadors at Berlin, the correspondent adds, have advised their Governments respecting Germany's line of policy, which seems quite settled. Germany would prefer the maintenance of the status quo; but if as a consequence of the war Spanish sovereignty disappeared, American sovereignty must not be its successor. An international agreement, the Matin correspondent further asserts, will be established and the powers interested in the islands would each be called on to protect its own interests. The correspondent adds:

"This is the logical outcome of the Monroe doctrine, the principle of which will be employed by Europe in order to protect itself against American interference, and unless appearances are deceptive, Great Britain, in spite of the talked-of Anglo-Saxon alliance, will do the same as the other powers."

FIRST NEW YORK'S PROTEST.

The Regiment Objected to Garrison Duty at Honolulu.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Army officials have been advised of the protest made to Gen. Otis at San Francisco by Col. Barber, commanding the First New York Volunteer Regiment, against the proposed assignment of that regiment to garrison duty at Honolulu.

The Colonel, however, has been informed that the intentions of the President and the Secretary of War contemplate the location of his command on the islands only temporarily and for a period approximating two months, after which it is to be sent to the Philippines.

Reception to New York Troops.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 14.—Six more companies of the New York volunteers arrived on this side of the bay from Oakland to-day. They were escorted to the Red Cross headquarters, where breakfast was served, after which, headed by a Reception Committee, a platoon of police and the Tennessee Regimental Band, the soldiers marched to the Mechanics' Pavilion, where a public reception was held in honor of the regiment. The New Yorkers who arrived yesterday spent last night at Camp Merritt, and to-day marched to the pavilion, where they joined the later arrivals.

The pavilion was very prettily decorated with the National colors, and at the western end a large American flag was draped. Five large tables stretched from one end to the other. Two tables stood across the western end for the officers. There were seats for 1,100. The tables were decorated with flowers and American flags. It did not take long for the soldiers and their hosts and hostesses to get acquainted.

The ladies were cheered, California was cheered, the committee and everything that came to the minds of the men were cheered.

One of the features of the reception was the singing of "America." The Tennessee and Seventh California Bands consolidated, and everybody stood up and sang "America." A few patriotic airs were played, and the reception terminated with "Auld Lang Syne" and "Home, Sweet Home." The men buckled on their accoutrements and, having had a proper introduction to San Francisco, marched to Camp Merritt.

Gen. W. H. Barnes was President of the occasion, and had general charge of all the arrangements. The Reception Committee consisted of Col. C. M. Kinne, Col. H. P. Bush, Philip L. Fisher, A. J. Delamar, and J. P. Mein.

GERMANY WANTS COALITION.

Believes European Nations Should Oppose Us in Commercial Dealings.

LONDON, July 15.—The Berlin correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says:

"The Germans are beginning to fear that the military successes of the United States will result in further economical barriers against Europe.

"Dr. Sartorius, Professor of Political Economy at Strasburg University, has published a pamphlet strongly opposing a tariff war between Germany and America, on the ground that Germany would gain little from it.

"He suggests rather a removal of the German prohibition against imports of American cattle and beef to induce the United States to conclude a reciprocal treaty.

"This pamphlet has not met with a very cordial reception, the general belief being that a European commercial coalition against the United States is a necessity."

OUR GUNNERY AT MANILA.

An Englishman Writes that English Gunners Did the Work.

LONDON, July 14.—Cunninghame-Graham, the former member of Parliament who wrote a series of articles most insulting to Americans in The Westminster Gazette, has written a letter to The St. James's Gazette, which is published to-day, saying that the excellent gunnery exhibited by Admiral Dewey's squadron was due to the fact that "most of the gunners were Englishmen" who were "decoyed from our Chinese squadron by promises of $500 monthly."

Mr. Graham urges that this matter be brought to the attention of Parliament.

SPANISH LOSS IN PHILIPPINES.

Madrid Receives Official Report of the Surrender of Transports.

MADRID, July 14.—Capt. Gen. Augustin telegraphs as follows under date of July 10: "Gen. Monet's column, unable to hold out at Macabore, left in three boats, towed by the gunboat Leyte, to seek reinforcements. It was stopped by the Americans, but, aided by the current, it succeeded in reaching Estereros and Bulacan. There, however, the column was made prisoners by the insurgents. An official inquiry has been opened into the conduct of Gen. Monet.

Philippine Insurgents Very Active.

MADRID, July 14.—An official dispatch from Manila, dated July 9, says the garrison of that place and the Spanish outposts have conflicts daily with the insurgents, who are receiving numerous reinforcements. The dispatch adds: "We have inflicted great losses upon them. The Americans dare not attack Manila, fearing to find themselves confronted by the rebels and unable to withstand them. They also fear that if Aguinaldo's forces attack the town the population will join them."

Scarcity of Food at Iloilo.

HONGKONG, July 14.—Letters received here to-day from Iloilo, dated July 8, say a severe scarcity of food and cash prevails there. The merchants are using paper in their business transactions, payable on the arrival of funds. The sugar mills have been stopped, owing to the work people having deserted, the cane is rotting in the fields, and it is estimated that a quarter of the sugar crop is already ruined.

Madrid's Advices from Manila.

MADRID, July 14.—A dispatch from Governor General Augustin, dated from Manila, says the insurgents are divided into two parties, advocating independence or autonomy. He adds that a majority of the inhabitants of the Philippines are opposed to the American occupation of the islands, and he expresses the belief that by the concession of reforms the confidence of the natives can still be gained.

REPUBLICAN LEAGUE SESSION.

Women to be Admitted and Sessions to be Held Biennially.

OMAHA, Neb., July 14.—Vigorous application to business enabled the Republican League of the United States to finish almost all its routine business at its second day's session. Had it not been for the fight for the position of President, the work would now be all over. The oratorical feature of the day was an address by ex-President Woodmansee of Cincinnati, who spoke of the war as not one of parties, but of the people. He gave to President McKinley great credit for the wisdom he has displayed in the conduct of the affair with Spain.

The report of the Committee on Resolutions says, in part: "We are uncompromisingly in favor of the maintenance of the single gold standard. We are unqualifiedly opposed to free and unlimited coinage of silver.

"We hereby commend the patriotic policy of President McKinley in exhausting all peaceful methods of accomplishing our purpose before resorting to the stern arbitrament of battle, and we applaud the vigor, skill, and ability which have thus far resulted in unbroken and glorious victory on land and sea."

A resolution providing for the change of plan of meeting from annual to biennial sessions was adopted. A resolution providing for the admission of women as members and delegates was also adopted without debate. When the committee on time and place for the next meeting made its report it favored a date in 1900 and recommended that the Executive Committee choose the place.

ROW AT A CHICAGO CONVENTION.

CHICAGO, July 14.—Seven Democratic Congressional Conventions were held in Chicago to-day. The convention in the Fifth District developed scenes of the wildest confusion. Out of the chaos Edward T. Noonan came forth a victor, but the work of the convention will undoubtedly be contested. The opponents of Noonan claimed the roll of wards was not called, and when the nomination of Noonan was declared by the Chairman there was a rush over chairs and tables, and the factions came together. The police interfered after many blows had been struck, but as no one was seriously injured no arrests were made. The following are the other candidates nominated: Third District, Justice George P. Foster; Sixth District, Emil Hoechester; Seventh District, Frank C. Rodgers; Fourth District, Thomas Cusack; First District, R. B. Organ; Second District, C. Porter Johnson.

Loudenslager Renominated.

MILLVILLE, N. J., July 14.—Henry C. Loudenslager was to-day renominated for Congress by the First District Republican Convention.

Railroad Men Entertained.

The management of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit System entertained a party of railroad men on the parlor cars Amphion and Columbia and the President's inspection car Ampere yesterday afternoon. The party left Brooklyn Bridge at 2 o'clock, and visited Bergen Beach, Jamaica, and Sheepshead Bay. At the latter place they left the cars and went to Manhattan Beach, where they were entertained by D. M. Brady. Among those present were Police Captain G. W. McClusky, A. N. Brady, H. C. Duval, W. J. Fransioli, A. L. Johnson, Charles A. Moore, C. L. Rossiter, and T. S. Williams.

THE FRENCH CELEBRATION

The Anniversary of the Fall of the Bastile Commemorated at Harlem River Park.

CONSUL BRUWAERT'S ADDRESS

He Denies There Is Any Inimical Feeling Among Frenchmen Toward Americans—Says Cordial Relations Will Always Exist.

Whatever the feeling Frenchmen living in France may entertain toward Americans, their compatriots in this city seem to be heartily in sympathy with the American course, and glory in the success of American arms almost as much as the Americans themselves. Fully 3,000 resident Frenchmen crowded Suiser's Harlem River Park all day yesterday and up to a late hour last night. The occasion was the annual fête given by the French Benevolent Society in honor of the anniversary of the birth of the French Republic and for the benefit of the French Hospital and Bureau of Relief.

The park was gayly decorated with flags and bunting in American and French colors. At about 2 o'clock, when the fête began, a crowd of young girls, clad in bright and light costumes, surged into the grounds and indulged in a series of children's games. Later the parents began to arrive, and the place was soon filled with a happy, merry throng. The afternoon was given up to shooting competitions, races, and various games.

The fête proper, however, did not begin until after 8 o'clock. At that time the Consul General of France in this city, M. François Edmond Bruwaert, arrived, and was received by a guard of honor, composed of the several honorary Vice Presidents of the society, with a special detail chosen from the Gardes Lafayette and the Grenadiers Rochambeau. The party made a tour of the grand saloon to the platform, where M. Bruwaert made the address of the evening. He first expressed his gratification at the large attendance, and thanked the audience for the generosity with which they had responded to the call of charity.

Continuing, he touched briefly upon the relations of his native country to the United States, and in this connection he said:

"Much has been said and written lately about the inimical feeling which is said to have been displayed by the inhabitants of our native land to Americans, but the matter has, to say the least, been grossly exaggerated. There is absolutely no reason why anything but the most cordial relations should exist between France and the United States. We cannot but remember the days of Lafayette and Washington, when American and Frenchman stood side by side and fought for justice and liberty.

"I am convinced that every Frenchman here feels most kindly toward his American neighbor and treats him with the same consideration which he expects and receives at his hands. The French people have nothing against Americans and can have nothing against them. The statements concerning alleged insults that have been offered by Frenchmen to Americans on French soil have emanated from utterly irresponsible persons who desired merely to create a sensation. We have always extended a hospitable welcome to visitors from the United States to our shores, and we shall continue to do so."

Referring then to the Bourgogne disaster, he said it was certainly noteworthy to find that all the officers on board the ill-fated vessel had lost their lives in the attempt to rescue the helpless passengers.

Consul Teploff of Russia then addressed the audience, and expressed his extreme gratification at the success of the fête.

Following the exercises, the officers of the society and their guests retired to a rear room, where a supper was served and a number of patriotic addresses were made. Frequent toasts were drunk to the United States, France, and Russia, and then the Consul General entered his box, from which he witnessed the dancing.

The exercises were under the direction of Second Vice President M. E. Blanc of the society, assisted by George Provot, A. Berard, Balot Duval, N. J. Grandmont, Frank Delong, Lucien Jouvaud, H. Vilcoq, G. Roedelsperger, and H. Sturm.

About $1,500 was realized for the hospital and the Bureau of Relief.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Signor Mancinelli has written a new orchestral prologue for his Norwich festival cantata, "Hero and Leander."

Miss Marion Giroux has been engaged for the leading female rôle in "Why Smith Left Home" instead of the late Bernice Wheeler, who lost her life on the French steamer La Bourgogne.

Mme. Ada May Benzig has been engaged as soloist at the concert to-morrow evening on the roof garden of the Madison Square Garden. One of her selections will be an aria from "Samson and Delilah."

W. J. Ferguson has been engaged for the principal eccentric rôle in F. Zeigfeld's coming production of "The Turtle," with which the second season at the Manhattan Theatre will be inaugurated about Sept. 3.

Mr. Pain has decided to make Saturday night at Manhattan Beach an evening devoted to the navy and the naval heroes of the war. Rear Admiral Francis M. Bunce has been invited to attend with as many officers of the navy yard as can be present.

In view of the increasing business which has marked the recent performances of "Cook's Tours," at Koster & Bial's, the management has reconsidered its determination to withdraw the piece to-morrow night, and instead will continue it for an indefinite period.

John Kellerd, one of the most prominent of the younger actors of the day, and well remembered as the villain of "The Heart of Maryland," when the play was being presented at the Herald Square Theatre, was married on July 2 to Miss Mabel Aylward, a young woman never identified with the theatrical profession.

On a recent date a young prodigy by the name of Wolodia Ronjitsky, a Russian pianist, seven years old, made his appearance in London, and was most favorably received. It is very probable that he will be heard in New York this coming Winter. He is a pupil of his grandfather, his father, and his uncle, all of whom are Russian musicians.

Edward E. Rice has entered into a contract with Richard Carle to write the book for a new burlesque, for which he will compose the music. Mr. Carle's recent travesty, "Weighed on Yeast," produced at Oscar Hammerstein's benefit, has brought him forward conspicuously as a promising composer. The new piece will probably be called "Night Blooming Serious; or, The Queen of Burlesque." Mr. Rice is also collaborating with Ben Teal for the production of an elaborate spectacular musical comedy.

Sam Bernard has written H. B. Sire from Mount Clemens, Mich., where he is spending his vacation, that the company which will support him in the production of "The Marquis of Michigan" is, in his opinion, an exceptionally strong one. Manager Rosenbaum announces the cast complete as follows: Maud Haslam, Dan Collyer, Maud White, Charles Jackson, Helen Brackett, William Burress, Grace Freeman, William Post, Vivian Townsend, and Lillian Collins. The new comedy will be staged by William Post.

An attempt is being made by several stanch admirers of the late Anton Seidl to issue a memorial volume to be published in a limited edition, but unless subscriptions for 300 are received the attempt will be abandoned. Should the scheme succeed, the book when completed will contain a biographical sketch, an account of the funeral services, anecdotes and reminiscences by various friends, including Jean de Reszke, Lilli Lehman, Marianne Brandt, and Lillian Nordica; letters to Anton Seidl from Wagner and other prominent musicians, portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Seidl, articles by Mr. Seidl on Baireuth, stories of Mr. Seidl's dogs, and critical articles by H. E. Krehbiel, W. J. Henderson, James Hunneker, and H. T. Finck.

Telephone Company's Capital.

ALBANY, July 14.—The New England Telephone and Telegraph Company to-day certified to the Secretary of State an increase of its capital from $12,000,000 to $15,000,000. The amount of capital actually paid in is $11,415,700, and the company's liabilities are $8,505,404.

The Cheerful Presence.

"I can't understand how some people always have a good time wherever they go."

"That's easy enough; they take it along with them."—Chicago Record.

ALARM AT CHINESE UPRISING.

Imperial Troops Defeated at Woo-Chow—Chinese in America Believed to Have Laid the Plot.

HONGKONG, July 14.—The defeat of the imperial troops near Woo-Chow is confirmed. Thousands of bodies have been recovered from the river and have been buried at Woo-Chow. The losses of the imperial forces are probably more than 1,500 killed, which was the number first announced.

It is reported here that the Chinese doctor, Sun Yat Sen, who was inveigled into the Chinese Embassy in London in 1896 and imprisoned there until he succeeded in notifying the British Government officials, through a friend, that he had been kidnapped, is among the leaders of the present rebellion.

It is said the rebels have decided not to advance further than Shue-Hing, above Sams-Hui, fearing foreign complications in the event of Canton being attacked. The credibility of this report is questioned, as the inhabitants of Canton are greatly in sympathy with the rebels.

Sun Yat Sen, a Chinese doctor, was kidnapped by the officials of the Chinese Legation in London in 1896. He succeeded in communicating with the British Government, and was eventually released on the demand of the Marquis of Salisbury. The doctor said he was the leader of the conspiracy at Canton in October, 1895, to establish a Constitution for China.

The society to which he belonged was called the Hing-Chung-Wooy, meaning "Chinese Progressive Society." It is alleged to have a powerful organization in America, with a centre at San Francisco and headquarters in New York. The American chief was said to be Walter Fong, the first Chinese graduate at Stamford, Conn., and his principal colleagues were alleged to be graduates of Yale, Harvard, and other universities.

Investigation in New York at the time showed that Sun Yat Sen's statements were practically correct. One of the best-known Chinese merchants here said the Hing-Chung-Wooy had for its object the overthrow of the present Government in China and the substitution of a republican form of government. He asserted that in the United States alone its adherents could be numbered with six figures.

Another leading Chinese merchant remarked at that time: "I cannot disclose anything with reference to the work of the organization, but when the time comes to strike a blow for the overthrow of the present dynasty and the formation of a republic on American lines the system of government now existing in China will receive a severe shock, and I think we will win."

ITALY VERSUS COLOMBIA.

The Italian Squadron Will Not Seize Carthagena Unless Colombia Persists in Deferring Payment.

ROME, July 14.—It is announced here today in a dispatch from Caracas, Venezuela, that Admiral Candiani, the commander of the Italian squadron at La Guayra, who has been ordered to Carthagena, Colombia, to uphold the claims of Italy, has simply been instructed to formally demand the complete and speedy execution of the decision in the Cerruti case pronounced by President Cleveland in 1897. It is regarded as improbable that the Italian Admiral will seize the Custom House at Carthagena, although he might take some such action if he meets with a persistent and unjustifiable refusal to abide by the decision of President Cleveland.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The United States Government is watching with the closest interest the outcome of the clash between Italy and Colombia growing out of the Cerutti arbitration. Inasmuch as our Government rendered the judgment against Colombia, the failure to pay, which is now the bone of contention, it is hard to perceive how we can properly protest against the insistence of Italy upon a forcible collection of this judgment, and there is no disposition to do so provided it is distinctly understood that any occupation by Italy of the port of Carthagena is temporary and is limited in duration merely to the time necessary to collect the amount of the judgment.

Meanwhile correspondence is in progress in the prosecution of an effort by us to induce a peaceable settlement of the issue which will not involve further controversy. It was reported to-day that our Government was about to interpose to prevent the execution of the Italian demands, but this is pronounced to be without foundation.

The Italian Ambassador, Baron Fava, had a long interview with Secretary of State Day this afternoon, the subject under discussion being the intention of the Italian Government to seize the Colombian port of Carthagena until it had collected from the revenues a sufficient sum to pay the balance of the award of $300,000 pronounced by President Cleveland as arbitrator against that Government on account of the claim of Cerutti.

ELIZABETH LYNN LINTON DEAD.

LONDON, July 14.—Mrs. Elizabeth Lynn Linton, the novelist and essayist, widow of William James Linton, the celebrated wood engraver, is dead.

Mrs. Linton, who was born at Keswick Feb. 10, 1822, was the youngest child of the Rev. James Lynn, Vicar of Crosthwaite. She married Mr. Linton in 1858. As early as 1845 she embarked on an independent literary career in London. Among her publications, in addition to innumerable essays and short stories not collected, are "The World Well Lost," "The One Too Many," "In Haste and at Leisure," "The Girl of the Period," "Grasp Your Nettle," "Sowing the Wind," "Through the Long Night," and "Under Which Lord?"

Death of Irvine Stephen Bulloch.

LONDON, July 14.—Mr. Irvine Stephen Bulloch died to-day at Liverpool. He was a Lieutenant on the Alabama during the war of secession.

Financial Crisis in Chile.

VALPARAISO, Chile, July 14.—The financial crisis grows more acute. Congress has passed a law authorizing the President, for one year, to issue paper money to the extent of $50,000,000, to be loaned to banks on adequate guarantees. Twenty million dollars of this loan is issuable at 4 per cent. The President is further authorized to borrow £4,000,000 ($20,000,000) to enable him to withdraw the paper money at the end of four years.

The Trade of California.

LONDON, July 14.—The report of Mr. Wellesley Moore, the British Consul at San Francisco, on the trade of California, has been published here. It warns British manufacturers that the Germans and Belgians are ousting them, because the British manufacturers do not take the trouble to study the requirements of the local market.

The Fall of the Bastile Celebrated.

PARIS, July 14.—There was the usual observance to-day of the national fête in celebration of the fall of the Bastile. The streets were decorated and thronged with people. The Strasburg, Joan of Arc, and Gambetta Monuments were decorated with wreaths of flowers.

Chile and Argentina Boundary.

LONDON, July 14.—The St. James's Gazette this afternoon says it learns from an authoritative source that the British Government has formally consented to arbitrate the boundary dispute between Chile and Argentina, if the matter is not mutually settled by Aug. 15 next.

American Dried Fruits Shut Out.

BERNE, Switzerland, July 14.—The Bundesrath, or Federal Council, has prohibited the importation of fresh and unpeeled dried American fruits, with the view of keeping out the San José scale.

To Restore Order in Italy.

ROME, July 14.—The Senate to-day, in secret session, adopted by a vote of 64 against 4 the Government's measures to restore public order, which were adopted by the Chamber of Deputies on Tuesday.

SAW CERVERA'S WILD DASH

Men on the Supply Ship Resolute Were First to See the Spaniards Coming.

HAD TO RUN TO ESCAPE SHELLS

Some Projectiles Fell Within Twenty Feet of the Resolute, Which Had on Board a Full Cargo of Ammunition.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., July 14.—The supply ship Resolute, in command of Capt. J. G. Eaton, arrived here to-day from Santiago.

On the morning Admiral Cervera made his daring attempt to escape from the Cuban harbor, the Resolute, which was lying at the entrance, was the first ship to give the signal that the Spanish ships were making for the sea.

"We were sitting in the forecastle smoking," said a gunner's mate, "and I saw smoke curling above the hills. We gave the alarm, and in a few minutes the Maria Teresa was seen coming down the channel at full speed. The Iowa was the first to respond. She sent two thirteen-inch shells straight at the Spaniard. Admiral Sampson was fifteen miles away, holding a conference with Gen. Shafter, and we put out at full speed to notify him."

The remainder of the story is best told by Ensign Frank H. Silvers of the Resolute. He said:

"When the Maria Teresa was first seen coming out of the harbor, owing to the distance it was thought to be a tugboat, but almost instantly two reports in rapid succession from the Iowa's six-inch guns told the story.

"The men made a run for the hatchways and went down like rats. In a short time awnings were down, the ships made fast from stem to stern, decks cleared for action, and every gun properly manned. The Spanish fleet came out gamely, and the fore guns of the Maria Teresa and Vizcaya were spitting fire as they came from between the deep cliffs of the narrow channel.

"The first shot fired from the Maria Teresa went high of its mark, cleared the Indiana, and fell within twenty feet of the starboard quarter of the Resolute, which, having on a full cargo of ammunition and carrying no guns, immediately crowded on all steam eastward, to get out of range of the guns.

"A heavy fire was directed toward the Resolute. More than twenty shots fell within forty feet of her, eight of which were eleven-inch shells from the Vizcaya. However, fortune seemed to favor her, and with a fleet pair of heels she was soon out of danger.

"The Iowa was first to go into the fight. A terrific fire was centred on the Brooklyn from the very start, the Maria Teresa apparently centring all her energies in that direction, and also attempting to ram her. However, they did not get closer than 300 yards, when she was compelled to run for the shore, beaching herself before sinking.

"As soon as the trouble was over the Resolute came up and took 650 prisoners from aboard the Cristobal Colon, which was beached, and afterward put them aboard the St. Louis and Harvard at Guantanamo Bay."

The Resolute will take on coal, after which she will go either to the Norfolk Navy Yard or Portsmouth, N. H., to have more guns mounted. She now carries two six-pounders. The Resolute was formerly the Yorktown of the Old Dominion Steamship Line.

COLON WITHOUT BIG GUNS.

Story from Italy that the Spanish Cruiser's Armament Was Defective.

LONDON, July 15.—A special to The Times from Rome, in reference to the remark attributed to Admiral Cervera that the Cristobal Colon's big guns were perhaps in Italy, meaning that they had never been delivered with the cruiser on her sailing to Spain, says:

"Il Correre dello Sera of Milan publishes letters showing that the 254-millimeter Armstrong guns intended for the Colon are actually now in Italy, they having been refused by the representatives of the Spanish Government as defective, and that the Hontoria guns intended to replace them were never mounted. Hence the Colon really had no guns capable of piercing the armor of ships like the Iowa, Indiana, and New York."

EAGER TO SEE THE SPANIARDS.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., July 14.—The prisoners at Camp Long are indirectly the source of much anxiety to the officers of the marine guard. Now that they have settled down to every day routine, people in Portsmouth and the towns for many miles around consider them objects of curiosity, and well worth going to see.

Accordingly the officers of the guard are besieged with applications for permission to visit camp, but this is prohibited, something a majority of the applicants fail to understand. Indirectly, also, the city is benefited by having the prisoners here, as visitors are flocking here in considerable numbers.

More than half the prisoners have been slightly ill since their landing, as a result of the change of food and water. All of those who were ill when landed are on the road to rapid recovery. Col. Forney has issued an order for his guards to keep a sharp lookout for workmen who have been selling articles to the prisoners at exorbitant prices.

There was a story current among the prisoners that one of the ship's guards had rifled a safe before the surrender, and there seems to be something in it, else the Spanish prisoners have been liberally supplied with gold, for the majority of them appear to have their pockets filled with the yellow metal, and are spending it quite freely when the opportunity presents itself.

Many of the Spaniards, including the ships' cooks, made a request that they be allowed to work.

At mess the prisoners are served with meat, vegetables, canned goods, rice, bacon, and bread. There has not been a word of complaint. The clothing purchased for the prisoners has cost the Government about $4,000.

Cervera on His Way to Annapolis.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., July 14.—The United States auxiliary cruiser St. Louis sailed for Annapolis at 6 o'clock this morning, having on board Admiral Cervera and other Spanish officers captured at Santiago July 3.

Fifteen Horses Burned to Death.

The stables occupied by the Erie Transfer Company, at 380 Ninth Street, Jersey City, were destroyed by fire to-night. Fifteen horses were burned to death. The building was a two-story frame structure, 50 by 100 feet. In the second story a lot of stage scenery and trunks belonging to Julia Arthur were stored. All of the trunks were saved, but the scenery was burned. The building was owned by Henry Roser of 195 Chambers Street, New York. The damage is estimated at $10,000. Sparks from a locomotive are supposed to have started the fire.

THE CHICAGO GAS CASE.

An important step was taken yesterday in the complicated case of James Duane Livingston vs. The Consolidated Gas Companies of Chicago. The fresh move was the long sought for hearing at which Mr. Livingston was to testify in his own behalf. A vigorous fight was made by Mr. Livingston's counsel, L. L. Delafield, to prevent him from going on the stand. Although he was finally obliged to do so, he gave very little satisfaction to his opponents. On his counsel's advice he refused answers to many questions.

James F. Meagher, counsel for the gas companies, asked Commissioner Garvey to commit Mr. Livingston for refusing to answer. Finally, by mutual consent, an adjournment was taken until 10 o'clock this morning, at which time Commissioner Garvey will announce whether he will send Mr. Livingston to Ludlow Street Jail for contempt. At the close of the hearing, Mr. Delafield served Mr. Garvey with an order from Justice Pryor directing that the cross-examination of Mr. Livingston shall not take place for sixty days.

A CONNOISSEUR'S FIND.

Col. Stevens Buys a Rubens and a Sydney Cooper from a Pawnbroker for $16—Their Value Fully $12,000.

Two paintings, one a Rubens, valued at from $10,000 to $12,000, and the other a Sydney Cooper, thought to be worth over $1,000, were bought recently for $16 in a pawnbroker's shop the proprietor of which knew no more about his treasures than that they had been pledged with him for a trifling sum and that the frames of both were worth about half what he received for the paintings. He considered the amount he received liberal compensation for the frames, and virtually threw in the gems of art.

The fortunate purchaser was Col. Joseph Stevens, who has an office in the new building at 82 Broadway, and who is a connoisseur of paintings. He has quite a collection of them in his office, and feels doubly proud of his recent additions. He said yesterday that he was passing a pawnbroker's shop not long ago when he noticed two paintings in the window, both in a deplorable state of neglect, but still giving evidence of being of some value. He asked for permission to examine them, and found one, representing the flight of Lot and his two daughters from Sodom and Gomora, to be a genuine Rubens. Of course, no name appeared on the painting, as the old masters seldom, if ever, signed their work, but by carefully looking at the back and at the execution of the picture he at once concluded that he had found a specimen of an old master's art.

He then examined the other painting, representing a few cows returning home from pasture, and, after brushing away the accumulation of dust, detected unmistakable signs of Sydney Cooper's work. He asked the price of the pictures, and the pawnbroker told him that the larger, the Rubens, could be had for $12, but the other he would sell for $5. Still, he was willing, if both could be sold at the same time, to take $16 for them.

Col. Stevens did not haggle long, and quickly paid the amount asked, after which he ordered the paintings taken to his home. There he had them thoroughly cleaned and reframed and added them to his collection.

POMPTON LAKES EXPLOSION.

Lieut. H. C. Schumm, aide to Brig.-Gen. Gillespie, who was sent to the powder works of the Laflin & Rand Powder Company, at Pompton Lakes, N. J., to inquire into the cause of the explosion, made his report yesterday. Lieut. Schumm said the result of his investigations showed that the explosion was accidental. The original explosion occurred in the room where guncotton and nitroglycerine were mixed. In this room there are five mixers, each having a capacity of fifty pounds. It is customary when everything is ready for mixing, which is done by paddles worked by machinery, for the workmen in charge of the operation to start the machinery and run out of the building waving a red flag. If no explosion occurs within five minutes it is considered safe to return. On Tuesday the explosion took place three minutes after the men left the building.

Lieut. Schumm, in his report, complimented the Third New Jersey Regiment for the way it acted at the time of the explosion. The men, despite the warnings that other explosions might occur, rushed into the works to render what assistance they could to the injured. Capt. Aspinwall, the manager of the works, told Lieut. Schumm that it would be thirty days before the company could turn out 50 per cent. of its original daily output.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

William H. Blood.

William H. Blood, Division Superintendent of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad, died from blood poisoning yesterday at the home of his father-in-law, Nelson Abrams, at Ozone Park.

He was born July 18, 1849, and began his railroad life as a water boy on the Boston and Maine Railroad, passing through successive advancements until he was appointed conductor, in 1872. In 1878 he started as conductor on the Long Island Railroad, and became successively Yardmaster, Station Master, and Division Superintendent.

During the time that Austin Corbin was in control of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad he was appointed General Superintendent of that road, but on June 1, 1891, he returned to the Long Island Railroad as Assistant Superintendent. March 21, 1892, Mr. Blood succeeded I. D. Barton as General Superintendent of the Long Island Railroad, which position he held until after Mr. Corbin's death, when, owing to a change in the management, he resigned. In March, 1897, he accepted the position of Superintendent of the Eastern Division of the Brooklyn Heights electric system.

He leaves a wife, two sons, and two daughters. The funeral services will be held Sunday afternoon at Mr. Abrams's residence at Ozone Park.

William A. Fritz.

William A. Fritz died at the residence of his son-in-law, W. R. Forte, 426 Fourth Street, Brooklyn, yesterday. The funeral services will be held at the house to-morrow evening at 7 o'clock, and burial will be at Greenwood on Sunday.

Mr. Fritz was born in Brooklyn in 1823. In 1856 he became a member of the candy firm of Ridley & Co. Mr. Fritz retired seven years ago.

From 1876 to 1882 Mr. Fritz represented the Twenty-second Ward of Brooklyn in the Board of Aldermen. From 1882 to 1886 he was a member of the Board of Supervisors of Kings County when John Y. McKane and Theodore B. Willis were the other members, and Seth Low a member ex officio.

He was a member of the Odd Fellows for over fifty years, a member of Greenwood Lodge of Masons, the Chaldean Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, and the Masonic Veterans' Association. He leaves one child.

John H. Thomas.

John H. Thomas, a prominent lawyer of Baltimore, died at his home yesterday, aged seventy-four years. Mr. Thomas was born in St. Mary's County, Maryland, and went to Baltimore when quite a young man and read law in the office of the late Severn Teakle Wallis. When he died he was a member of the firm of Wallace & Thomas. He was regarded as one of the ablest members of the bar in Maryland, and as one of the finest admiralty lawyers in the country. His wife, a daughter of the late Judge George Grey Leiper of Delaware County, Pennsylvania, died a few years ago. A son, George Leiper Thomas, an attorney of Baltimore, and a daughter, Miss Eliza F. Thomas, survive their parents.

Obituary Notes.

HENRY AIKEN, ex-Controller of Elizabeth, N. J., and a stock broker of Wall Street, died yesterday. He was the father-in-law of Controller Carlton. He was seventy-eight years old. He leaves a wife and several grown children.

Bishop LOUIS FRANCOIS LAFLECHE of Three Rivers died at 1:35 yesterday afternoon in his eightieth year at Montreal. He was ordained a priest in Quebec on Jan. 7, 1844. In 1864 he was appointed Coadjutor Bishop of Three Rivers, and in 1870, on the death of Bishop Cooke, he succeeded to the Bishopric. He was the Dean of the Canadian Episcopacy.

JAMES R. MELVIN died Wednesday at his home, 7 Greenwich Avenue. He was the son of Matthew Melvin and was born in 1866. He had been in business since he was fifteen, and for a number of years he owned the livery stable at 13 East Tenth Street. He leaves a wife and two young children. In 1896 Mr. Melvin ran for Assemblyman in the Fifth District. He was a member of the Iroquois Club.

DENNIS CASEY, an old resident of Long Island City, died on Wednesday at his home, 61 Eighth Street. Mr. Casey was born in County Limerick, Ireland. He came to the United States in the early sixties. He was engineer in the Standard Oil Works for thirty years. In 1896 he resigned, and was appointed engineer in charge of the pumping station of the Long Island City Water Works. He leaves a wife, a son, and a daughter.

LEO A. VON FLIEDNER, aged fifty-eight, of 417 West Forty-second Street, died Wednesday at his Summer home, in West Fifteenth Street, Coney Island. He was a native of Russia, and came to this country at the age of sixteen. He was a Sergeant in Battery E, United States Artillery, during the civil war. He was a member of James C. Rice Post, No. 29, G. A. R., at the time of his death. For many years he was a real estate agent, but retired in 1890. About thirty-four years ago he married Miss Ellen Cronin of Washington, D. C., and was the father of seventeen children. The funeral will take place to-day. Burial will be in Greenwood.

Beach Patrol Rescues a Girl.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 14.—A few days ago Cynthia, the thirteen-year-old daughter of Mrs. Burke-Roche, swam to the large float off Spouting Rock Beach. On her return she became exhausted and sunk twice. Luckily, she was observed by the beach patrol, who went quickly to her rescue, and soon had the little one safely on the beach none the worse for her adventure in the surf.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

E. & W. NAKODAS. E. & W.
The popular Summer collar.

DIED.

AITKEN.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on 14th inst., after a few days' illness, Henry Aitken, aged 78 years.
Funeral from his late residence, 212 Rahway Av., on Saturday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. Pennsylvania Railroad train leaves New York for South Elizabeth at 2:30. Friends are kindly requested to omit flowers.

JOSLYN.—Marietta, July 14, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. F. E. Horton, Wellesley, Mass.
Funeral Sunday from Wellesley.

JUDSON.—At Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., July 12, Douglas Cochran Judson, son of Dr. C. H. and Jennie Mabie Judson, in the 9th year of his age.
Funeral on Friday at 11 o'clock, from the home of his parents.

KAUFMANN.—Suddenly, on July 13, Frederick, beloved son of Rosalie and the late Leopold Kaufmann, in his 25th year.
Funeral from his late residence, No. 11 East 66th St., Friday morning, July 15, at 10 o'clock.

MAXWELL.—On July 13th, at Mizzentop, N. Y., Rachel Dunlop, daughter of the late James and Margaret Maxwell.
Funeral private.

SHATTUCK.—At Lenox, Mass., on Wednesday, July 13, 1898, Elizabeth Caroline Shattuck, wife of the late William B. Shattuck and daughter of the late Albert G. and Lucy Richardson.
Funeral services at Trinity Church, Lenox, Mass., July 15, at half-past 2 o'clock. Interment at Greenwood Cemetery.

WEEKS.—Mrs. Eliza A. Weeks, widow of Carlyle T. Weeks, in the 94th year of her age.
Funeral services at residence of her son, Carlyle T. Weeks, 289 Ryerson St., Brooklyn, at 2:30 P. M. Friday, July 15.

WOODLAWN CEMETERY.

Woodlawn Station, (24th Ward,) Harlem Railroad. Office, No. 20 East 23d St.

DEATHS REPORTED JULY 14.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. July.
ALTERO, Lucia, 297 Mott St.	2	14
ALLEN, Arthur A., 307 E. 33d St.	1	14
ASHCROFT, Alfred, 279 Bowery	35	12
BLANEY, Thomas, 279 Avenue C	36	12
BASSO, Mary, 34 City Hall Place	2	13
BAKER, Robert, 237 W. 60th St.	11	12
BAUER, Charles, 747 10th Av.	33	13
BAUKOFF, Samuel, 230 Monroe St.	1	13
BAUGHART, George T., 2,222 5th Av.	31	12
BRODIE, Kate, 121 Roosevelt St.	35	12
BENCKER, Rudolph, 126 Orchard St.	48	13
BOYLAN, Mary, 314 E. 33d St.	54	14
CASEY, James, 312 W. 11th St.	1	13
CINALLI, Nicola, 28 Spring St.	52	11
CLARK, Thomas, 626 E. 166th St.	32	12
DECKER, Morris, 171 E. 96th St.	53	12
DIPPOLD, Eva, 15 Stryker's Lane	75	13
ENGEL, Esther, 82 Willett St.	4	12
FRANSTAEDTER, Augusta, 171 E. 115th St.	48	14
FREI, Elizabeth, 230 W. 31st St.	67	14
FIELITZ, Margaret, 521 E. 81st St.	1	14
FERMANI, Vincenzo, 25 Marion St.	20	12
FLANAGAN, James J., 310 E. 39th St.	9	13
FITZPATRICK, John, 252 E. 74th St.	68	13
GEERLACH, Magdalena, 213 E. 84th St.	22	12
GAVIN, Alice, 130 Cherry St.	37	11
GOETZE, Maria, 148 W. 24th St.	32	13
GRIFFITH, John, 227 Columbus Av.	55	14
HESSE, Maria, 198 Prince St.	52	12
JOHNSON, Gustaf, 162 E. 33d St.	45	13
JOSEPHS, Hanora, Manh. State Hosp.	54	11
KELLY, Mary, 418 E. 59th St.	65	13
KROCKHARDT, A., 666 St. Ann's Av.	75	13
KAUFMANN, Fred'k, 11 E. 66th St.	24	13
LIKER, Hattie O., 108 W. 103d St.	7	12
LENZ, Catharine, 532 W. 133d St.	32	12
LOEKMAN, A., 224 Clinton St.	32	12
LLOYD, Lizzie, 539 W. 46th St.	82	12
LENARSKY, Chaya, 93 Broome St.	2	13
LARMER, August, 407 E. 106th St.	12	9
McGLYNN, Frances, 327 1st Av.	7	12
McNIGHT, Rose, 1,761 Avenue A	66	13
McBRIDE, Teresa, St. Vincent's Hos.	30	14
MENTZELL, Max, 316 W. 112th St.	1	12
MELVIN, James R., 7 Greenwich Av.	32	12
MASKA, Frederick, 108 Essex St.	46	12
MURPHY, Hannah, H. of G'd Sheph.	26	13
MULROY, Luke, 238 E. 86th St.	52	12
NEVINS, J. J., 805 Amsterdam Av.	40	13
NICHOLS, George W., 530 W. 29th St.	24	10
PFISTER, Joseph, 501 W. 48th St.	26	13
PARKER, Madison, 256 W. 46th St.	45	14
RUSSELL, Frank, 446 E. 79th St.	3	12
RODENHAUSER, C., 1,686 Park Av.	47	11
ROSENZWEIG, Leo, 152 Allen St.	3	14
RUETER, Edward, 167 E. 113th St.	18	13
RIESENBACH, Mary, 102 Goerck St.	57	14
SCHULTZ, Henry, 353 Broome St.	50	12
SMITH, Louise, 415 W. 19th St.	46	12
SCHREYECKI, Emil, 344 E. 57th St.	33	11
SOLOMON, Rose, 74 E. 105th St.	62	13
SUGHRUE, James, 311 Water St.	33	12
SAMBRUCH, Otto L., 101 1st Av.	34	12
SCHAFER, Annie E., 447 W. 52d St.	17	12
SANDERS, Charles, 72 Bowery	56	1
SMITH, Matthew, 52 Jerome Av.	56	13
TAUROGIN, Joseph, 100 W. 99th St.	1	13
TAYLOR, Mary F., 444 W. 37th St.	11	13
ZIEGLER, Esther, 114 Lewis St.	4	14
ZOLLER, Elizabeth, 191 7th Av.	49	13

Brooklyn.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. July.
BRESLIN, Peter, 195 Navy St.	1	13
BUCKLEY, Nellie, 378 Clinton St.	42	11
BUHL, Emma, 390 Wallabout St.	5	12
BOWDEN, Joseph, 192 Degraw St.	66	13
BECKER, Josephine, 193 Wyckoff Av.	29	12
BAXTER, J. M., 388 Greene Av.	83	12
CARROLL, John, 357 Hicks St.	1	13
CURTIS, W., 140 Willoughby St.	66	12
CULLEN, Patrick, 179 Baltic St.	48	13
DAMM, Geradus, 27 Olive St.	1	13
DALY, Mana, 1,051 3d Av.	1	12
DEGNAN, Ellen, 1,031 Pacific St.	26	14
FINNERTY, Joseph, 95 13th St.	1	13
GILLEN, Catharine, 49 Willow Place	62	12
GESSKE, Atille, 291 Kent Av.	1	12
GOIN, Emma, 805 Gates Av.	55	12
GROUEMAN, G. J., 274 8th St.	33	12
HAHN, Anna, 36 Ditmars St.	70	12
HANVEY, James, 560 Hicks St.	1	13
HALBERT, Thomas, 101 Pulaski St.	70	13
HOLMES, Sarah, 603 4th Av.	80	13
ISAACS, Lillian, 102 Grand St.	5	13
JACOBSON, Fredericka, 217 Pearl St.	49	12
JACKSON, Catherine, 164 Bedford Av.	48	13
KAMENGEISER, Franz, 355 Tulip St.	68	13
KUNZE, Charles, 543 Marcy Av.	45	13
KENNY, George, 956 Myrtle Av.	10	11
MATTHEWS, J., 325 Plymouth St.	49	12
MILSEN, Thorlief, 668 President St.	1	12
MAHONEY, Ellen, 140 Caffey St.	54	12
MULLER, Katie, 91 N. Portland Av.	25	12
McFARLANCE, Georgiana, 251 Fenimore St.	30	12
NEWMANN, Emilie, 70 Ellery St.	1	13
NICOLI, Karl, 57 Johnson Av.	52	11
O'LEARY, Walter, 371 Marcy Av.	1	12
ORTH, Emma, 143 George St.	6	13
PATTERSON, William, 52 Fulton St.	26	12
RAIL, James, 707 Henry St.	8	13
STORACE, Maria, 99 Imlay St.	1	14
SHIPLEY, Kate, 101 Summit St.	56	12
SHEEHAN, Michael, 334 Oakland St.	43	11
SEYER, James, 291 Grand Av.	37	13
UNKNOWN MAN, foot 65th St.	18	11
VON THIEDNER, 15th St., Coney Island	58	13
WALSH, James, 47 Gold St.	42	13
WINANS, William, 31 Hart St.	68	12
WEEKS, Arthur, 220 Chauncey St.	5	11
WYLIE, Lena, 295 Kingsland Av.	1	13

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THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market buoyant.

⁂

The course of prices in yesterday's market and the character of the day's trading attested the good judgment of those market observers who viewed the declines of Wednesday as artificial and the results of short sales. During the greater part of yesterday there was no further decisive news regarding the progress of the war, and the situation remained about as it was on Wednesday. But the aggressive selling of stocks ceased; the traders had spent much energy on the previous day, but had not succeeded in causing any liquidation of consequence.

⁂

And so Wednesday's decline proved to be little more than a scoop, manipulated by professional operators who found in the reports of yellow fever among the American troops grounds upon which could be based an aggressive attack upon the market. That no serious outbreak of disease among the soldiers was feared by the Washington authorities or by well-informed Wall Street interests was clearly indicated in the recovery in prices which began at the opening of the market yesterday and went on slowly but steadily until, when late in the afternoon there came the news of the surrender of Santiago, the market became buoyant. Throughout the day, even while news from Santiago was lacking, there was continued buying by those same strong interests who for some time past have been quietly picking up securities.

⁂

All day news of war developments was eagerly awaited. The Street generally expected to hear of the capitulation of the Spanish forces at Santiago some time during the morning, and when, by 1 o'clock, there was no such news, and it looked as though there was to be another truce delay, the bears plucked up fresh courage and attempted to break prices. In this, however, they were unsuccessful; their sales were met by confident purchases, and they made no impression upon quotations.

⁂

The Santiago news came just before the close of business. Immediately the trading contingent switched over to the buying side and started in to cover short contracts. Accompanying these purchases was aggressive buying by several of the larger commission houses and by those brokers who, acting for important people, have recently been persistent buyers. Wall Street became enthusiastic, and there was a sudden rush to buy stocks.

⁂

Buying for covering purposes after the receipt of the news from Santiago, however, was not as aggressive as might have been expected. There was an evident fear among the larger operators that the shorts would run prices up on themselves, and efforts were made in many quarters to hold the advance in check. But among the smaller room traders there were many panic indications.

⁂

Government bonds closed unchanged on the final bids for the new fours and the old fours, registered, but ¼ lower for the fives and the old fours coupon. There were no sales.

⁂

In State bonds $6,000 Tennessee settlement threes sold at 91½.

⁂

Net changes in stock quotations of one half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Malting Co.	¾	Mo., K. & T. pf.	¾
Am. Express	2	Missouri Pacific	⅝
Am. Sugar Refs.	1¼	National Lead	⅝
Am. Tobacco	1⅛	N. Y. Central	1⅜
Am. Steel & Wire	⅝	Norfolk & West. pf.	1
At., T. & S. F. pf.	¾	Northern Pacific	⅝
Brooklyn R. T.	¾	Northern Pacific pf.	⅞
Central Pacific	1	People's Gas, Chi.	1
Chi., B. & Q.	⅜	Pullman Car	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	⅝	St. Jo. & G. I. 2d pf.	⅞
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	⅝	St. Paul & Om.	2½
Chi. & Northwest	1⅝	Southern Ry. pf.	½
Chi. & Northwest pf.	1½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1
Chi., R. I. & P.	½	Texas Pacific	¾
C., C., C. & St. L.	1¼	Union Pacific	¾
Consol. Gas	¾	Union Pacific pf.	1
Des M. & Ft. D.	⅝	U. P., D. & G., t. r.	⅞
Hawaiian Sugar	2½	U. S. Leather pf.	⅝
Illinois Central	1	U. S. Rubber	1⅜
Illinois Steel	1	U. S. Rubber pf.	⅝
Laclede Gas	⅝	West. Union Tel.	1
Louis. & Nashville	1	W. & L. E. pf., $1 assessment paid	½
Manhattan Con.	1⅛		
Minn. & St. L.	⅝		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	¾	N. Y. Air Brake	¾
Am. Tobacco pf.	2	N. Y., N. H. & H.	¾
Balt. & Ohio	⅝	Reading	⅝
Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	½	Reading 2d pf.	1
Delaware & Hudson	½	Third Avenue	3
Minnesota Iron	1	West Chi. St.	4½
Nat. Linseed Oil	2½		

⁂

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Brooklyn R. T. 5s	1½	San A. & A. P. 4s	1
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s	1¾	So. Pac., Cal., con. 5s	1
Mo., K. & T. 2d	1	U. P., D. & G. 1st trust receipts	2⅝
Mo. Pac. coll. 5s	1½		
Mo. Pac. trust 5s	1½		

Bond Declined.

Pittsburg & Western 4s	1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1@1½ per cent., closing at 1¼ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 3 per cent. for ninety days to four months, 3½ per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3¾ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 4 per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $116,757,344; balance, $7,972,172; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $463,402.

Money on call in London, ½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 1½ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was easier. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.84½@$4.84¾ for sixty days, $4.85¾@$4.86 for demand, $4.86@$4.86¼ for cable transfers, and $4.83½@$4.83¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.20@5.20⅝ for long and 5.18⅛ for short, reichsmarks at 94 13-16 and 95⅛, and guilders at 40 3-16@40¼ and 40⅜.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—10c premium. Boston—12½@15c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—Par.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Erie first preferred, ¼, to 35½; Pennsylvania, ¼, to 60¼; St. Paul, ⅛, to 102, and Reading, ⅛, to 9⅛. Declined—Atchison, ¼, to 13⅞; Canadian Pacific, ¼, to 85⅝; Erie, ¼, to 13½; Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 54⅞, and New York Central, ⅛, to 120⅝. Illinois Central sold at 112¼. British Consols declined ⅛, to 111 9-16, for money and 1-16, to 111⅝, for the account.

The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes: Total reserve, decreased £284,000; circulation, decreased £492,000; bullion, decreased £756,425; other securities, increased £22,000; other deposits, increased £606,000; public deposits, decreased £856,000; notes in reserve, decreased £260,000; Government securities, unchanged. The proportion of reserve to liability is 46.12 per cent., compared with 46.39 per cent. last week, against an advance from 49.87 per cent. to 49.89 per cent. in the corresponding week of last year. The rate of discount remains unchanged at 2½ per cent. The Bank of Bombay has reduced its rate of discount to 7 per cent. and the Bank of Bengal to 6 per cent.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL'S BID.

Illinois Central recovered sharply yesterday from its reaction and sold up to 110, making a net gain of a full point. Brokers who were conspicuous in the recent buoyancy of the stock were again buyers. Sentiment on Illinois Central has been considerably improved by the company's application for $2,000,000 of the new Government bonds. Cynical critics to the contrary, this is an indication of Illinois Central's strong financial condition. In view of recent statements by the Treasury Department it is not likely that any corporation bids for bonds will be filled, but the fact that Illinois Central's Directors decided that the road could well afford such an investment, proves not only that there are ample available funds on hand, but that the management is altogether confident as to the immediate future of the property.

THE BIG IRON DEAL.

Illinois Steel and Minnesota Iron interests held a conference yesterday to complete, as far as possible, negotiations in the big iron trade deal now pending. One of the matters discussed at the meeting is understood to have been the purchase from the Minnesota Iron Company of the Elgin, Joliet and Eastern Railroad. Other details of the plans looking to closer relations between the two properties were gone over and arranged. After the conference it was impossible to ascertain its actual result, but it was stated that much progress toward the completion of the deal was made.

SUGAR AND THE BEARS.

For some time past Wall Street has been daily inflicted with bulletins of bearish character on Sugar Trust stock. The bears have been most industrious in their efforts to circulate stories adverse to the property. Yesterday one Wall Street news agency put out the following statement, which is a fair sample of the current gossip regarding the Sugar Trust:

It is impossible to ascertain just when the Arbuckle sugar refinery in Brooklyn will begin operations. Persons who have already been engaged by the firm to fill responsible positions say that they do not know when the start will be made, but others who have kept close watch on the progress of the work say that it is now only a question of days. The firm has a large quantity of raw sugars on hand—about 10,000 tons—and just as soon as the finishing touches are given to the machinery operations will begin. The firm has secured the services of some of the best men in the trade. The Superintendent of the refinery, it is said, will be a "trust" man. John Gilmour, formerly representative of MacLeod of Manila, will be the raw sugar buyer, while Max Cronin, now with Turner Brothers, and who was general sales agent of refined sugar for the Havemeyer refinery before it was absorbed by the "trust," has been engaged to fill a similar position by the Arbuckles. The output of the new refinery at the start will, it is thought, be about 1,500 or 2,000 barrels per day. In about a month after the refinery begins operation the output may be increased considerably. A part of this product will be sold in two-pound packages, which are put up by a machine owned by the firm. The firm now sells about 200 barrels of sugar per day in these packages, and when it gets its own refinery in running order this will be increased to some extent. This mode of selling sugar is not popular, however, about the only demand for sugars in packages coming from mining districts in the West. The firm has made a contract for a large number of barrels, and the bulk of the output will be put on the market in regular grocery style. The present output of the independent refineries is now about 10,000 barrels per day, and when the Arbuckle and Doscher refineries are in operation the total output of these refineries will be increased to 17,000 barrels daily. The total capacity of the "trust" refineries is a little over 39,000 barrels daily. The present daily output of the latter is about 25,000 barrels, because the refineries are not running up to their full capacity. It is believed in the trade that Arbuckle Brothers will have no difficulty in disposing of all the sugar they can turn out at full prices.

Sugar Trust, however, again showed strength yesterday, advancing even before the Santiago news brought about the general buying movement. The Street is very bearish on the stock, and the traders on the Stock Exchange seem to look upon short sales of it as sure of profits, chiefly because the Messrs. Arbuckle and Mr. Doscher are about to fly at the trust's throat and annihilate it. About the only bulls on Sugar to be found in the Street just now are Mr. Havemeyer and such friends as have his confidence.

RUMORS ABOUT ATCHISON.

Again yesterday Atchison was the most active stock on the list. Transactions in it aggregated nearly 25,000 shares. The stocks sold up to 35⅝, where it closed with a net gain of almost a full point. Further indications of purchases by London interests were at hand, and the local buying was also of the best character. Hints of important developments regarding the Atchison property are to be heard—suggestions that 4 per cent. on the investment bonds will not be the only development in the way of distribution of profits.

MANHATTAN DEVELOPMENTS.

Several of the traction stocks were conspicuous yesterday because of their wide fluctuations. West Chicago Street Railway dropped down to 92, a decline of 4½ points. Third Avenue Railroad lost 3 points. Brooklyn Rapid Transit, however, made a gain of nearly 1 point.

Manhattan Elevated was the strongest of the traction group, selling up to 107⅝, and gaining 1⅛ points for the day. There were many rumors regarding the probability of an early decision in the tax-rate case. Manhattan insiders are confident regarding the stock and are talking of important favorable developments near at hand.

FLOWER CONFIDENCE.

Ex-Gov. Flower got back to New York yesterday, and was again at his office. Friends of the ex-Governor who saw him state that he is even more confident as to the continuation of the upward movement in prices than he was when he went away for his short recreation. And these friends last night were more enthusiastic than ever and altogether confident regarding the Flower stocks.

A PENNSYLVANIA THREAT.

What is likely to prove an important factor in the settlement of the New York-Chicago rate war came to light yesterday. It was reported that the Pennsylvania Railroad had notified the offending roads that unless cutting is stopped forthwith and profitable rates maintained, the Pennsylvania itself will start in to cut down schedules. Other big trunk lines have been considering similar steps, and such threats are likely to do much toward the re-establishment of rates.

LONDON AND LOUISVILLE.

Louisville and Nashville made a gain of two points yesterday, getting up close to 55. Much of the buying of the stock was said to be for London account. Foreign sentiment on Louisville seems to have improved materially of late, and during the past few weeks much of the stock has gone abroad. London's bullishness on it would seem to indicate that foreign interests have information of an encouraging character which as yet has not been disclosed here.

SPIRITS STOCKS LOWER.

Both the American Spirits stocks broke sharply yesterday under aggressive selling. The common got down below 12 and the preferred close to 33. In both stocks, however, there was a subsequent recovery, which cut down the net losses to fractions. Traders joined in the selling movement, which insiders were suspected of having started. Although there have recently been intimations of inside selling of the stocks, Wall Street men identified with the company have continued to talk very bullish on them.

MR. KEENE'S SWEET CAPORAL.

Recognizing Mr. James R. Keene's affection for the Tobacco Trust and his great confidence in the cigarette industry, a large part of Wall Street, after the close of the market yesterday, went down to the races prepared to back Mr. Keene's Sweet Caporal.

AS TO HAWAIIAN SUGAR.

Hawaiian Sugar declined sharply yesterday, selling down some 4 points and making a net loss of 2½ points, on sales of only 600 shares. Some of the room traders of the Stock Exchange occasionally amuse themselves with the stock, and toss its quotation merrily around. It is not likely, however, that a movement of any consequence, in either one way or the other, will be seen in the absence of Mr. Spreckels from the city.

OUT OF TOWN BULLISHNESS.

Houses with out-of-town connections were steady purchasers of stocks in yesterday's market. Boston bought Atchison preferred, Burlington, and Union Pacific preferred. Chicago bought some of the Western stocks, chiefly Northern Pacific preferred and Northwest. Philadelphia was also a buyer. As has been heretofore noted, out-of-town sentiment has been steadily improving recently.

IN THE BOND MARKET.

Bonds were less active yesterday than heretofore, but many issues continued prominent, notably Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf firsts, in which the dealings aggregated $787,000. The transactions in Texas Pacific seconds amounted to $423,000; Atchison adjustments, $381,000; San Antonio and Aransas Pass 4s, $316,000; Atchison generals, $291,000; Union Pacific 4s, $188,500; Reading 4s, $162,000, and Missouri, Kansas and Texas seconds, $116,000. Sales of these eight issues made up $2,614,000 of the day's total of $3,946,000.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Sale at auction of the assets of the Kings County Traction Company. Purchased by representative of the Directors of the company.

Acquisition by the Missouri Pacific Railway of the Atchison and Pike's Peak Railroad, part of the Central Branch in Kansas formerly operated by the Union Pacific.

Deficit of $15,750, as shown by H. B. Claflin Company's report for the half year, a decrease of $31,648.

Election of Charles M. Dodge and Henry Irwin, Jr., to membership in the Stock Exchange.

Decrease of $2,054,552 in exports of silver from the Pacific Coast for the six months ended June 30.

Statement by President Stickney of the Chicago Great Western that all the crops along his line are unusually fine and much better than a year ago.

No change in Bank of England's rate of discount, but reductions by Bank of Bombay and Bank of Bengal, the former to 7 and the latter to 6 per cent.

Expectation that total earnings of the Michigan railroads this year will be 25 per cent. in excess of 1897.

Postponement until July 28 of the meeting of Western passenger agents which was to have been held in Chicago to-day.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the first week in July showed increases:

Central of Georgia	$6,917
Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville	3,127
Chicago and West Michigan	5,523
Detroit, Grand Rapids and Western	2,414
Norfolk and Western	14,042

⁂

The following showed decreases:

Flint and Pere Marquette	$2,516
Western New York and Pennsylvania	3,800

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 59⅛@59¼. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London, 27⅜d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 59⅛c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45⅝c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 325,080.71 ounces of silver bullion.

On the Stock Exchange 1,000 shares of Phoenix sold at .12.

On the Consolidated Exchange 100 shares of Best & Belcher sold at .15, 200 Mexican at .18, 1,000 Pharmacist at .05, 100 Portland at 1.18.

On the Mining Exchange 15,000 shares of Copper Rock sold at .002¼@.002@.002¼, 1,000 Justine at .02¼ cash, 600 Lagonda at .24½@.25@.12, 1,000 Rocky Mountain at .07⅜, 31,000 Sentinel at .007½ cash @.009 buyer 30 @.007⅞, 1,000 Waldorf at .05.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges yesterday:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	.60	Gould & Curry	.06
Alta	.05	Hale & Norcross	.35
Belcher	.10	Horn Silver	1.10
Best & Belcher	.13	Kingston & Pembroke Iron	.18
Breece	.42	Leadville	.08
Brunswick	.12	Little Chief	.16
Chollar	.15	Mexican	.07
Chrysolite	.08	Ophir	.15
Comstock Tunnel Co.	.02	Phoenix Gold	.11
Con. Cal. & Va.	.15	Plymouth Con.	.08
Crown Point	.05	Savage	.12
Deadwood	.55	Sierra Nevada	.40
		Standard Con.	1.50
Enterprise Mining Co.	.35	Utah	.05
Father De Smet	.16	Yellow Jacket	.06

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.60	Moulton	.20
American Coal	1.25	Ontario	2.50
Belcher	.06	Ophir	.05
Best & Belcher	.08	Occidental	.45
Breece	.40	Plymouth	.12
Brunswick Con.	.11	Potosi	.08
Belmont	.01	Quicksilver	1.00
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	Quicksilver pf.	2.25
Chollar	.06	Sierra Nevada	.30
Crown Point	.01	Savage	.05
Chrysolite	.05	Standard	1.60
Con. Cal. & Va.	.80	Small Hopes	1.00
Comstock T. Co. stock	.03	Union Con.	.10
		Utah	.01
Comstock T. Co. bonds	.03	Victor	5.00
		Yellow Jacket	.05
Comstock T. Co. scrip	.03	Argentum Juanita	.18
		Alamo	.02
Catalpa	.08	Anaconda	.35
Deadwood Terra	.80	Cripple Creek Con.	.08
Eureka Con.	.20	Creede & Cripple Creek	.03
Father De Smet	.17		
Gould & Curry	.05	Golden Fleece	.18
Hale & Norcross	.33	Isabella	.22
Homestake	45.00	Mollie Gibson	.20
Horn Silver	1.25	Mount Rosa	.10
Iron Silver	.70	Pharmacist	.04
Kingston & Pemb.	.15	Portland	1.05
La Crosse	.14	Specimen	.02
Leadville Con.	.10	Union	.13
Little Chief	.20	Work	.04
Mexican	.05		

MINING EXCHANGE.

Gold Magnet	.001¼	Elkton	.91
Havana	.75	Gold Coin	.50
Japan	2.50	Garfield Con.	.12½
Lagonda	.20	Golden Fleece	.21
Rocky Mountain	.07	Jefferson	.06
St. F. Caribou	2.50	Justine	.02¼
Waldorf	.05	Lillie	.87
Yukon	.10	Mollie Gibson	.20
Alamo	.02¼	Mount Rosa	.12
Anaconda	.42	Portland	1.11½
Anchoria Leland	.74	Sentinel	.007½
Cripple Crk. Con.	.08¼	Union	.14½
Cannon Ball	.003⅛	Work M. & M. Co.	.08
Copper Rock	.002		

State Bank Election.

The State Bank 378 Grand Street, held an election on Monday, at which L. A. Heinsheimer of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. was added to the list of Directors.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	213	220
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	108	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway & Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	104	107
Brooklyn City Railroad, ex dividend	216	219
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	[illegible]	82
Brooklyn El. common, when issued	25	25¾
Brooklyn El. pref. when issued	50	[illegible]
Brook. Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	102	103
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	112
Buffalo Street Railway stock	80	83
Buffalo Street Railway Con.	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	110	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	48	50
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	97	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	335	345
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	114	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	90	91
Kings County Elevated	6	9
Kings County Inc.	8	12
Nassau 1st 5s (Brooklyn Trolley)	102½	105
New Orleans Traction common	1½	2¼
New Orleans Traction pf.	8	9
Ninth Avenue Railroad	182	190
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 6s	108	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s (Huckleberry)	112	114
Union Railway stock	175	196
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	14	17
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	92	94

Ferry Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry stock	89	91
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106¾	108
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. 5s	90	98
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	69	71
Union Ferry	43	44
Union Ferry bonds	100	102

Natural Gas.

	Bid.	Asked.
Fort Wayne Gas stock	75	80
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	89	90⅝
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	104⅛	106½
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	88
Lafayette Gas Company stock	77	80
Logansport & Wab. Val. gas stock	54	58
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	78
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	71	78

Illuminating Gas.

	Bid.	Asked.
Amsterdam common	30⅝	31¼
Amsterdam preferred	75	76
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	102⅛	102⅝
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	23⅝	24½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	96	96½
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104⅛	105
Columbus Gas	86	90
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	103⅝
Grand Rapids Gas stock	76	79
Mutual of New York	340	345
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	56	60
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	112	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	108	108⅛
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	85	88
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s (in. on)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	95	98
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	76	78
Standard Gas, New York	139	141
Standard Gas preferred	158	160
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	88	89
Western Gas, ex div.	85½	87
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	102	108

Industrials.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bank Note	39	41½
American Typefounders'	36	38
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	70	75
Glucose common	51⅞	52¼
Glucose pf.	105	105½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	1⅛
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	33	38
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	80	85
International Paper common	36	38
International Paper pref., ex div.	85	87
Lorillard Company pf.	112	113½
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9	11
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	84	89
National Biscuit common	30	32
National Biscuit pf.	91	92½
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	8	11
Pennsylvania Coal	354	356
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Standard Oil Trust	427	429
Trenton Potteries	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf.	38	42
Union Typewriter	6½	8
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	98	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	82	85
Wagner Car Company	166	167

The Miscellaneous List.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	95	99
Anderson Tobacco Company	9	13
Central and South American Tel.	103	104½
Commercial Cable stock	170	180
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1¼	1½
Electric Vehicle common	8	10½
Electric Vehicle pf.	70	80
Hudson River Telephone stock	69	73
Iron Steamboat	2½	4⅞
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	345	Merchants'	167
Central National	160	New York	230
Chatham	290	New York County	800
Commerce	200	Nat. Bank of N. A.	135
Continental	125	Seaboard National	175
Garfield National	950	Seventh National	110
German American	112	State of New York	108
Irving	147½	West Side	275
Lincoln National	750		

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
ANN ARBOR—			
Mileage	292	292	292
Month June	$105,245	$96,870	$103,944
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—			
Mileage	1,524	1,524	1,459
1st week July	$82,492	$75,575	$81,086
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—			
Mileage	537	537	537
1st week July	$61,868	$58,741	$60,385
CHICAGO & WEST MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	581	581	581
1st week July	$33,791	$28,268	$31,369
From Jan. 1	876,116	761,746	723,832
DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS & WESTERN—			
Mileage	451	451	451
1st week July	$25,488	$23,074	$24,134
From Jan. 1	717,042	609,962	526,289
FLINT & PERE MARQUETTE—			
Mileage	655	655	635
1st week July	$50,817	$53,335	$51,266
From Jan. 1	1,478,602	1,371,232	1,388,405
NORFOLK & WESTERN—			
Mileage	1,570	1,570	1,570
1st week July	$198,657	$184,615	$198,740
WESTERN NEW YORK & PENNSYLVANIA—			
Mileage	651	651	651
1st week July	$56,000	$59,800	$59,900

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, July 14.—There was a quiet market to-day, with some evidences of new buying. Montana gained 3, to 206⅝, and Osceola 1¼, to 46½. Atlantic was up 2⅝, at 28⅝, which caused some gossip on the street of a possible dividend next month. Baltic was up ⅞, at 20, and another bit of street gossip is that the consolidation between Atlantic and Baltic may go through earlier than expected. Arcadian gained 1¼, to 21⅜. The copper shares broadened in the afternoon, and the specialties named were in good demand. Others were strong. Dominion Coal was off 1, at 21. Pioneer Gold was active at 5¼. Victor sold at 6¾ and Cochiti at 7⅝. Home investment shares were strong. Lowell at 220¼, Albany at 225, New Haven at 189, Old Colony at 192¼, Maine at 162, and Providence at 280. Illinois Steel rose 1⅝ more, to 60¼.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	224	..
Boston & Lowell	220	..
Boston & Maine	160	162
Boston & Providence	280	..
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	116¾	117¼
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf.	116	118
Fitchburg pf.	99⅝	100
Old Colony	192	193
Oregon Short Line	..	30
West End	85	85½
West End pf.	105	105½

Mining Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Aetna, (quicksilver)	..	4
Allouez	4⅛	4¼
Arnold	14⅝	15
Boston & Cripple Creek	..	.30
Boston & Montana	207	207½
Butte & Boston	23⅝	24⅛
Calumet & Hecla	570	575
Centennial	14½	15
Franklin	12	12½
Gold Coin Mines	.90	1⅛
Napa, (quicksilver)	7	..
Osceola	46⅜	..
Pioneer, (gold)	5⅛	5½
Quincy	115½	116
Santa Ysabel	4⅝	..
Tamarack	155	157
Tecumseh	2	2½
Wolverine	23	..

Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bell Telephone	270	273
Dominion Coal	20½	21¼
Dominion Coal pf.	..	108⅛
Edison Electric Illuminating	175	..
Erie Telephone	69	70
General Electric	38⅞	39⅛
General Electric pf.	94	96
Illinois Steel	59⅞	60⅛
Lamson Cons. Store Service	21	21½
Mexican Telephone	55	..
New England Telephone	132	..
Philadelphia Company	31	32
Pullman Palace Car	200	210
United States Oil	14⅞	15
United States Rubber	28⅜	29⅛
Westinghouse Electric	24⅞	25
Westinghouse Electric pf.	54⅞	55

Unlisted Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Merced Gold Mining	4⅞	5
Old Dominion Copper Mining	23⅞	23½

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, July 14.—A further break of 2 points in Welsbach Light, combined with the early hesitation in New York, gave the market a decidedly weak appearance in the forenoon. Lehigh Valley fell below 21; Reading sold at 8⅞, or 1½ less than nothing, considering the ten-dollar assessment. The first preferred relaxed to 20 5-16. In the afternoon there was a sharp rally, in which Choctaw preferred reflected vigorous recuperative powers, jumping from 37⅝ to 38⅝ inside a few minutes. The common advanced ¾, to 21⅞. Everything in the list recovered. Welsbach Light gained 1⅝ and Welsbach Commercial preferred 2.

The close was firm, at these bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Valley	20¾	21
Northern Pacific common, t. c.	29⅝	29¾
Northern Pacific pf.	70¼	70⅜
Pennsylvania	58⅜	58½
Reading t. c.	8 9-16	8 11-16
Reading 1st pf.	20⅞	21
Reading 2d pf.	10⅛	10¼
St. Paul	99⅛	99¼
Western N. Y. & Penn.	3⅛	3¼
Metropolitan Railway	158	158½
Philadelphia Traction	87½	88
Baltimore Cons.	22½	23
Union Traction	17⅛	17¼
Electric Storage	30⅛	30½
Electric Storage pf.	32½	33
United Gas Imp.	108	108½
Welsbach Light	54½	55
New Jersey Traction	48½	49
Am. R. E. L.	3	4
Marsden	6	6½
Choctaw	21⅞	22⅛
Choctaw pf.	38⅛	38⅜
Pennsylvania Manufacturing 5s pf.	17⅛	17⅜
Reading g. 4s	82¾	83
Electric & P. 4s	88¾	89
Equitable Gas 5s	105⅛	105⅝
P. Electric 5s, t. c.	95¼	95½
Cons. T. Pitts.	14¾	15
Cons. T. Pitts. pf.	49⅛	49½

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, July 14.—Biscuit common had a narrow margin to-day, ranging from 29⅝ at the opening to 29⅞ at the close. The preferred opened at 90⅝ and closed at 92½—these the lowest and highest figures. West Chicago opened at 92½ account, in which most of the trading was done. Ninety-two was the opening for regular, which advanced to 92⅝ at the close. Account went to 92½. North Chicago dropped from 211 to 210, but closed at 212. Diamond Match sold at 138 account. Metropolitan Elevated 5 per cent. bonds advanced from 55 to 55½. The receipts sold at 3.

Settlement prices:

American Strawboard	26
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	57½
Diamond Match Company of Illinois	138
National Biscuit Company com.	29⅝
National Biscuit Company pf.	90⅞
Chicago Brewing & Malting Company	7⅛
Chicago Brewing & Malting Company pf.	29
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Company	6¼
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Company pf.	31
Chicago Packing & Provision Company	28¼
Chicago Packing & Provision Company pf.	48½
North Chicago Street Railway	210
West Chicago Street Railway	92½
South Side Elevated Railway	60
Lake Street Elevated	12½
Lake Street Elevated t. ctfs.	10⅞
Street's W. S. C. Line	19⅞
American Steel & W. com.	41
American Steel & W. pf.	91

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 14.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Thursday.	Wednesday.
Belcher	.11	.12
Best & Belcher	.08	.10
Caledonia	.18	.15
Challenge Con.	.07	.08
Chollar	.12	.11
Confidence	..	.19
Con. Cal. & Va.	.11	.07
Crown Point	.02	.02
Gould & Curry	.03	.08
Hale & Norcross	.40	.88
Kentuck Con.	.03	..
Mexican	.06	.07
Occidental Con.	.53	.55
Ophir	.09	.09
Overman	.09	.08
Savage	.08	.10
Scorpion	.01	.03
Sierra Nevada	.37	.38
Silver Hill	.03	.03
Standard	1.50	1.60
Union Con.	.12	2.12
Yellow Jacket	.09	.08

Silver bars, 58¼; Mexican dollars, 46¼@46¾; drafts, sight, 15; telegraph, 17½.

COLORADO SPRINGS, July 14.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.
Alamo	2½	2¾	2¼	2⅞
Anaconda	40	45	40	50
Anchoria	75	80	75	80
Argentum	20	21½	20⅛	23½
Battle Mountain	38	40	36	40
Consolidated	9	9½	9	9½
El Paso	7⅞	8½	8	8½
Elkton	90	90½	90¼	90½
Gibson	20	21	20	21
Gold Coin	92	94	92	93½
Gold King	56	59	56	60
Golden Fleece	20	26	20	27½
Garfield	12½	13	12½	13
Isabella	22	23	23¼	23½
Jefferson	5½	7½	5	7½
Lillie	88½	90	88	90
Matoa	21½	21¾	22¼	22½
Moon Anchor	95¾	96¼	96⅜	96½
Pharmacist	4½	4⅞	4⅞	5
Portland	110	111½	111½	113½
Rawlings	19½	20	19⅞	20
Rosa	11⅞	14	11⅞	14
Union	14	14⅞	14⅛	14⅞
Work	4⅜	4½	4⅜	4⅞

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$237,781,316
Gold reserve	175,627,766
Net silver	11,011,324
United States notes in the Treasury	42,565,762
Treasury notes of 1890	3,222,701
Total receipts this day	1,629,282
Total receipts this month	20,096,742
Total receipts this year	20,096,742
Total expenditures this day	1,835,000
Total expenditures this month	32,234,000
Total expenditures this year	32,234,000
Deposits in National banks	58,352,098
National bank notes received for redemption	620,029
Government receipts from customs	534,426
Internal revenue	814,885
Miscellaneous	279,970

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Messrs. Zimmermann & Forshay announce that they are prepared to buy and sell the new 3 per cent. war loan bonds; also to take entire charge of the financing part of allotments.

PROVIDENCE FIRM IN TROUBLE.

Depression in the Cotton Industry Temporarily Embarrasses J. H. Mason & Sons.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 14.—John H. Mason & Son of this city, manufacturers of cotton goods, are financially embarrassed. Eugene W. Mason of the firm is preparing a statement of the assets and liabilities of the firm, which he will submit to the creditors and await their action. Mr. Mason estimates the liabilities at more than $500,000. The creditors are few in number, but hold notes large in the aggregate, and without seeking to cause a failure, have suggested that all liabilities be liquidated. It is expected that all claims will be settled in full. The cause of the temporary embarrassment is the depressed condition of the cotton industry. The firm is interested in mills in Millbury, Mass., and Rockland, R. I.

STOCK EXCHANGE NOTES.

Charles M. Dodge and Henry Irwin, Jr., were admitted to membership of the New York Stock Exchange yesterday. Mr. Dodge takes the seat made vacant by the death of A. B. Baylis and Mr. Irwin succeeds to the membership of Theodore C. Zerega.

There were added yesterday, under previous authority of the Stock List Committee, 1,040 of the general mortgage bonds of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, making the entire amount of these bonds listed $6,000,000. The Stock Exchange Governors have directed that on July 18 the $3,844,000 additional capital stock of the Rock Island Road, given as a dividend to the stockholders, be listed. This will make the authorized and outstanding capital stock $50,000,000.

FINANCIAL.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus $1,500,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.
Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS. AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Brooklyn Elevated R. R.
SECURITIES DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

FINANCIAL.

THE JOHNSON TYPESETTER CO
Capital $3,000,000
WE OFFER FOR SALE
3000 Shares of Above Stock

This company manufactures the Johnson Typesetting Machine, invented by F. Amos Johnson, which is fully covered by patents both in the United States and in foreign countries. The company has up to this time been in an experimental state, but is now ready to enlarge its plant and manufacture for the market.

The Johnson Typesetter sets type in any length of line, automatically justifies, and automatically leads. The machines are simple of construction and speedy of operation. It is the only machine that actually sets type and justifies a line. Already the company has had many requests for machines and the field is fully as clear in the line of manufacturing and setting type as is the Mergenthaler in its own particular branch, and the Johnson can be manufactured and sold at a large profit at two-thirds the price of the Mergenthaler.

It is conservatively estimated that the proceeds from the sale of this stock will give the company a capacity of 500 completed machines per annum, which will show a net profit of over $20 per share.

Further particulars upon application.

Tucker, Anthony & Co
53 State St., Boston, Mass

Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railroad Company

(OF CHICAGO.)

REORGANIZATION.

To the holders of First Mortgage Bonds and Coupons, and Capital Stock of the Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railway Company, and of receipts and trust certificates issued by the Central Trust Company of New York therefor.

Pursuant to the provisions of the agreement of January 30, 1897, notice is hereby given that this Committee has prepared and adopted a plan of reorganization, and lodged a copy thereof with the Central Trust Company of New York.

Further deposits of the above-named First Mortgage Bonds and coupons and capital stock will be received by the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 WALL STREET, NEW YORK, AMERICAN LOAN & TRUST COMPANY OF BOSTON, and the ILLINOIS TRUST & SAVINGS BANK OF CHICAGO, up to and including August 5th, 1898. Copies of the plan and agreement may be obtained at the office of any one of the depositaries.

New York, July 13, 1898.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT,
Chairman.
WALTER G. OAKMAN,
SAMUEL THORNE,
Committee.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary.
54 Wall Street, New York City.

SAVINGS BANKS.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,

S. E. Cor. 6th Ave. and 16th St.

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be credited depositors for the SIX MONTHS and THREE MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1898, on all sums from five dollars to three thousand dollars entitled thereto under the by-laws, payable JULY 18, 1898.

JOHN HARSEN RHOADES, President.
JAMES QUINLAN, Treasurer.
B. OGDEN CHISOLM, Secretary.

Deposits made before JULY 10, 1898, will draw interest from JULY 1, 1898.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company
MILLS BUILDING,
New York, July 13, 1898.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company for the quarter ending September 1st, 1898, same to be paid September 6, 1898, to the holders of record of the Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on August 10th, 1898.

For the purpose of such dividend, the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M. on August 10th, 1898, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on August 22d, 1898.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 WALL STREET,
New York, July 13, 1898.

The above dividend of one per cent. will be payable on September 6th, 1898, to holders of record at the close of business on August 10th, 1898, on the books of the Voting Trustees for certificates of Preferred Stock of the Northern Pacific Railway Company. The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for certificates for Preferred Stock will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on August 10th, 1898, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on August 22d, 1898.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin.
Agents for Voting Trustees.

Office of the Broadway Insurance Co.,
Nos. 80-82 William St.
New York, July 12, 1898.
NINETY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Two and One-Half Per Cent., payable August 1st, 1898. Transfer books close July 20, reopen Aug. 2d.

HILARY R. CHAMBERS,
Secretary.

Empire City Fire Insurance Co.,
50 WALL ST., NEW YORK, July 1, 1898.
EIGHTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable on demand.

DAVID J. BURTIS, Secretary.

The Continental Insurance Company,
46 Cedar Street, New York, July 14th, 1898.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend on the capital stock of twelve and one-half per cent. payable on demand.

EDWARD LANNING, Secretary.

Globe Fire Insurance Co.,
80-82 William St.

A semi-annual dividend of Three per cent. was this day declared, payable on and after July 20th, 1898.

WM. VALENTINE, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Office of the
TENNESSEE COAL, IRON AND RAILROAD CO.,
Tracy City, Tennessee, July 13, 1898.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS:

Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company has been called, and will be held at the office of the Company, Tracy City, Tennessee, on Thursday, the 15th day of September, 1898, at one o'clock in the afternoon, the purpose of such meeting being to enable the Stockholders to determine whether they will or will not approve certain contracts, deeds, and conveyances, with and to and for the Alabama Steel and Ship Building Company, of the State of Alabama, by and from this Company, and constituting a disposition of part of the property of this Company, and authorizing and confirming the action of the Board of Directors in acquiring the stock and bonds of said Alabama Company, all as authorized by the laws of the State of Tennessee, and also by the special act passed by the Legislature of the State of Alabama February 10, 1893, conferring special powers on this company. By order of the Board of Directors.

JNO. F. FLETCHER, JR., Secretary.

Metropolitan Street Railway Co.
Cable Building, 621 Broadway.
New York, June 20th, 1898.

To the Stockholders of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company:

A meeting of the stockholders of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company is hereby called and will be held at the office of the Company, No. 621 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 9th day of August, 1898, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of voting upon the proposition to increase the capital stock of the Company from Thirty Millions of Dollars, divided into 300,000 shares of the par value of One Hundred Dollars each, to Forty-five Millions of Dollars, divided into 450,000 shares of the par value of One Hundred Dollars each.

P. A. B. WIDENER,
THOMAS F. RYAN,
H. H. VREELAND,
CHARLES E. WARREN,
D. B. HASBROUCK,
H. S. BEATTIE,
W. L. ELKINS,
THOMAS DOLAN,
H. A. ROBINSON,
Directors of the Corporation.

West India Improvement Company,
42 Cedar St., New York, July 15th, 1898.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the West India Improvement Company will be held at its office on August 1st, 1898, at 2:15 P. M.

CHAS. E. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, July 14, 1898.

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
[illegible]	102	20	Adams Express	101	101	101	101	....
[illegible]	21½	100	American Cotton Oil	21	21	21	21	....
[illegible]	75	20	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	75¼	75¼	75¼	75¼	....
[illegible]	26	110	American Malting Co.	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	+ ⅜
[illegible]	133	131	American Express	130	130	130	130	+3
12⅝	12¾	5,230	American Spirits Mfg.	13	13	11⅞	12⅝	− ⅜
35½	36	2,550	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	35¼	35½	33	35¼	− ¼
134¼	134½	13,607	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	133	134½	132¾	134¼	+1¼
113	114	10	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	....
94½	95	28	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	....
121	121¼	7,680	American Tobacco	120	121½	121	121	+1½
122	128	955	Am. Tobacco pf.	125	127	125	127	+2
42¼	42½	1,200	Am. Steel & Wire	41¼	42	41¼	42	+ ¾
91¾	92	110	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	91½	91¾	91½	91¾	+ ¼
13½	13¾	945	At., T. & S. F.	13⅜	13½	13⅜	13½	+ ⅛
35½	35⅝	23,965	At., T. & S. F. pf.	34⅝	35⅝	34⅝	35½	+ ¾
14½	15	1,510	Baltimore & Ohio	14¼	14½	14	14½	+ ½
6½	7	300	B. & O. Southw. pf.	6	6½	6	6½	− ⅛
3½	3¾	100	Bay State Gas	3¼	3¾	3¼	3¾	+ ⅜
55¼	55⅜	8,040	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	54⅝	55⅝	54⅝	55⅜	+ ½
11	11½	200	Bruns. City	10	11	10	11	+1
53¾	54	200	Canada Southern	53⅛	53⅝	53⅛	53⅝	+ ½
14	15	100	Central Pacific	15	15	15	15	+1
22¾	23	2,075	Chesapeake & Ohio	22¾	23	22¾	23	+ ¼
106	106⅛	7,168	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	105⅝	106⅛	105⅝	106⅛	+ ¼
55½	56	100	Chi. & East. Ill.	55½	55½	55½	55½	....
14½	14¾	1,050	Chi. Gr. West.	14½	14¾	14½	14¾	+ ¼
33	33¾	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	33	33	33	33	− ½
98½	98¾	11,650	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	98⅜	98⅞	98⅜	98⅝	+ ⅜
150½	151½	105	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	150½	150½	150½	150½	+ ¼
129	129½	3,675	Chicago & Northw.	127½	129½	127½	129½	+1¾
172	..	200	Chi. & Northw. pf.	171½	172½	171½	172½	+ ½
96½	96¾	5,705	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	96	97	96	96¾	+ ½
7½	8½	200	Chi. Term. Trans.	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	....
29	30	105	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	29	29	29	29	− ½
42	42¼	1,480	C., C., C. & St. L.	42¼	42¼	41¾	42¼	+1¼
..	..	10	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	87½	87½	87½	87½	....
14⅛	14¾	300	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅝
193	198¼	450	Consolidated Gas	197¼	197⅞	197	197⅞	+ ⅞
36½	37½	420	Consolidated Ice	37	37	36¼	36¼	− ⅞
106	106½	1,166	Delaware & Hudson	105	105½	105	105½	+ ½
49½	49¾	920	Denver & R. G. pf.	49	49½	48⅝	49½	+ ⅜
17½	17¾	100	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	17	17	17	17	+ ⅜
34¾	35¼	1,000	Erie 1st pf.	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	+ ⅞
39	39¼	1,215	General Electric	38⅝	39	38⅝	39	+ ⅛
128¼	129	30	Great Northern pf.	128¼	128¼	128¼	128¼	....
22	23	600	Hawaiian Sugar	20⅞	22½	20⅞	22¼	+2½
109½	110	1,471	Illinois Central	109¼	110	109¼	110	+1
59	59½	2,851	Illinois Steel Co.	59	60	59	59½	+1
31	33	10	Iowa Central pf.	31	31	31	31	....
16½	17	100	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	16½	16½	16½	16½	− ¼
50	51	250	Laclede Gas	50½	50½	50	50	− ½
14½	16	100	Lake Erie & Western	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ½
50	52	200	Long Island	50	50	50	50	....
53⅜	54	5,000	Louisville & Nashville	52¾	54	52¾	53¾	+1
107¼	107½	10,885	Manhattan Con	106⅝	107⅝	106⅝	107⅝	+1⅛
157½	158¼	1,610	Metropolitan St. Ry.	157½	158½	157	158	+ ¼
28½	29½	100	Minn. & St. Louis	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	+ ⅜
73½	74	300	Minnesota Iron	74	74	73½	73½	−1
34⅝	35	220	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	34⅝	35	34⅝	35	+ ¾
35⅞	35⅞	4,640	Missouri Pacific	35	36	35	36	+ ⅞
34	34⅝	110	National Lead Co.	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	+ ⅝
107½	107⅞	18	National Lead Co. pf.	108	108	108	108	....
13	13½	1,200	National Linseed Oil	15	15	13	13½	−2½
90	90¼	8,335	New Jersey Central	90¼	90¼	88¾	89¾	− ¾
43½	48¾	235	New York Air Brake	44	44	44	44	− ½
118⅛	118¼	2,912	New York Central	117⅞	118⅜	117⅞	118⅜	+1⅛
187	190	100	N. Y., N. H. & H.	189½	189½	189½	189½	− ¾
51½	52	150	Norfolk & West. pf.	51¼	51¼	51¼	51¼	+1
6⅜	6¾	700	North American	6½	6½	6½	6½	− ⅛
29¼	29⅜	2,130	Northern Pacific	28⅞	29½	28⅞	29½	+ ⅜
70½	70⅝	3,196	Northern Pacific pf.	69⅝	70⅝	69⅝	70⅝	+ ⅞
14⅝	14⅞	230	Ontario & Western	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ⅛
35	36	400	Pacific Coast	35	35	34⅝	34⅝	− ⅜
29	29¼	1,335	Pacific Mail	28¾	29¼	28¾	29¼	+ ⅝
117	117¼	346	Pennsylvania R. R.	117⅛	117¼	117⅛	117⅛	+ ⅛
99¼	99⅜	3,675	People's Gas, Chicago	98⅝	99⅝	98⅝	99¼	+1
209	210	607	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	209½	210	209½	209½	+ ½
17½	17⅝	6,180	Reading	17½	17⅝	16⅞	17	− ⅜
41½	41⅝	9,527	Reading 1st pf.	41⅝	41⅝	40⅝	41¼	− ½
21½	21½	500	Reading 2d pf.	21⅜	21⅜	21	21	−1
[illegible]	60	10	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	60¼	60¼	60¼	60¼	....
20	21	100	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	21	21	21	21	+ ½
7½	8	9	St. L. & San Fran.	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	....
61½	62½	1	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	61	61	61	61	....
28¾	29⅛	305	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	28⅝	28⅞	28⅝	28⅞	+ ¼
11⅞	12	100	St. Louis Southw. pf.	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	− ¼
83⅞	83½	1,935	St. Paul & Omaha	81¼	83⅞	81¼	83⅞	+2½
20	20¼	250	Southern Pacific	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	− ¼
8½	8⅝	410	Southern Railway	8½	8½	8½	8½	....
31	31⅛	1,729	Southern Railway pf.	30⅝	31¼	30⅝	31⅛	+ ⅛
6	6½	175	Standard R. & T.	6	6	6	6	− ⅛
25	25⅛	1,215	Tenn. Coal & Iron	24⅞	25⅛	24⅞	25⅛	+1
13	13¼	10,820	Texas Pacific	12¼	13⅛	12¼	13	+ ¾
174	176	100	Third Avenue	176	176	176	176	−3
24	24¼	1,200	Union Pacific	23¾	24⅛	23¾	24⅛	+ ¾
60⅞	61	9,862	Union Pacific pf.	59⅞	61	59⅞	61	+1
7	7⅛	1,570	U. P., D. & G., t. r.	6⅞	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ½
41	44	14	United States Express	42	42	42	42	....
67¼	67¼	2,550	U. S. Leather pf.	66⅝	67	66⅝	67	+ ¾
28⅝	28⅞	10,875	United States Rubber	27⅞	29	27⅞	28⅞	+1⅜
92	92½	3,035	U. S. Rubber pf.	91¼	92½	91¼	92⅝	+ ⅜
7¼	7½	235	Wabash	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ¼
19	19½	100	Wabash pf.	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	− ½
91½	93	400	West Chicago Street	92	92	92	92	−4½
92¾	93	1,150	Western Union Tel.	92½	93	92⅜	93	+1
1⅛	1¼	1,280	W. & L. E., $1 as. pd.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	− ⅛
8	9¼	295	W. & L.E. pf., $1 as. pd.	9	9	9	9	+ ½
Sales....		227,057						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Adams Express 4s	2,000	99
Am Cot Oil Co 8s	3,000	106½
Am Tobacco Co Scrip	5,000	94½
Ann Arbor 1st 4s	11,000	85
Atch, Top & S F Adjustment 4s	20,000	70¼
	7,000	70⅛
	40,000	70
	20,000	70¼
	5,000	70⅛
	40,000	70⅛
	21,000	70¼
	70,000	70⅛
	5,000	70¼
	500	70⅛
	18,000	70⅛
	27,000	70¼
	500	70⅛
	4,000	70⅛
	20,000	70¼
	23,000	70⅛
	55,000	70⅛
	10,000	70⅛
Gen 4s	2,000	94¼
	15,000	94
	45,000	94¼
	10,000	94⅛
	2,000	94¼
	13,000	94⅛
	10,000	94¼
	3,000	94⅛
	2,000	94¼
	22,000	94⅛
	165,000	94½
	2,000urc	94¼
Baltimore & Ohio 6s, 1885-1925, Eng Certfs	11,000	108
	2,000	108¼
Baltimore & Ohio 1st, Parkersburg Branch	11,000	110¼
	10,000	110½
Brooklyn Rp Tr 5s	5,000	103
	10,000	104
Canada Southn 1st 5s	3,000	108½
Canada Southn 2d	4,000	109½
Cent Ga Ry Con 5s	5,000	89
	5,000	88¾
	22,000	89
	5,000	88¾
Central Pacific Ext 5s, Speyer & Co Certfs	1,000	102
Ches & O Gen 4½s	10,000	84¼
	2,000	84⅜
	7,000	84¼
	1,000	84⅜
Ches & Ohio Con 5s	1,000	115
Chic, Bur & Quincy, Nebraska Ext 4s	4,000s20f	99⅝
Chic, B & Q Con 7s	2,000	115¼
	5,000	115
Chic, M & St Paul, Southn Minn Div	1,000	117⅝
Chic, M & St Paul Gen 4s, Series A	9,000	104¾
Chic, R I & P Gen 4s	10,000	103⅜
	20,000	103⅜
Chic Term Tran 4s	10,000	86
Chic & W Ind G M	1,000	118¾
Col Coal & Iron 6s	1,000	100½
Consumers Gas Co of Chicago 1st 5s	6,000	104
Denver & Rio Grande 4s	10,000	93½
	20,000	93¼
	11,000	93⅜
Detroit City Gas 5s	5,000	92½
	17,000	92⅞
E Tenn, Va & Ga 1st	13,000	105½
Erie Gen Lien 3-4s	5,000	73⅜
Erie 4s, Prior Bds	10,000	91¾
	1,000	91⅞
Flint & Pere Marq, Port Huron Div 5s	5,000	91
Ft Wth & D C 1st	21,000	75
Hous, E & W Tex 5s	2,000	91
Kan Cy, P & Gulf 1st	12,000	73½
	7,000	74
	1,000	73¾
	1,000	73⅞
	5,000	73
	1,000s20f	73
Louisville & Nashville, S & N Ala Gtd 5s	3,000	100¾
Kans City & Pac 1st	8,000	72½
Knoxville & Ohio 1st	2,000c	116
Mexican Inter 1st 4s	10,000	76¼
Mo, Kans & Tex 2d	7,000	66⅛
	20,000	66½
	5,000	66⅜
	7,000	66⅜
	1,000	67
	5,000	66¾
	10,000	66⅝
	6,000	66⅞
	20,000	66½
	15,000	66¼
	5,000	66½
	15,000	66¾
Mo, K & T of Tex 5s	7,000	83¼
Mo Pac 1st Con 6s	10,000	103⅝
	10,000	103½
	20,000	103¼
	6,000	103
	5,000	103⅛
Mo Pac 1st Col 5s	5,000	75
	5,000	76
	1,000	75¾
	18,000	76
	11,000	76⅛
Mo Pac Trust 5s	6,000	78¾
	5,000	79
	15,000	79½
	5,000	79¾
	22,000	80
	5,000	79½
Mobile & Ohio G M 4s	5,500	78
N Y Central & Hud, Lake Shore Col 3½s	2,000	95
	16,000s20f	94½
Mich Cent Col 3½s	1,000	93⅜
	28,000	93½
N Y, Ont & W Con 5s	4,000	106⅛
N Y, Sus & Wn G M	10,000	92
N Y, Sus & Wn 2d	15,000	92
Nor Pac Gen Lien 3s	28,000	63⅜
	500	63¼
	1,500	63⅜
	15,000	63⅝
	53,000	63⅜
Nor Pac Ry Pr Ln 4s	1,000	98¼
	2,000	98⅛
	1,000	98¼
	2,000	98⅜
Oregon Short Line 1st Con 5s	4,000	104½
Inc B & Col Trust	5,000	53¾
	24,000	53½
	5,000	53¾
Pittsburg & Wn 1st	18,000	93½
	84,000	93
Reading Co Gen 4s	1,000	82⅜
	30,000	82¼
	20,000	82⅜
	11,000	82⅜
	6,000	82½
	4,000	82¼
	55,000	82½
	85,000	82¼
St L & Ir M Gen 6s	1,000	96¾
	25,000	97
	10,000	97¼
	3,000	97
	2,000	97½
	12,000	97⅛
	6,000	97½
	15,000	97⅞
	10,000	98
	11,000	97⅞
St L & S F G M 5s	1,000	104⅞
St L & San Fran, Southwn Div 5s	15,000	95
St L & San Fran 2d, Class B	2,000	113½
San A & Ar Pass 4s	13,000	65¼
	10,000	65½
	2,000	65¾
	10,000	65½
	29,000	65⅞
	6,000	65⅞
	1,000	66
	20,000	65⅞
	60,000	66
	10,000	66⅛
	30,000	66
	14,000	65⅞
	5,000	66⅛
	10,000	66⅛
	4,000	66⅛
	15,000	66⅛
	1,000	66⅛
	5,000	66⅛
	9,000	65⅞
	1,000	65⅞
	1,000	65⅞
	10,000	65⅞
St L Southwn 1st	16,000	78
St L Southwn 2d Inc	5,000	31
	2,000	31½
	5,000	31½
St Paul, Min & Man, Montana Ext 4s	15,000	100
	1,000	99⅝
South Pac of Cal 5s, Consolidated	10,000	99
	4,000	99¼
	6,000	100
Southern Ry 1st 5s	1,000	93⅛
	10,000	93⅜
	5,000	94
Standard R & T Inc	2,000	16⅜
	5,000	16½
	6,000	16⅜
	15,000	16¼
	26,000	16½
Tenn Cent, Ir & R 6s, Birmingham Div 1st	9,000	85
Texas & Pac 2d Inc	6,000	43
	56,000	43¼
	10,000	44
	10,000	43⅞
	35,000	44
	38,000	43⅞
	31,000	44
	11,000	44⅛
	26,000	44¼
	10,000	44⅛
	25,000	44¼
	1,000	44⅜
	7,000	44¼
	10,000	44⅜
	1,000	44½
	10,000	44⅜
	5,000	44¼
	10,000	44⅜
	49,000	44¼
	39,000	44¼
	10,000	44⅜
	32,000	44¼
	5,000	44⅜
	5,000	44¼
	5,000	44¼
	10,000	44¼
	5,000	44⅜
Ulster & Del 1st 5s	1,000	100
Union Elevated 1st 6s, Trust Co Certfs	12,000	91¾
	28,000	91⅞
	1,000	91¾
	22,000	91½
Union Pacific 4s	2,000	96¾
	3,000	96⅝
	2,000	96¾
	500	97
	1,000	96⅞
	10,000	96¾
	12,000	96⅞
	4,000	96¾
	39,000	96⅞
	50,000	96¾
	42,000	96⅞
	18,000	97
Un P, Den & Gulf 1st, Trust Co Certfs	11,000	67⅜
	5,000	67½
	55,000	67⅞
	15,000	67¾
	10,000	67⅞
	10,000	67¾
	5,000	67⅞
	20,000	68
	10,000	67⅞
	71,000	68
	10,000	68⅛
	5,000	68⅜
	5,000	68⅝
	79,000	69
	2,000	68¾
	92,000	69
	40,000	69¼
	5,000	69⅛
	10,000	69½
	20,000	69¼
	28,000	69⅜
	7,000	69⅛
	10,000	69¼
	8,000	69⅜
	18,000	69⅜
	106,000	70
	5,000	70¼
	15,000	70⅛
	25,000	70¼
	10,000	70¼
	1,000	70⅜
	9,000	70
	10,000	69¾
	10,000	69⅞
West Shore Gtd 4s	1,000	108¾
Wn N Y & Penn Gen	4,000	64¼
Wn U Col Trust 5s	5,000s15f	110
Wisconsin Cen Co 1st, Trust Co Certfs	25,000	44¾
	22,000	45⅛
	5,000	44⅞
	5,000	45¼
	20,000	45⅜
Total sales		$3,046,000

. . The New York Times. "All the News That's Fit to Print."

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	95	
4s, r., 1907	110	110½
4s, c., 1907	110½	111½
4s, r., 1925	124	125
4s, c., 1925	124	125
5s, r., 1904	112½	113¼
5s, c., 1904	112½	113¼
Currency 6s, 1899	101½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	101	..
Dist. Col. 3-65s	116	..
Albany & Sus.	180	..
American Coal	120	140
Am. Dist. Tel.	..	30
Am. Malting pf.	73¼	77
Ann Arbor	11	12
Ann Arbor pf.	35½	37
Boston A. L. pf.	104	108
B'klyn Un. Gas	122	124
Buff., R. & P.	27	29
Buff., R. & P. pf.	63	67
Canadian Pacific	83¾	84½
Chi. & Alton	159	..
Chi. & Alton pf.	172	..
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	107	108
Chi. Gt. W. pf. B	23	24½
Chi. Gt. W. deb.	71¼	..
Chi., Ind. & L.	9½	10
Chi., I. & L. pf.	29½	31
Clev., L. & W. pf.	44	49
Cleve. & Pitts.	170	..
Col. C. & I. Dev.	⅜	½
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1½	3
Col. Fuel & I.	20	21½
Col. F. & I. pf.	..	90
Col. & H. Coal	4	5
Col., H. V. & T.	5⅜	6
C., H. V. & T. pf.	21¼	24
Com. Cable	175	..
Consol. Coal	40	..
Consol. Ice pf.	89	91
Del., L. & W.	..	156
Den. & R. G.	12¾	14

	Bid.	Ask'd.
D. M. & Ft. D.	16¾	17¾
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	50	..
Dul., S. S. & A.	2½	..
D., S. S. & A. pf.	6	8
Ed. El. Ill. of N.Y.	131	135
*E. E. I. of B'klyn	117	125
Eastern Elevator	..	50
Eighth Avenue	335	350
Erie	13	13¾
Erie 2d pf.	17	18
Ev. & T. H.	25½	26
Ev. & T. H. pf.	50	52
Ft. Worth & R. G.	..	12
Green Bay & W.	30	40
Homestake	52	..
Ill. Cent. L. L.	94	100
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	30	..
Iowa Central	9¼	9½
Joliet & Chicago	160	..
Kanawha & Mich.	5½	6½
Keokuk & D. M.	4	5
K. & D. M. pf.	17	19
Keokuk & West.	29	31
Kingston & Pem.	1¼	1¾
Laclede Gas pf.	91	92
L. E. & W. pf.	69½	71
Lake Shore	189	193
Lake Shore certfs.	188	..
Manhattan Beach	3	6
Md. Coal pf.	45	50
Mexican Central	..	5
Mex. Nat. certfs.	¾	1¼
M. & St. L. 1st pf.	88½	91
M. & St. L. 2d pf.	58	60½
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	6	..
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	16	..
Mo., K. & T.	11	12
Mobile & Ohio	26	28
Morris & Essex	171	175
National Starch	6	7

	Bid.	Ask'd.
Nat. St. 1st pf.	70	80
Nat. St. 2d pf.	16	25
New Cent. C.	35	45
N. Y., C. & St. L.	14	15
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	70	80
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	33	37
Norfolk So.	60	68
Nor. & West.	14	15
Ohio Southern	..	5
Ont. Mining	3	5
Ore. R. & N.	48	50
Ore. R. & N. pf.	69	72
Oregon S. L.	28	30
Penn. Coal	325	..
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	1⅛	1⅝
Peo. & Eastern	3½	5
Pac. Coast 1st pf.	86	91
Pac. Coast 2d pf.	57	61
P., C., C. & St. L.	42½	43½
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	63	68
P., Ft. W. & C.	170	..
Pitts. & West. pf.	6	..
Quicksilver	1½	2
Quicksilver pf.	5	8
Rens. & Saratoga	180	..
Rome, W. & O.	121¾	..
Rio Grande West.	26½	29½
Rio G. W. pf.	65	67
St. Jo. & Gr. I.	7¼	7½
St. L. S. W.	5⅛	5½
St. P. & Duluth	18	21
St. P. & D. pf.	79	85
St. P., M. & M.	154	156
St. P. & O. pf.	154	160
Sil. bull. certfs.	59½	59¾
Sixth Avenue	200	210
Tol. & O. C.	..	20
Tol. & O. C. pf.	..	40
Wells-Fargo Ex.	117	123

*Last recorded figures—no Stock Exchange quotations yesterday.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
26,380	Am. Sug. Ref.	133	134¼	133	133⅝
2,400	Am. Tobacco	119⅞	121	119⅞	121
100	A. T. & S. F.	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
1,750	A. T. & S. F. pf.	34¾	35½	34⅝	35½
1,080	Am. Sp. Mfg.	12¾	12¾	11⅞	12¾
1,890	Brook. R. T.	54⅝	55⅝	54⅝	55⅜
710	Cent. of N. J.	90	90	88⅞	89⅞
20	C., St. P., M. & O.	82	82⅝	82	82⅝
1,820	C. B. & Q.	105⅝	106⅛	105⅝	105⅞
4,950	C. M. & St. P.	98⅝	99⅛	98⅜	99⅛
1,060	C., R. I. & P.	96⅛	96⅞	96⅛	96⅞
50	Ches. & Ohio	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞
60	Gen. Electric	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛
570	Louis & Nash.	52⅞	53⅝	52⅞	53⅝
3,680	Manhattan	106⅞	107¾	106⅞	107¾
510	Mo. Pacific	35⅛	36	35⅛	36
10	N. Y. Central	118⅜	118⅜	118⅜	118⅜
20	Nor. Pacific	29	29⅜	29	29⅜
460	Nor. Pacific pf.	69⅞	70⅝	69⅞	70⅝
560	People's Gas	98⅞	99⅞	98⅞	99⅜
3,720	Reading	17⅜	17⅜	16⅞	17⅛
4,680	Reading 1st pf.	41⅝	41⅝	40⅝	41½
50	Southern	8½	8½	8½	8½
50	Southern pf.	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞
140	Tenn. C. & I.	25	25½	25	25½
200	Texas Pacific	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
620	Union Pacific pf.	60½	60¾	60½	60⅞
30	U. S. Leath. pf.	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞
100	Western Union	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞
69,150.					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$10,000	A. T. & S. F. adj.	70¼	70¼	70¼	70¼
6,000	M. K. & T. 2d	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞
4,000	St. L. & I. M. 5s	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
5,000	Texas Pacific 2d	44	44	44	44
5,000	Wis. Cent. 1st	45	45	45	45
$30,000.					

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

STEPHEN T. MOEN.—Deputy Sheriff Radley yesterday sold out the effects of Stephen T. Moen, dealer in bicycles and sundries at 10 Barclay Street, for about $600.

MILLS HOP-PICKING MACHINE COMPANY.—Sigmund Feuchtwanger has been appointed receiver for the Mills Hop-Picking Machine Company of 101 Beekman Street, by Justice Giegerich of the Supreme Court, on the application of Walter S. Sinclair, a judgment creditor for $7,000.

FREDERICK H. SCHAEFER.—Frederick H. Schaefer, baker and confectioner at the corner of Southern Boulevard and Webster Avenue, Bedford Park, made an assignment yesterday to Louis F. Braun. Ex-Judge Henry P. McGown, attorney for Mr. Schaefer, said that the liabilities are $1,500, nominal assets $1,000.

DUPONT & NOGUES.—Justice Giegerich has appointed Robert Miles Gignoux receiver for the firm of Dupont & Nogues, wagon manufacturers, of 3 to 7 Macdougal Street, in a suit brought by François Nogues against Emma and Mary Dupont, for dissolution of the partnership, on account of a disagreement between the partners. The liabilities are $500.

F. FOEHRENBACH COMPANY.—Schedules of the F. Foehrenbach Company, manufacturers of pickles, &c., at 440 and 442 West Forty-sixth Street, show liabilities $84,300; nominal assets, $102,893; actual assets, $97,568. The assets consist largely of real estate, the factory property in this city, and several farms in various parts of the State, subject to mortgages aggregating $49,000, which are included in the liabilities, and leaves the net assets above the mortgages $48,568.

MARTIN C. EBEL.—Martin C. Ebel, doing business as Ebel & Co., ship broker at 68 Broad Street, made an assignment yesterday to Thomas C. Miller without preference. Mr. Ebel has been in business for himself since May, 1894, and ran the New York and Haiti Packet Line between this city and Haitian ports. William F. Randel, his attorney, said that Mr. Ebel's business was principally in the Haitian trade, and that since the war his business had gone all to pieces and that was the cause of the assignment. He had also been tied up in litigation to a certain extent on a contract with P. V. A. Brett, formerly in the same line of business, who ceased to be a competitor several years ago. The contract was for five years at $100 a month, but was never paid, and was defended on the ground that it was against public policy and void under the Anti-Trust law. It is still in litigation. Mr. Ebel's actual liabilities are about $7,000, and he expects to be able to pay creditors 60 to 70 cents on the dollar.

Out of Town.

W. H. WYLIE.—Transcript of a confession of judgment from Goshen, N. Y., was filed here yesterday against W. H. Wylie, manufacturer of silk at Port Jervis, N. Y., by Hays, Greenbaum & Hershfield, attorneys for Simon, Israel & Co., for $5,017. The attorneys said that they had issued execution at Port Jervis and had levied on some goods in this city. They estimated his liabilities at $20,000. A month ago his statement showed assets $63,500.

THE DOLGE FAILURE.

Schedule of the Assets and Liabilities of Alfred Dolge.

From The Amsterdam Democrat, July 12.

With the County Judge of Fulton County there was filed yesterday the schedule of the assets and liabilities of Alfred Dolge, made by the assignee, Walter N. Kernan of Utica. The statement places the individual debts of Mr. Dolge at $1,117,780.30, and the partnership debts of A. Dolge & Son at $1,173,057.41. The nominal value of the assets is given as $1,830,034.68, and the actual value of the same as $468,648.97.

Thursday Adrian H. Muller & Co. of New York sold at auction on the open Exchange a large block of Dolge securities that had been pledged as collateral for loans. Little Falls and Dolgeville Railroad first mortgage bonds, bearing 6 per cent. interest, to the extent of $75,000, were sold for 35 cents on the dollar. Another block of railroad bonds of $75,000, being second mortgage bonds, was bid in at 10 cents on the dollar. One hundred thousand dollars' worth of the stock of the same road brought 1 mill on the dollar, this big block of stock being purchased for the lump sum of $100. A fifty thousand-dollar life insurance policy in the Germania Life Insurance Company, due in 1900, was struck off for $10,000. Another policy in the Equitable Life Assurance Society, not possessing the tontine feature, brought $600. A twenty-thousand-dollar policy in the Manhattan Life Assurance Society on Mr. Dolge, non-tontine, brought $500. Two non-tontine policies of $10,000 each on the lives of William Dolge and Max Wolf brought $10 each.

Several days ago Alfred Dolge was brought up on supplemental proceedings in an action commenced by the Garfield National Bank of New York, and Village Attorney John F. Wilson of Dolgeville was appointed referee. Before the day fixed for the examination a stay was secured by the attorneys for Mr. Dolge, by the terms of which the referee was restrained from conducting the examination. Yesterday Judge Keck of Johnstown vacated the stay, and the examination in supplemental proceedings will go on next Tuesday before Referee Wilson. It is generally supposed that this action is taken with a view of securing evidence and setting aside the receivership on the ground of fraud, which action was commenced several weeks ago.

The Daniel Green Shoe Company's plant of Dolgeville will be sold on July 23 and the Dolgeville Felt Mills on Aug. 8.

An order has been granted by Judge Hiscock allowing Receiver Albert J. Evans of the C. F. Zimmerman Company in Dolgeville to manufacture or sell stock or purchase material to make into stock at the autoharp plant in Dolgeville. The firm has a large stock of manufactured goods on hand.

For Partnership Dissolution.

Justice Pryor of the Supreme Court has appointed Albert Cardozo receiver for the firm of Thornton N. Motley & Co., dealers in railroad and steamship supplies at 43 John Street, in a suit brought by Mr. Motley against his partner, Francis Farmer Fox, for a dissolution of the partnership, on account of dissensions between the partners. The receiver's bond was fixed at $25,000. Mr. Motley said that the assets largely exceed the liabilities and the business is large and profitable. His figures give the assets at $198,000 and liabilities $117,000. Mr. Motley has been in business since 1880. Mr. Fox became a partner on Aug. 25, 1895, contributing $20,000 capital. He was only twenty-one years old then, and his father, Hugh L. Fox, formerly of St. Louis, had charge of his interest in the firm, and has since practically managed the business, as Mr. Motley was away from the office a large part of the time, looking after the outside part of the business. Hugh L. Fox said that under his management the business had increased largely, the sales increasing from $250,000 in 1895 to $706,917 in 1897; that the profits the first year were $45,000 and the second year $76,455, and that Mr. Motley wanted to get his partner out of the firm on his own terms. Leventritt & Nathan appeared for Mr. Motley and Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall for Mr. Fox.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday. The first name is that of the debtor:

BOGART, Helen—C. H. Davis and another	$39
BETTMAN, David, and Henrietta B. Stettheimer—The Bank of America	7,596
BANE, Thomas F.—New York and New England Distributing Company	69
BORRHO, Georgianna—The American Rubber Tire Company	85
BELL, Thomas R.—H. Lorge	24
BOXBERGER, John—Jacob Ruppert	445
BITTSCHIER, Jacob—B. Krieger	360
BARNETT, Annie D.—S. A. Brooker and another	39
BARTHOLF, Charles H., and William H. Smalley—C. Ives and others	467
BERRIE, Joseph—T. P. Graney, costs	88
CONKLIN, Anna R.—George M. Wright, as assignee	152
COOK, Edward N.—James Smith and another	53
CANE, Marcus W.—J. W. Taft	187
CARPENTER, James O.—The Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Company	202
CITY OF NEW YORK—Casper W. Dean and another	5,347
DURANT, William W.—W. R. Montgomery	22,851
DALTON, George W., and William J. Kaiser—W. F. Clemmons	107
DOWLING, Mary L.—M. B. Smith	482
DYATT, Ernest N., and Albert H.—E. P. Hatch	490
DUANE, John—B. Masor	182
DAVIS, Lewis K.—C. A. Stewart	105
DALTON, George W.—C. Dinger and another	357
DeVITO, Vincenzo—A. Bracco	200
DU MAHANT, Adolph N. and Louis J., also Robert Andrews—The Colonial Bank	314
EASTMAN, George A. and Edward Margolies—E. Von Hagen	86
E. W. CHAPIN & CO.—William J. Follett	572
FISBACH, Jacob and Ottilie—B. Nassauer	392
FICKEN, John H.—C. H. Evans and others	39
FAXON, Dora W.—Mary C. Robinson	702
FREYGANG, Charles J.—The Owl Cigar Company	103
FOLEY, John—H. A. Hoffmann	243
FITZPATRICK, Agnes—C. H. Davis and another	50
FROMM, Adolf—M. B. Edinger and others	592
FROMM, Adolf—M. B. Edinger and others	611
HICKS, James—S. Schuster and another	79
HENDERSON, Anna M.—E. P. Hatch	183
HONSKA, Thomas—J. G. Gillig and another, executor	2,716
HASBROUCK, Elizabeth M., Helena Mahler, John Fogal, and George Fehn—James F. Welch	880
HIRSCH, Samuel—R. Lehman	132
IRVINE, Allan A.—Twelfth Ward Bank	516
IRVINE, Allan A. and Henry H. Yost—Twelfth Ward Bank	515
KATTI, Walter J.—A. Monti and another	116
FRAUS, Amelia F.—E. P. Hatch	613
KOHLMAN, Louis—M. A. McGuire	692
KRAUS, David—Caledonian Insurance Company	93
KRAUS, David—North British Mercantile Insurance Company	45
KRAUS, David—Phoenix Assurance Company	132
KRAUS, David—Agricultural Insurance Company	41
KETTNER, Francis J. and George J.—D. Elian	489
LOHMANN, Henry F.—F. De Bary and another	314
LOHMANN, Henry F.—The Hostetter Company	372
MEISSEL, David—S. A. Brooker and another	16
MORTIMER, Charles—T. B. Columbia	97
MABON, John S., receiver—The Ongley Electric Company, costs	293
MAHLER, Helena, John Fogal, and James O'Hare—Elizabeth M. Hasbrouck	2,872
MORRIS, John E.—Theodore Roosevelt and others, Commissioners, costs	58
MASIELLO, Giuseppe—A. Locelzo	395
MANGELS, William D.—H. C. Kelly	30
McHUGH, James—The Mayor, &c., costs	98
McDANNOLD, Robert A.—T. B. Kniffin and another	84
NEWHORN, Adolph—D. A. Vanhorne and another	91
NEWELL, Edward J.—S. A. Brooker and another	26
NEWSAM, William E.—F. Moss and others, Commissioners, costs	58
PUSCI, Antonio—L. Ferretti	202
PUSCI, Antonio—L. Scarpello	277
PAGE, Alfred R.—The Lawyers' Surety Company	680
RUNKEL, Meier—D. T. Merritt and others	147
RUHLING, Frederick E. and Adolph—C. A. Friberg	176
ROOSEVELT, Theodore, Avery D. Andrews, Frederick D. Grant, and Andrew D. Parker, Commissioners, &c.—W. T. Somerville, costs	202
RUSSELL, George—Produce Exchange Trust Company	64
RADICE, Sebastian—A. Bracco	164
STOUTENBURGH, William A.—Thomas Roberts Stevenson Company	25
SCOTT, William—G. H. Winkler	70
SALOSCHIN, Paul S.—G. S. Bechtold	519
SLATTERY, John—The Mayor, &c.	82
STERLING, William H.—C. H. Hinsdale	67
STRONG, George S.—Office Specialty Manufacturing Company	52
SCHAKEL, Henry—D. Eichler	42
THE HOLMAN LIVER PAD COMPANY—A. S. Miller	338
THE INTERNATIONAL STANDARD Gas Manufacturing Company—William F. Netting	642
THE McKNIGHT FLINTIC STONE COMPANY—The Mayor, &c.	103
THOMPSON, John F.—Charles P. Rogers & Co	143
VINCENT, Edgar—P. W. Hasbrouck and others	347
VAN CLIF, Jacob—C. H. Evans and others	68
VAN HORN, Alfred—I. Strauss	124
WOOLF, Albert E.—J. L. B. Mott	322
WYLIE, William H.—G. Simon and another	5,017
WILLIS, Thomas—H. P. Sabbert	31
WARDENHAUER, Lawrence—Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York	26
WATERS, Martin J.—T. B. Columbia	52
WOOD, George H.—H. V. D. Black	400
WEISSENSTEIN, George—M. A. Cunningham and others	148
WEINSTEIN, Joseph, and Harry Spivak—A. Prince	257

Fire Near Westfield, N. J.

WESTFIELD, N. J., July 14.—Five barns and some outbuildings on the W. Miller stock farm, between this place and Springfield, were burned to the ground at 2 o'clock this morning. There were twenty-five blooded horses, including the stallion Washington Chimes and the trotter Longford, and twenty cows in the barns at the time. They were all saved after hard work, but the other contents of the barns were destroyed. The damage will amount to about $10,000.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.87¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.37¾
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.27
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.90
Cotton, middling	6 3-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06¼
Sugar, granulated	.05⅛
Molasses, O. K. prime	.30
Beef, family	11.50
Beef hams	22.25
Tallow, prime	.03¼
Pork, mess	10.25
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.	.05⅝
Lard, prime	5.87½
Iron, No. 1 Northern, foundry	11.25
Butter, creamery, Western	.17

CHICAGO, July 14.—Flour steady; No. 2 Spring wheat, old, 80c; No. 3 Spring wheat, old, 75@82c; No. 2 red, new, 75c; No. 2 corn, 32@32¼c; No. 2 yellow, 32¼@32½c; No. 2 oats, 23c; No. 2 white, 26½@26¾c; No. 3 white, 25@26c; No. 2 rye, 46@46½c; No. 2 barley, 31@34c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.04½; prime timothy seed, $2.55; mess pork, per bbl, $9.80@$9.85; lard, per 100 lb, $5.55@$5.60; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5.45@$5.75; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4¾@5c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $6@$6.20; sugars, cutloaf, unchanged.

COTTON.

Not a little of yesterday's business in cotton futures represented the clearing up of old accounts by local bulls and bears. There was a brief period of activity around the opening, and for a time the market showed a disposition to do better, but later in the forenoon interest lagged, and by midday the pit was almost deserted, and prices were back to the final figures of Wednesday. A feature of the early transactions was the covering by August shorts and foreign buying. The Liverpool cables reflected a steady improvement in speculation at that point, and a continued good inquiry for spot cotton, yesterday's sales of the latter reaching 10,000 bales. The cotton trade generally abroad appeared to be not altogether satisfied with the crop advices from this side, and showed a disposition to prepare for a bull turn. Private cables stated that fears of a wide spread of yellow fever were also influencing sentiment abroad, despite the fact that assurances had been received to the effect that as yet no cases have been reported in the cotton belt, and that every possible means was being used to prevent its entrance. The belief prevails more or less generally that peace between the United States and Spain is at hand, and that a revival of speculative confidence can be looked for in the near future. Be this as it may, business in the local market yesterday reflected extreme hesitation all around, with traders more disposed to even up accounts than to put out any new lines. Too much rain, shedding, and insects were again the burden of complaints, the former coming chiefly from the Atlantic States. Futures closed steady at an advance of 1 to 3 points.

Southern spot markets, middling: Galveston easy, at 5 13-16c; New Orleans quiet, at 5 13-16c, sales, 500 bales; Mobile nominal, at 5¾c; Savannah quiet, at 5¾c, sales, 2 bales; Charleston quiet, (quotations omitted;) Wilmington firm, at 5¾c; Norfolk nominal, at 6⅛c, sales, 4 bales; Baltimore nominal, at 6⅛c; Memphis dull, at 5¾c; St. Louis quiet, at 5¾c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	6.03	6.05	6.03	6.07@6.08
August	6.08	6.08	6.06	6.08@6.09
September	6.07	6.07	6.05	6.07@6.08
October	6.07	6.09	6.05	6.08@6.09
November	6.07	6.08	6.05	6.08@6.09
December	6.10	6.11	6.08	6.11@6.12
January	6.13	6.16	6.11	6.15@6.16
February	....	..	..	6.18@6.19
March	6.20	6.22	6.18	6.21@6.22
April	6.22	6.22	6.22	6.24@6.26

LIVERPOOL, July 14.—Middling, upland, 3 15-32d. December-January, 3.22s; January-February, 3.22b; February-March, 3.22½b; March-April, 3.23½s; April-May, 3.24b; July, 3.25½b; July-August, 3.25½s; August-September, 3.24½b; September-October, 3.23½b; October-November, 3.22½b; Novemer-December, 3.22s.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
July	81	81	80	81¼
September	72½	72⅞	72 5-16	72⅝
December	72⅜	72½	72⅛	72⅜
Corn—				
July	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝
September	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜
December	....	..	..	37⅞
Oats—				
July	....	..	..	26
Lard—				
July	....	..	..	$5.85

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
July	74	74	72¾	73⅝
September	67½	67 9-16	66⅞	67¼
December	67¼	67¾	67⅛	67½
Corn—				
July	31¾	31⅞	31 11-16	31¾
September	31 15-16	32⅛	31⅞	32
December	32¼	32⅝	32¼	32½
Oats—				
July	22¼	23	22¼	22⅝
September	19¼	19½	19	19½
Lard—				
July	$5.50	$5.50	$5.50	$5.55
September	5.60	5.65	5.57½	5.65
Ribs—				
July	....	..	..	5.65
September	5.60	5.67½	5.60	5.65
Pork—				
July	....	..	..	9.77½
September	9.90	10.00	9.85	9.92½

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

Less than a million of bushels of wheat were traded in yestrday. It was one of the smallest markets in weeks, both as to business and price fluctuations. The steadiness which was a feature throughout the day found its origin in less satisfactory weather reports in the Winter wheat belt, early foreign buying, and a continuation of export demand in the late afternoon.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 14.—July, 87c; September, 67¼@67⅜c; December, 65⅝c; No. 1 hard, 90⅝c; No. 1 Northern, 88⅝c; No. 2 Northern, 85⅝c.

DULUTH, July 14.—No. 1 hard, cash, 90c; July, 90c; September, 69⅝c; December, 67½c; No. 1 Northern, 85c.

MILWAUKEE, July 14.—No. 1 Northern, 92c; No. 2 Northern, 89c; September, 70¼c.

Oats.

No. 2 oats, 27c; No. 3 oats, 26c; No. 2 white clips, 30c; No. 2 white, 29c; No. 3 white, 28c; track, mixed, 26½@28c; track, white, 28½@35c.

Miscellaneous.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 54c, free on board, afloat; 49c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo. BARLEY—Feeding, 33½c, nominal, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

Flour and Meal.

Spring patents, $4.75@$5.05; Winter straights, $4.40@$4.55; Winter patents, $4.60@$4.75; Spring clears, $3.80@$4; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.65@$3.90; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.40@$3.60; no grade, $1.60. RYE FLOUR—$2.60@$3.15. CORNMEAL—Kiln-dried, $2.05@$2.15, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white, 85c; fine yellow, 80c; coarse, 71@72c. FEED—40, 60, and 80 lb, Winter, in bulk, spot, 70c; Spring, bulk, 65@67½c; to arrive, 62½@65c; middling, bulk, 80@85c; rye feed, 62½@65c; city feed, 70c; hominy chop, 60c; oil meal, $23@$24; screenings, 30@70c.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 14.—Flour, unchanged.

PROVISIONS.

PORK—Mess, $10.25@$10.50; family, $11.50@$12; short clear, $11.50@$13.50. BEEF—Mess, $10.50; family, $11.50; packed, $11@$11.50; extra India mess, $17. BEEF HAMS—$22@$22.50. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 5½c; 180 lb, 5⅝c; 160 lb, 5⅝c; pigs, 5⅝c. CUT MEATS—Smoking bellies 10 lb, 6c; 14 lb, 5½c; pickled shoulders, 4@4¼c; pickled hams, 7½c; Western green, 16 lb, 7c; Western S. P., 6⅞c. TALLOW—City, 3¼@3⅜c; country, 3⅛@3½c. LARD—$5.87½; city lard, $4.90@$5.10; refined South American, $6.50; Continent, $6.05; Brazil kegs, $7.60; compound, city, 4⅝@4⅝c; Western, 4⅝c. STEARINE—Oleo, 4⅞c; city lard, stearine, 6½@6¾c.

LIVERPOOL, July 14.—Close: Beef—Extra India mess, 72s 6d; prime mess, 65s. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 51s 3d; prime mess, medium, Western, 48s 9d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 35s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 29s; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 31s; long clear middles, light, 35 to 38 lb, 31s; long clear middles, heavy, 40 to 45 lb, 30s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 30s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 32s 6d. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 24s. Lard—Prime Western, 28s. Cheese—American, finest white and colored, 36s. Tallow—Prime city, 18s 6d.

COFFEE.

The coffee market opened quiet at unchanged prices to 5 points decline, and closed quiet at unchanged prices to 5 points decline, without showing the slightest fluctuation in quotations. From start to finish the situation generally was destitute of feature. Bulls and bears alike showed an indisposition to take hold. The entire business for the day reached but 4,500 bags. The bears had the better position, foreign cables reporting sluggish, sagging markets abroad, the demand for spot coffee being very light, Brazilian receipts heavy, and the American warehouse movement far below expectations. Belief that the market is already [illegible] a large short interest, however, made this class of traders extremely timid. The fact that the Havre market was closed, and will remain closed until next Monday, also deterred the local trade from operating extensively.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
July				5.45@5.50
August				5.50@5.55
September	5.60	5.60	5.55	5.55@5.60
October				5.60@5.65
November				5.60@5.70
December	5.70	5.70	5.70	5.65@5.70
January				5.70@5.75
February				5.75@5.80
March	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.80@5.85
April	5.90	5.90	5.90	5.85@5.90
May	5.95	5.95	5.95	5.90@5.95
June				6.00@6.05

FOREIGN MARKETS—Santos, good average, 7$500. Hamburg, ½@⅝ pfennig net lower. Havre, holiday.

SUGARS.

Centrifugal, 4½c; muscovado, 3⅞c; molasses sugar, 3⅝c.

OILS.

Prime crude, 18½c, nominal; prime crude, free on board, mills, 16½@17c; prime Summer yellow, 23½c; off Summer yellow, 23c; butter grades, 27@28c; prime Winter yellow, 28@29c; linseed, American raw, 39@40c; American boiled, 41@42c; Calcutta raw, 54c; lard oil, choice, 48@50c.

WOOL.

The Wool Exchange gives the following quotations of pulled wools (scoured basis) based upon official classifications: Fine A, 48@51c; A supers, 45@46c; B supers, 40@42c; C supers, 32@35c; fine combing, 45@48c; combing, 40@41c; California finest, 48@50c; California second, 46@48c; Western extra, 46@47c; Western super, 38@40c; Western low, 28@30c.

NAVAL STORES.

TAR.—Regulars, $1.85@$1.85; tar oil, bbl, $3.62½; pitch, $1.85; spirits turpentine, 26½@27c; resin, common to good strained, $1.35@1.40; E, $1.45@$1.47½; F, $1.55; G, $1.65; H, $1.75; I, $1.80; K, $1.90; M, $1.95; N, $2.10; W G, $2.20; W W, $2.30.

CHARLESTON, July 14.—Turpentine—23½c. Resin—A, B, C, D, 90c; E, $1.00; F, $1.05; G, $1.20; H, I, $1.35; K, $1.40; M, $1.45; N, $1.50; W G, $1.65; W W, $1.75.

SAVANNAH, July 14.—Spirits turpentine—24½c. Resin—A, B, C, D, 95c; E, $1.05; F, $1.15; G, $1.30; H, I, $1.40; K, $1.45; M, $1.50; N, $1.60; W G, $1.75; W W, $1.85.

WILMINGTON, July 14.—Spirits turpentine—24@23½c. Resin—95c@$1.00. Crude turpentine—$1.00@$1.50.

METALS.

Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $11.25; Southern, No. 2 soft, $10.25; steel rails, $18.50; pig iron warrants, $6.55; lake copper, ingot, $11.87½; tin, $15.65; lead, $4; spelter, $4.65.

LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES—Firm; cable, slow, but steady.

CALVES—Veals, $4.50@$6.25; buttermilks, nominal; city-dressed veals, 8@10c per lb.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, medium to good, $4@$4.50; lambs, good to prime, $6.75@$7.25.

HOGS—$4.20@$4.50.

HOWARD GOULD'S INVESTMENT.

He Obtains Control of Milholland's Tubular Dispatch Company and Expects to Develop It.

Howard Gould has succeeded John E. Milholland as President of the Tubular Dispatch Company, and Mr. Gould's personal counsel, Charles A. Gardiner, has become counsel to the Tubular Dispatch Company, the control of which is now in the hands of Mr. Gould and his friends. Mr. Milholland remains in the Directory of the company. The Tubular Dispatch Company controls the New York Mail and Transportation Company, and the last-named corporation owns the pneumatic tube lines crossing the New York and Brooklyn Bridge and traversing the Borough of Brooklyn.

Although the persons chiefly interested are reticent concerning the exact amount of stock which has changed hands, it is frankly admitted that Howard Gould and his friends have secured absolute control of the property. The negotiations were brought to a satisfactory conclusion several days ago, and Mr. Gould's election as President of the Tubular Dispatch Company was effected last Friday. Various changes have been made and are yet to be made in the Board of Directors. Mr. William McQuaid of the law firm that has been counsel to the Tubular Dispatch Company last evening confirmed the report of Mr. Milholland's retirement from the head of the concern in favor of Mr. Gould, and referred all inquirers to Mr. Gould for information regarding the future policy of the company.

Mr. Milholland will, it is expected, soon withdraw from the Board of Directors of the local company to devote himself wholly to the National Tubular Dispatch Company, of which he still retains control. This National company is a distinct organization, and its policy will be to promote the establishment of local companies throughout this country and in Europe. It was intimated yesterday that Mr. Milholland contemplated going abroad for the purpose of pushing the extension of the system in the larger European cities.

The charter of the Tubular Dispatch Company is an exceedingly broad and comprehensive one, and Mr. Gould's purpose, it is said, is to develop an extensive system of commercial pneumatic service in the Greater City of New York. At present the service of the Tubular Dispatch Company is confined to the carrying of mail matter. This company owns the circuits from the Produce Exchange to the General Post Office, and from the Post Office to the Grand Central Station, including the connections with the intermediate Post Office sub-stations. The important circuit connecting the Boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn is practically completed, and is expected to be in operation within a few days. The capital stock of the Tubular Dispatch Company is $2,100,000, and the capital stock of the New York Mail and Transportation Company is $1,000,000. There are $800,000 bonds of the two corporations outstanding.

In addition to the plant and franchises, the Tubular Dispatch Company has a valuable asset in the shape of a mail-carrying contract with the Government amounting to $172,000 a year. Efforts are making to have the Post Office Department extend its use of the pneumatic system. The Postmaster General asked early in the present year for an appropriation of $500,000 for the extension of the service in New York, and also in Chicago, Philadelphia, and Boston. The Senate Post Office Committee voted in favor of allowing the appropriation, but the multiplication of war measures pushed this grant aside.

It is the avowed purpose of Mr. Gould to extend the pneumatic system throughout New York and Brooklyn, and transport, in addition to mail matter, all kinds of parcels and packages, such as are now handled by express and cartage companies.

BOUGHT BY A SYNDICATE.

Nearly 40,000 Shares of Atlantic Avenue R. R. Stock Sold at Auction.

By order of the Directors of the Kings County Traction Company, 39,987 shares of the stock of the Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company, in Brooklyn, were sold at public auction in the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, by Adrian H. Muller & Co. yesterday. This sale also included options on thirteen additional shares of the Atlantic Avenue stock and an option on nine shares of the stock of the Brooklyn, Bath and West End Railroad. The par value of the Atlantic Avenue Railroad stock was $50 per share.

The entire lot of securities offered brought $2,100,000, Mr. E. H. Harriman being the successful bidder. The first bid was $1,500,000, and the final bid was speedily reached. Mr. Harriman represented a syndicate formed for the purpose of buying these and other securities of the Nassau Electric Railway system. This purchase is expected to result in a readjustment of the Nassau Company's financial affairs in harmony with the policy of the present management.

HARLEM RIVER BRIDGES.

Commissioner Shea Issues an Order in Relation to Them.

The following order was issued by Commissioner of Bridges Shea yesterday:

Hereafter the hours of duty on all Harlem River bridges will be as follows: 6:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.; 2:30 P. M. to 10:30 P. M.; 10:30 P. M. to 6:30 A. M.

Between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. the bridge will be open for river traffic according to the regulations of the War Department of Jan. 1, 1897. From 5 P. M. to 7 P. M. the bridge will not be open. From 7 P. M. to 6 A. M. the bridge will open for river traffic, and from 6 A. M. to 10 A. M. will remain closed.

United States Government boats and boats of the Police and Fire Departments of the City of New York shall be allowed to pass at all times.

W. D. SLOANE'S COMPLAINT

Surveyor Croft Investigating Charges that Watchers at the Docks Affronted Him.

AFFIDAVIT OF W. F. RUSSELL

Merchants and Manufacturers' Board Sends It to Washington in Support of Its Case—Mr. Sloane's Undervaluation.

Considerable feeling has been aroused among the members of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade over the letter of protest against the conduct of some of their number at the docks a little over two weeks ago, which William D. Sloane of this city forwarded to Washington, and which came back to Collector Bidwell at the Custom House from the Treasury Department. The letter makes charges which the board flatly denies, and an affidavit presenting its side of the case was dispatched to the Treasury Department last night. There is prospect of a lively controversy between the organization and Mr. Sloane.

The charges which Mr. Sloane makes are substantially that he was affronted on the dock when landing from the steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse by representatives of the board, who gathered around his trunks, impugned his valuation of his dutiable effects, and made themselves generally obnoxious, finally securing the appraisal of his belongings at a figure $1,500 higher than the one he had given in his declaration, after the lingerie in his trunks had been exposed to the gaze of bystanders.

Several members of the board met at the Hoffman House yesterday afternoon and discussed Mr. Sloane's letter. The chief representative of the board connected with the incident to which Mr. Sloane refers is William F. Russell.

Mr. Russell's Affidavit.

The following affidavit (which went to the Treasury Department at Washington) was drawn up and signed by Mr. Russell yesterday:

City, County, and State of New York, ss.:

I, William Fowler Russell, being duly sworn, do depose and say that I am now and have been for about one year a member of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade of New York, a duly incorporated organization in the City of New York; that I was regularly appointed by the President of that organization to serve on a committee which was to observe the method of examining and appraising personal effects of passengers arriving at the port of New York; that in pursuance of the duties thus imposed upon me and in compliance with a letter of instruction, I, on the 30th day of June, 1898, did visit the steamship dock on which were being landed the passengers from the steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse; that William D. Sloane, his wife, and servant arrived as passengers on such steamship; that William D. Sloane did make declaration in the usual form, under oath, that the total value of dutiable effects in his trunks and those of his family aforesaid was $1,000; that upon observing those effects while they were being examined by the Inspector, I was convinced that the value declared was entirely too small. Thereupon I went to the Deputy Surveyor and informed him that if the Appraiser accepted that declaration and passed those goods for that sum mentioned I should make the strongest kind of a protest; and further said that from my observations $1,000 was not one-quarter of the value of the goods. The Deputy Surveyor thereupon called the attention of the Appraiser to what I said, and upon the Appraiser's examination the value was fixed by him at $2,500. And,

I further depose and say that upon this occasion neither myself nor any member of the committee addressed any words to Mr. Sloane or his family, but were entirely respectful as was becoming under the circumstances.

WILLIAM FOWLER RUSSELL.

Sworn to before me this 14th day of July, 1898.

STEPHEN M. ANDERSON,
Commissioner of Deeds, N. Y. County.

Mr. Colman's Corroboration.

This affidavit was personally corroborated yesterday by George G. Colman, another member who took part in the incident in question.

Collector Bidwell would not discuss the question yesterday.

Surveyor Silas C. Croft said yesterday that he had revoked the permits to go on the piers given to the merchants, pending the settlement of mooted questions by the Treasury Department. This action was about simultaneous with the decision of the board to temporarily discontinue the work.

Mr. Croft said that the investigation of Mr. Sloane's charges was in his hands, having been turned over to him by Collector Bidwell, and that he would make his official report to the Treasury Department in two or three days. Relative to the charges of the merchants, he said: "I do not care to discuss the alleged connivance of customs officials at violations of the law. I have, however, told the board that if they would give me one specific case instead of making broad, general charges, I would deal with it promptly. This they have failed to do. Any man caught accepting a gratuity from a passenger or taking a passenger's declaration without making an examination of his effects would be dismissed at once. As for the courtesies of the port, they secure nothing more than the getting of the favored passenger's baggage through the examination before his turn would come by the regular order.

"When Mr. Sloane made his declaration he stated that he thought the value of the dutiable goods was $1,000 or more. Mrs. Sloane said: 'I think they will amount to more.' Mr. Sloane replied that if the Appraisers found them so he would willingly pay what was due on them. They were appraised at $2,500, and he paid it.

"When a man signs a sworn declaration and at the same time says that that is only his estimate of the amount, it is understood that he is only venturing a guess to the best of his ability, and his intention, and not the letter of the law, is considered. When a man is actually caught in a deliberate false declaration, his goods are confiscated and he is fined."

J. A. Heckman, the Secretary of the Merchants' Board, said:

"It is all very nice to say, by a stretch of generosity, that Mr. Sloane may not have wanted to evade the law, but why does he complain? We merely secured the just appraisement of the goods, and when they were valued at $2,500 he objected. The Appraiser suggested that if he were dissatisfied the goods could be sent to the Appraisers' Stores. Then he paid the duty.

"As to the bringing of specific instances to the Surveyor, we don't want to attack individuals, but to secure a change in the rules that will cause just appraisals. The regulations which the law calls on the Treasury Department to fix for identifying goods which tourists bought in this country before they started abroad have not been made, and they should be."

GOODS OF GEN. WOODFORD.

Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, United States Minister to Spain, called upon Collector Bidwell at the Custom House yesterday with regard to a formal notice that had been served upon him requiring payment of duties on some personal effects shipped to this port in care of the American Express Company. Gen. Woodford explained that the personal effects in question had been used by his family in Madrid, and at the time of his recall from that city, they were sent to Paris, and from there sent to New York by the American Express Company, to which corporation they were consigned.

The officers of the United States Appraiser's department not knowing to whom the goods belonged appraised their dutiable value at $1,400, and sent word to the American Express Company to that effect, meanwhile holding the goods. In consequence of Minister Woodford's official position these personal effects are exempt from duty, and Collector Bidwell informed the General that the goods would be returned to him without cost and without delay.

POST OFFICE REPORT.

The report of General Superintendent Elliott of the Money Order Division of the Post Office of the transactions of that division for the year ending June 30, 1898, has been received by Postmaster Van Cott. The report shows that the number of transactions was 4,408,005, an increase over the previous year of 343,087, and the money value of this business was $111,511,490.59, an increase of $3,554,782.44. The number of transactions at branch offices and sub-stations was 590,460, an increase of 48,824 over 1897, and the amount represented was $9,613,151.08, an increase of $836,577.86.

The number of money orders issued to and from foreign countries was 1,022,989, an increase of 14,809, but the sum represented in these transactions, $15,703,761.85, was $301,078.82 less than in the previous year. The amount drawn from this office by Postmasters throughout the country was $15,619,618.67, while there was deposited to the credit of the New York office the sum of [illegible]

NEW YORKS WIN TWO GAMES

Consistent Batting Enabled the Local Players to Defeat the St. Louis Team.

VAN HALTREN'S TIMELY HIT

It Sent in Three Runs in the Second Game—Rusie Was Effective in the First—Brooklyns Win from the Pittsburgs.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Cincinnati	51	25	.671
Boston	47	27	.635
Cleveland	44	29	.603
Baltimore	42	29	.592
Chicago	45	32	.584
Pittsburg	39	34	.534
New York	38	34	.528
Philadelphia	31	39	.443
Brooklyn	29	41	.414
Washington	29	44	.397
Louisville	23	52	.307
St. Louis	23	55	.295

Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York, 12; St. Louis, 5.
New York, 5; St. Louis, 3.
Brooklyn, 4; Pittsburg, 1.
Boston, 9; Louisville, 1.
Boston, 8; Louisville, 7.
Baltimore, 5; Cincinnati, 5.
Philadelphia, 1; Cleveland, 0.
Chicago, 4; Washington, 3.

Games To-day.

Louisville in New York.
St. Louis in Brooklyn.
Chicago in Baltimore.
Pittsburg in Boston.
Cincinnati in Philadelphia.
Cleveland in Washington.

The New Yorks won two games from the much depressed St. Louis team at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon, making seven consecutive victories scored by the local team. Consistent batting won both games.

About 1,500 persons were present when the first game began, and they saw the locals win almost as they pleased. Taylor, the visitors' best pitcher, was pitted against the New Yorks, but he met the same fate as he did on Monday, when the local team hit the ball at will. Rusie faced the St. Louis team, and his delivery was too deceptive for the tail-enders. During the entire game he used a slow curve ball, and five hits were all that were made off him. In the third and sixth innings he was a trifle wild, which was mainly responsible for four of the visitors' runs.

In the opening inning Doyle and Hartman made doubles, and Tiernan and Davis hit for singles, which, aided by two bases on balls, brought in five runs. The heavy batting was kept up in the succeeding innings. The fifth was productive of a fine exhibition of batting, when five hits, including a three-bagger and a double, brought in four runs. Cross played a superb game for the visitors. Score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
V'H'lt'n, cf.	1	2	5	0	0	Dowd, rf.	0	0	2	0	0
Tiernan, lf.	3	3	1	0	0	Stenzel, cf.	1	0	1	0	0
Joyce, 1b.	0	1	13	0	0	Harley, lf.	0	1	2	0	0
Davis, ss.	1	2	2	5	0	Gross, 3b.	0	0	4	3	1
Gleason, 2b.	1	0	0	5	0	Decker, 1b.	1	0	11	0	0
Doyle, rf.	2	1	1	0	0	Clem'ts, c.	1	0	2	1	0
H'rtm'n, 3b.	1	2	0	1	0	Quinn, ss.	1	1	0	2	0
Warner, c.	2	2	4	0	1	Carsey, 2b.	1	1	2	3	1
Rusie, p.	1	1	1	2	0	Taylor, p.	0	2	0	2	0
Total	12	14	27	13	1	Total	5	5	24	11	2

New York ....5 1 2 0 4 0 0 0 .—12
St. Louis ....0 3 0 0 0 1 0 0 1— 5

Earned runs—New York, 7; St. Louis, 1. Stolen bases—Joyce. Two-base hits—Doyle, Hartman, Quinn. Three-base hits—Tiernan, Hartman. First base on balls—Off Rusie, 4; off Taylor, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Doyle, Stenzel. Struck out—By Rusie, 1; by Taylor, 1. Passed ball—Clements. Wild pitch—Rusie. Left on bases—New York, 5; St. Louis, 6.

Second Game.

Van Haltren was the bright particular star in the second game, as it was his timely three-base hit in the fifth inning that started the locals on the road to victory. As the score shows, the game was a much better contest than the first one. Sharp fielding was indulged in by both teams, but the locals easily carried off the honors. Seymour was slated to pitch, but he injured a finger of his pitching hand during practice early in the day, and Doheny had to be called upon. Sudhoff, who went in to pitch for St. Louis, was a complete puzzle for four innings. In the fifth inning the 2,700 persons present began to cheer for the local team, and the youngster lost his bearings, with the result that the New Yorks placed four runs to their credit and were in the lead. Doyle, who has proved very valuable to the team, began the fun in the eventful fifth inning with a base on balls. Hartman, however, made a weak effort, forcing Doyle at second. Grady's little bunt set the crowd yelling, and Sudhoff became erratic and hit Doheny with the ball. Then, with the bases full, Van Haltren drove the ball against the right field stand for three bases, and when Carsey made a poor throw to third to stop Van Haltren, he came home with the fourth run. A base on balls, Gleason's bunt, and a timely hit by Grady brought in another run in the sixth inning. After this Sudhoff again settled down, but the game was then lost.

Doheny pitched poorly in the first three innings, but from then on he did splendidly. Davis and Gleason worked like a piece of machinery at their respective positions, and earned well deserved applause. Hartman also took a conspicuous part in the fielding, as did Joyce. For the visitors Sugden did effective work. Three New Yorkers were victims of his accurate throwing to second. Joyce was rendered unconscious in the third inning, but recovered in a few minutes and resumed playing. Stenzel hit a slow grounder toward first, which Joyce ran and recovered, and as he touched the runner a collision occurred. Joyce was on his knees at the time, and received a hard knock on the side of his head. Aside from a shaking up he was unhurt. Score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Van H'n, cf.	1	2	0	0	0	Dowd, rf.	1	0	1	0	0
Tiernan, lf.	0	1	0	0	0	Stenzel cf.	0	1	2	0	0
Joyce, 1b.	0	0	14	0	1	Harley, lf.	0	1	2	0	0
Davis, ss.	1	1	5	4	0	Cross, 3b.	0	0	0	1	0
Gleason, 2b.	0	1	2	7	2	Decker, 1b.	0	0	11	0	1
Doyle, rf.	0	0	1	0	0	Sugden, c.	1	1	4	2	0
Hartman, 3b.	1	0	0	4	0	Quinn, ss.	0	0	2	4	0
Grady, c.	1	2	5	0	0	Carsey, 2b.	0	0	2	4	1
Doheny, p.	1	0	0	0	1	Sudhoff, p.	1	1	0	3	0
						*Clements	0	0	0	0	0
Total	5	7	27	15	4	Total	3	4	24	14	2

*Batter for Sudhoff in ninth inning.

New York ....0 0 0 0 4 1 0 0 .—5
St. Louis ....0 1 2 0 0 0 0 0 0—3

Stolen bases—Sugden and Grady. Three-base hit—Van Haltren. Double play—Hartman, Gleason, and Joyce. Sacrifice hit—Stenzel. First base on errors—New York, 1; St. Louis, 3. First base on balls—Off Doheny, 4; off Sudhoff, 2. Hit by pitched balls—Harley, Doheny, and Clements. Struck out—By Doheny, 4; by Sudhoff, 2. Wild pitch—Doheny. Left on bases—New York, 3; St. Louis, 9. Umpire—Mr. Lynch. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Andrews.

PITTSBURGS BEATEN AGAIN.

Sheckard's Timely Hit Practically Won for the Brooklyns.

The Brooklyns won another game from the Pittsburgs at Eastern Park yesterday afternoon. Kennedy's pitching was almost perfect. Sheckard's two-bagger in the third inning, when the bases were filled, practically won the game for the Brooklyns. Score:

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Griffin, cf.	1	2	4	0	0	Donovan, rf.	1	1	2	0	0
Jones, rf.	1	1	0	0	0	O'Brien, 1b.	0	0	11	2	0
Sheckard, lf.	0	1	0	0	0	Gray, 3b.	0	1	1	1	1
Tucker, 1b.	0	0	18	0	0	McC'thy, lf.	0	0	1	0	0
Hallman, 2b.	0	0	2	4	0	McCr'ry, cf.	0	0	1	1	0
Shindle, 3b.	0	0	0	3	0	Bow'man, c.	0	1	1	1	0
Magoon, ss.	1	1	0	5	1	Padden, 2b.	0	0	3	4	0
Grim, c.	0	1	3	0	1	Ely, ss.	0	0	3	2	0
Kennedy, p.	1	2	0	5	0	Gardner, p.	0	0	1	1	0
Total	4	8	27	17	2	Total	1	3	24	12	1

Brooklyn ....0 0 3 0 0 0 1 0 .—4
Pittsburg ....0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—1

Two-base hit—Sheckard. Double plays—Hallman and Tucker; Ely and O'Brien; Gardner, O'Brien, and Ely. Sacrifice hit—Kennedy. First base on balls—Off Kennedy, 1; off Gardner, 1. Struck out—By Kennedy, 3. Passed ball—Grim. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 3; Pittsburg, 4. Umpire—Mr. Gaffney. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Brown.

Boston, 9; Louisville, 1.

BOSTON, July 14.—The home team won both games from the Louisvilles to-day. The first was easy, but the second was a long twelve-inning fight. Louisville tried Todd of the old New England League in the first game, but he was not effective. In the second game the Boston's apparently had the game well in hand, when the Louisvilles suddenly made a brace and tied the game in the ninth by good, clean batting. Lewis then came in for the home team and held the visitors down until Boston won. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Boston ....0 4 3 1 0 1 0 0 .—9
Louisville ....0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1

Earned runs—Boston, 5. Base hits—Boston, 13; Louisville, 7. Errors—Boston, 1; Louisville, 3. Batteries—Boston, Willis and Yeager; Louisville, Todd, Altrock, and Kittridge.

Boston, 8; Louisville, 7.

SECOND GAME.

Boston ....0 0 2 5 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—8
Louisville ....0 0 0 0 1 2 0 1 3 0 0 0—7

Earned runs—Boston, 6; Louisville, 7. Base hits—Boston, 11; Louisville, 18. Errors—Boston, 1; Louisville, 1. Batteries—Boston, Klobedanz, Lewis, and Bergen; Louisville, Fraser and Kittridge. Umpire—Mr. McDonald. Assistant Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

Baltimore, 5; Cincinnati, 5.

BALTIMORE, July 14.—The Cincinnatis and Baltimores played a twelve-inning draw to-day. Misplays by the home players gave Cincinnati four of their runs, while the leaders put up the third errorless game of the series. Manager Ewing was expelled from the grounds for throwing a ball that was in play over the fence. Score:

Baltimore ....0 0 2 0 0 0 1 0 2 0 0 0—5
Cincinnati ....1 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0—5

Base hits—Baltimore, 13; Cincinnati, 13. Errors—Baltimore, 6. Batteries—Baltimore, Maul, Hughes, and Robinson; Cincinnati, Breitenstein and Peitz. Umpire—Mr. Snyder. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

Philadelphia, 1; Cleveland, 0.

PHILADELPHIA, July 14.—Philadelphia shut out Cleveland to-day in a game that was a battle between the pitchers. The only run of the game was scored by the home team in the first inning on a base on balls and a two-bagger by Flick. Score:

Cleveland ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
Philadelphia ....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 .—1

Base hits—Cleveland, 4; Philadelphia, 3. Error—Philadelphia, 1. Batteries—Cleveland, Jones and Criger; Philadelphia, Pratt and McFarland. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Hunt.

Chicago, 4; Washington, 3.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Dineen pitched good ball until the ninth inning, when his error and a base on balls enabled the Chicagos to win the game. Score:

Washington ....1 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0—3
Chicago ....0 0 0 1 2 0 0 0 1—4

Earned runs—Washington, 2. Base hits—Washington, 8; Chicago, 5. Errors—Washington, 3; Chicago, 1. Batteries—Washington, Dineen and McGuire; Chicago, Callahan and Donahue. Umpire—Mr. Swartwood. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Wood.

Other Games.

At Wilkesbarre—Buffalo, 4; Wilkesbarre, 2.
At Syracuse—Ottawa, 7; Syracuse, 4.
At Providence—Montreal, 2; Providence, 0.
At Springfield—Springfield, 5; Toronto, 4.

THE RACES AT BRIGHTON.

In Spite of the Muddy Condition of the Track the Sport Was Excellent.

Jean Beraud was not a starter in the Winged Foot Handicap at Brighton Beach yesterday, for his owner, Sydney Paget, would not take any chances with his high-priced colt on a track that was holding and in spots dangerous, and with Jean Beraud there were scratched nine others. Still there was a field of respectable size left, for it originally contained twenty candidates. The contest, too, between the ten that remained was an interesting one, and it strengthened the belief held by many turfmen that in Autumn, Andrew Jackson Joyner has a gelding that may measure strides with some of the best two-year-olds of the year. Autumn has more than once surprised the public by beating fair two-year-olds, and he did the same again yesterday, but not all of the credit is due to him for the victory, for with a less skillful jockey than Maher in the saddle he might not have beaten Dr. Parker, who finished second.

Caoutchouc, Dr. Parker, and Dr. Eichberg had the track pretty much to themselves during the first half mile, for they raced away in front, while Maher steadied Autumn in fourth place. It looked as if the latter would not have much of a chance when the far turn was reached, for it would be a difficult task to go around on the outside of the three leaders. The going over near the rail was quite heavy and the leaders did not care to take chances by taking the mud, so they swung wide to avoid the sticky place on the turn into the stretch. This was Maher's opportunity, although the chance was almost a hopeless one, and he took advantage of it immediately. He sent Autumn into the mud on the turn and saved a lot of ground, and when the turn was negotiated he had Autumn up with the others. Then he sat down to drive his mount, for Dr. Parker was thundering along, throwing up clouds of mud that would have been fatal to the chances of any horse behind him. Autumn finally forged to the front in a drive and beat Dr. Parker by three-quarters of a length.

Another race that aroused the enthusiasm of the crowd was the fifth, a handicap at a mile and an eighth, for three-year-olds and upward. Sly Fox, who has been in retirement now for some time, was a starter, and for a time it looked as if he had the race at his mercy, for he moved up from last place, and on the far turn had forged up until he was on even terms with Glorian, who by that time had assumed the lead. But just at the moment when he seemed to have the field beaten something happened, and he dropped back beaten. It was unlike Sly Fox to quit, for that he is a game, honest colt, willing to stand a drive, has been proved on many an occasion. Sims saw that it was useless to urge him further, and so pulled him up. He had not broken down, as was at first thought, nor was his trainer after the race able to explain what had caused him to stop. Meanwhile Glorian, now that he was clear of Sly Fox, came on and won by a length, but under a drive, from Bannock.

Continental won the first race easily from Long Acre; Tender beat Miriam Claire out in a drive through the stretch in the second, and Murillo won the third. The sixth race was won easily by Charentus.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward that have not won more than one race since June 16; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. One mile. Time—1:44¾.

1—Continental, J. L. Holland's b. h., 6 years, by Luke Blackburn-Allen, 106 pounds, 5 to 2 and 3 to 5 ....(Maher)
2—Longacre, T. F. Barrett's ch. g., 3, 91, 8 to 1 and 7 to 5..........(Moody)
3—General Maceo, W. C. Daly's ch. g., 3, 91, even money..........(O'Connor)
4—Ameer, F. L. Parker's ch. h., aged, 108, 6 to 1..........(Hamilton)

Won easily by two lengths; half a length between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds that have not won $500. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:08¾.

1—Tender, W. A. Chanler's br. f., by Tenny-Darine, 107 pounds, 5 to 2 and 4 to 5..........(Maher)
2—Miriam Claire, R. C. Doggett's b. f., 107, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5..........(Doggett)
3—Water Girl, J. McLaughlin's b. f., 107, 40 to 1..........(Hamilton)

High Born, 107, 40 to 1, (O'Connor;) Ben Viking, 110, 10 to 1, (James;) Camotop, 110, 8 to 1, (Taral;) Tenneth, 110, 15 to 1, (Garrigan;) Passaic, 110, 10 to 1, (Littlefield;) Life Guard, 110, 10 to 1, (Songer,) and Requiter, 107, 20 to 1, (Jones,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by a length; four lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For three year-olds, that have run and not won in 1898. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:30¾.

1—Murillo, J. G. Follansbee's br. c., by Morello-Snow Drop, 116 pounds, 9 to 5 and 4 to 5..........(Hamilton)
2—Fleeting Gold, Sensation Stable's ch. f., 111, 4 to 1 and 7 to 5..........(Jones)
3—Aurum, W. C. Daly's b. c., 116, 5 to 1..........(Taral)

Charagrace, 113, 6 to 1, (Maher;) Commercial Traveler, 116, 8 to 1, (Neville;) Julius Caesar, 116, 7 to 2, (Littlefield,) and Henry Crawford, 116, 15 to 1, (Doggett,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by a length; three lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Winged-Foot Handicap, for two year-olds, of $30 each, with $1,000 added, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:02¾.

1—Autumn, A. J. Joyner's br. g., by Darebin-Miss Clay, 118 pounds, 3 to 1 and 9 to 10..........(Maher)
2—Dr. Parker, J. A. Bennet's b. c., 103, 20 to 1 and 8 to 1..........(Songer)
3—Dr. Eichberg, C. Fleischmann's Sons' b. c., 123, 2 to 1..........(Sims)

Caoutchouc, 110, 5 to 2, (Littlefield;) Al Reeves, 87, 50 to 1, (O'Connor;) Cormorant, 113, 8 to 1, (Hamilton;) Mark Miles, 98, 25 to 1, (Jones;) Muggins, 109, 15 to 1, (Doggett;) Dan Cupid, 97, 15 to 1, (Dupee,) and Little Reggie, 96, 50 to 1, (Lambley,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by three-quarters of a length; four lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. By subscription of $30 each, with $1,000 added, of which $150 to second and $50 to third. One mile and an eighth. Time—1:56.

1—Glorian, W. B. Jennings & Co.'s br. c., 3 years, by Sir Modred-Glorianne, 108 pounds, 3 to 1 and 4 to 5..........(Maher)
2—Bannock, Graham Anderson's ch. h., 4, 112, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1..........(Coylle)
3—Sailor King, W. Jennings's ch. c., 3, 107, 4 to 1..........(Neville)

Dutch Skater, 108, 5 to 1, (Collins;) Whistling Coon, 108, 5 to 1, (Doggett;) Sly Fox, 117, 6 to 1 (Sims,) and Lady Marian, 102, 15 to 1, (O'Connor,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won by a length; the same distance between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. One mile. Time—1:45.

1—Charentus, O. L. Richards's b. g., 4 years, by Charaxus-Contenta, 113 pounds, 3 to 5 and out..........(Taral)
2—Lonsdale, W. Oliver's ch. g., aged, 116, 7 to 1 and 5 to 2..........(Sheedy)
3—Gun Metal, J. Hynes & Co.'s ch. g., 3, 101, 10 to 1..........(Maher)

The Governor, 113, 15 to 1, (Littlefield;) Tinker, 101, 20 to 1, (O'Connor;) Black Dude, 107, 20 to 1, (Neville,) and Alarum, 113, 6 to 1, (Doggett,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by a length; half a length between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. Five furlongs.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Don Blas	117	Hardy C.	111
Governor Budd	116	Dr. Withrow	106
Adaxus	114	Floraline	107
Motorman	114	Field Lark	105
Solaire	112	Mrs. Trumbridge	105
Coosa	112	Sweet Sound	105

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling. Five furlongs.

Leando	112	Subject	107
Mt. Clements	110	Diminutive	107
Savory	108	Rare Perfume	106
Goblin	108	Lady Exile	103
Somers	108	Russella Walden	103

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile.

Doggett	116	Black Dude	107
King T.	114	Fitzgibbins	103
Rotterdam	110	Marito	99
Squan	109	Glonoine	98
Her Own	107	Prince Auckland	98

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a sixteenth.

Isidor	126	Premier	100
George Keene	107	Lady Marian	96
Caldron	103		

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. Five furlongs.

Leo Lake	116	Game Boy	110
Ida J. D.	116	Dancer	107
Buffoon	115	Genaro	107
Mizpah	115	Inspection	107
Swamp Angel	115	Newtown Belle	105
High Priest	115	Blissful	105

SIXTH RACE.—For thre-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile.

Concord	114	Philip	97
Ein	110	Ella Daly	95
Slasher	108	Ruby Lips	93
Hanlon	107	Tent Pin	88

Steeplechase Weights.

The weights for the Punch Town Steeplechase Handicap, to be run at Brighton Beach to-morrow, are as follows:

Shillalah	172	Galleon	140
Challenger	160	Kinvarra	140
Peconic	160	Marcus	137
Thorncliffe	158	Equerry	137
Royal Scarlet	158	Rheinstrom	137
Woodpigeon	157	Beaufort	136
Marshall	156	Becky Rolfe	136
Maurice	148	Aurus	135
Decapod	143	Rifler	135

RACING IN HARNESS.

At Concord, N. H.

CONCORD, N. H., July 14.—The races at Capital Driving Park this afternoon resulted as follows:

Match Race.—Purse $300.
Jim Crow, blk. g., by Abbotsford, dam by Lumps, (Cox)..........1 1 1
Kendall, b. g., (Moulton)..........2 2 2
Time—2:20¾; 2:20¾; 2:19½.

2:29 Class.—Trot; purse $300.
Michael Strogoff, b. g., by Don Carlos, dam a thoroughbred mare, (Holmes)..........1 1 1
Navarre, b. g., (Berry)..........2 2 3
Winneponset, b. g., (Howe)..........4 4 2
Keera, b. g., (Skinner)..........3 3 4
Madge, b. m., (Graves)..........7 5 5
Glen Ethan, b. s., (Marston)..........5 dis.
Ellen D., gr. m., (Cox)..........6 dis.
Time—2:27¼; 2:24½; 2:25¾.

2:14 Class.—Pace; purse $300.
Baby Strathmore, b. m., by Major Strathmore, (Warren)..........1 1 1
Diversion, b. m., (Brayman)..........3 2 2
Gipsy M., br. m., (Merrill)..........2 3 3
Time—2:19½; 2:14¼; 2:15.

At Waterbury, Conn.

WATERBURY, Conn., July 14.—The racing of the Waterbury Driving Club was well attended this afternoon and furnished good sport. The results:

Free-for-All, Trot and Pace.—Continued from Monday.
Pansy Blossom, g. m., (Sykes)..........2 1 1 1
Bullmont, g. g., (Demarest)..........1 2 4 3
Elf, b. m., (Daily)..........5 5 2 4
Donnie B., b. g., (Camp)..........4 4 5 2
Maggie, b. m., (Gardner)..........3 3 3 5
Time—2:15; 2:17; 2:20; 2:18.

2:26 Class, Trot.—Purse, $300.
Quarter Cup, b. g., (Fitzpatrick)..........5 3 3 1 1 1
Carrie Rose, —, (Goodell)..........4 1 1 2 3 3
Gov. Page, b. g., (Norton)..........1 2 5 6 2 2
Star Eddy, b. g., (Tillinghast)..........2 4 2 4 4 dr
McKinley, b. m., (Tinkham)..........3 6 4 3 5 dr
Gloucester First, b. m., (Barrett)..........6 5 6 5 6 dr
Time—2:29; 2:27; 2:29¼; 2:29; 2:29; 2:29.

2:19 Class, Trot and Pace.—Purse, $300.
Emma C., ch. m., (Camp)..........5 1 1 1
Inta, b. m., (Bromson)..........1 6 2 5
Idoment, b. m., (Demarest)..........4 2 4 3
George Abbott, br. g., (Sykes)..........6 4 3 2
Mary Holley, b. m., (Strong)..........2 3 5 6
Lady Intrigue, br. g., (Satterthwait)..........3 5 6 4
Hall P., b. h., (Wade)..........1 dis.
Time—2:21; 2:21½; 2:19¾; 2:19¾.

In the second heat of this rac eInta finished in first place, but was put back to sixth for driving out of position.

At Providence.

PROVIDENCE, July 14.—The races at Narragansett Park resulted as follows:

2:30 Class, Pace.—Stake, $1,000.
Arlington, b. g., by Bostwick Almont, Jr.-Laura K., by Rattler, (O'Neil)..........1 1 1
Lady Alice, b. m., (Farr)..........3 2 3
Susie T., blk. m., (Davis)..........4 3 2
Dick Wilton, b. c., (Brennan)..........2 4 4
Agnes Wilkes, b. m., (Labounty)..........7 6 5
Marion G., b. m., (Bailey)..........8 7 6
Underhill, b. g., (Isabel)..........5 5 dis
Son Mac, b. m., (Hardwick)..........6 dis.
Time—2:15¼; 2:15¼; 2:16¼.

2:24 Class, Trot.—Stake, $1,000.
Directum Kelly, b. s., by Direct-Rost Ludwig, by Aztec, (Kelley)..........1 1 1
Cecil M., ch. m., (Marsh)..........7 2 3
Miss Jefferson, b. m., (Lewis)..........8 3 2
Happiness, b. g., (Walker)..........2 5 5
Curine, blk. g., (Johnson)..........3 6 4
Marguerite, b. m., (Thomas)..........4 7 6
Farris, b. m., (Bowne)..........5 4 8
Genevieve, b. m., (Kelly)..........6 8 7
Time—2:17¼; 2:14; 2:15½.

2:14 Class, Trot.—Stake $1,000.
Prince Lavaland, g. g., by Lavaland, (Swan)..........1 1 3 1
Alrich, blk. g., (Bowne)..........2 2 1 3
Paddy D., b. g., (Payne)..........9 3 4 2
T. M. D., b. g., (Loomis)..........6 7 2 4
Hazel Dell, blk. m., (L. Powell)..........3 5 5 6
Nancy Time, ch. m., (Golden)..........8 8 6 6
Sidney McGreggor, b. h., (Conley)..........5 4 7 8
Frank Pierson, b. g., (Tyson)..........4 6 9 dr
C. W. Williams, b. g., (J. O'Neil)..........7 8 8 dr
Time—2:14; 2:12¼; 2:12½; 2:14½.

At Utica.

UTICA, July 14.—Two thousand five hundred persons attended the races at Utica Park this afternoon. Dan M. won the 2:19 pace after his owner, D. W. Maloney, had been unseated and fined $50 for pulling the horse. Corie McGregor took the 2:20 trot easily, and the 2:11 pace was not finished. Marion Mills, the guideless wonder, went a mile in 2:11. Summaries:

2:19 Class.—Pacing; purse, $400.
Dan M., br. g., (Maloney)..........1 2 2 1 1
Silver Maker, g. g., (Mellon)..........3 1 1 2 3
Timepiece, b. g., (Snow)..........2 3 5 4 2
Jojo, br. g., (Cook)..........4 5 3 3 4
Water Lily, b. m., (Kellum)..........7 4 8 5 5
Maud Z., r. m., (Stone)..........6 6 6 6 6
Pat Heran, br. g., (Hutton)..........5 7 dr.
Time—2:15½; 2:16½; 2:16½; 2:15¾; 2:15½.

2:20 Class.—Trotting; purse, $400.
Corie McGregor, br. g., (Hill)..........2 1 1 1
Dan Wilkes, g. g., (Leary)..........1 3 2 3
Pearl J., br. m., (Carmichael)..........3 2 4 4
Royal Baron, br. s., (Mowers)..........6 4 3 2
Admira, br. m., (Hutton)..........5 6 5 6
Jeanne, br. m., (Maxfield)..........7 7 6 5
Little Tobie, br. g., (Merrifield)..........4 5 dr.
Time—2:20½; 2:20½; 2:20¼; 2:22.

2:11 Class.—Pacing; purse, $500, (unfinished.)
Effie Powers, br. m., (Scott)..........2 2 1
Alfondly, br. g., (Burney)..........4 1 2
Democracy, g. s., (Cahill)..........1 3 3
Tony Wilcox, ch. g., (Terell)..........3 4 4
Simmons, br. g., (Emerson)..........dis.
Time—2:13½; 2:18; 2:14.

At Detroit.

DETROIT, July 14.—The racing to-day resulted as follows:

2:40 Trot.—Grace Darling won second, third, and fourth heats. Time—2:24¼; 2:21¼; 2:22¼. Startella won the first heat in 2:25. Clark, William C. K., Gertie D., Lula M., and Nona B. also started.

2:15 Trot.—Newton W. won second, sixth, and seventh heats. Time—2:11¾; 2:14¾; 2:15¼. Harry Omer won fourth and fifth heats in 2:15¼ and 2:12¾; Rhoda Farrands won third heat in 2:11¼; Minnetow won first heat in 2:10¾. J. D. Kirkwood, Edgar Ross, and Dick Vail also started.

2:28 Trot.—Major Chew won in straight heats. Time—2:15¾; 2:14½; 2:15¼. Mountaineer, Valpa, Knoxene, Eva S., and Mindora, also started.

Mrs. Stanford Has Her Allowance Cut.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 14.—The family allowance of Jane L. Stanford from the estate of her husband, the late Leland Stanford, has been reduced by Judge Hunt from $2,500 to $1,000 a month. The reduction was made at the request of Mrs. Stanford. It is understood that the distribution of property has rendered her financially independent of the late Senator's estate.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Property on Wooster Street, Near Houston, Bought for Improvement—Other Dealings.

Julius Friend has sold to Mrs. Viola Hahn, for improvement, the old buildings 160, 162, and 164 Wooster Street, adjoining the southeast corner of Houston Street, on a plot 71.3 by 75. Mrs. Mary Ehrmann is the seller of 160, Mrs. Adrien Prive of 162, and Mrs. Ellen Rhines of 164.

L. Marcus has sold for Thomas K. Moore to Max Marx and Marcus Nathan the two five-story apartment houses on the east side of Seventh Avenue, 25 feet north of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, 75.8 by 87 by 100. The consideration is reported at $135,000.

The Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company has sold to James A. Simpson the plot northwest corner of Elton Avenue and One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, 50 by 100.

George Bendheim has purchased from Arlington C. Hall the three-story dwelling 304 East Fifty-eighth Street, 19 by 100.5.

John Peters has sold for Charles E. David the four-story double tenement, with stores, 206 Avenue C, 25 by 62.3, and for Helena Rexter the five-story double flat 119 East Eighty-ninth Street, 27.11 by 100.8½.

Henry Worms has sold for H. Wheeler Russell to Gilbert Oakley's Sons the property 418 and 420 West One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street.

There are no sales at auction scheduled for to-day.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday William M. Ryan sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Sarah J. Burby, for $11,518, the three five-story brick tenements 305 to 309 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, 75 by 100.11 and irregular.

James L. Wells sold, in partition, to Maria Kiefer, for $8,000, the three-story frame tenement, with store, 4,177 North Third Avenue, 27 by 93.6 by 27 by 94.

Bryan L. Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Frances E. H. Lewis, for $15,000, the five-story stone-front dwelling 460 West Twenty-third Street, 22 by 98.8.

William Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Mary A. Haring, for $1,200, the plot at First Avenue, Olinville, east side, 300 feet north of First Street, 100 by 100.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, James S. Burtis, for $2,000, the two-story brick store 1,022 Avenue A, 25 by 100, leasehold.

Strong & Ireland sold, in foreclosure, to Carl Mau, for $26,850, the four-story stone-front dwelling 104 West One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, 20 by 100.8.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 363 Broome Street, for a three-story brick fire-engine house, 23.10 by 84.4, city, owner; R. H. Roberts, architect; cost, $25,000.

Garfield Street, south side, 95.5 feet west of Valentine Avenue, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling, 24 by 40, Carl R. Eberth, owner; J. C. Babcock, architect; cost, $5,000.

Hoe Street, east side, 300 feet north of Jennings Street, for a three-story frame tenement, 22 by 55, Cornelius M. Sullivan of 89 Baxter Street, owner; J. H. Lavelle of 1,228 Intervale Avenue, architect; cost, $6,000.

Alterations.

No. 46 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, to a four-story brick store, Charles Repelti, premises, owner; J. C. Burne, architect; cost, $200.

Broadway, northwest corner of Eighteenth Street, to an eight-story brick store, Solomon Loeb of 37 East Thirty-eighth Street, owner; cost, $200.

Fifty-third Street, south side, 281.7 feet west of Sixth Avenue, to a one-and-a-half-story brick electric power station, Edison Electric Illuminating Company, owner; Buckman & Deisler, architects; cost, $5,000.

Nos. 117 and 119 West Thirty-ninth Street, to a four-story brick electric light station, same owner and architect; cost, $200.

No. 177 East Broadway, to a four-story and basement brick hall, Louis Brown, owner; Horenburger & Straub, architects; cost, $250.

No. 700 Park Avenue, to a five and two story and basement brick seminary, Union Theological Seminary, premises, owner; W. B. Tubby, architect; cost, $10,000.

No. 95 Amsterdam Avenue, to a five-story brick tenement, William H. Gentzlenger, premises, owner; Newman & Duncan, architects; cost, $300.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, July 14.

ASH AV, s s, Lots 69 to 72, 136 to 139, map of Laconia Park, 202.4x100; M. J. Keogh to Giuseppe Cianchetti.......... $2,700
BROOK AV, w s, 73.10 ft n of 169th St, 84.5x114.3 to centre of Mill Brook x83.10x131.6; Adolph Mueller to Bernard Havanagh.......... 8,500
ELTON AV, n w corner of 160th St, 50x100; Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company to James A. Simpson.......... 1
FORT SCHUYLER ROAD, w s, 488.2 ft s of Marrin St, 28.1x195.7x25x182.10; Seton Homestead Land Company to Mrs. Ann Flynn.......... 1,000
JACKSON AV, e s, 148 ft n of 165th St, 25x76.6; Winslow E. Buzby to New York Building Loan Banking Company.......... 8,500
JEFFERSON AV, n w s, Lot 20, map of Belmont Village, 25x100; Amelia Crocheron to Charles Lesinsky and another.......... 1,000
LOT 328, Block I, amended map of Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose to George W. Wohnsiedler.......... 480
LOT 447, map of the Gleason property, Westchester; Catharine A. Gillingham to Joseph J. Gleason.......... 550
LOTS 134 and 135, Block C, amended map of Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose to Carl Grossmann.......... 900
LOTS 353 and 354, Block J, amended map of Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose to Frederick C. Schulze.......... 1,000
MADISON ST, 128, s s, 26.9x irregular; Jonas Weil and others to Samuel Fleck, Jr.......... 1
MOORE ST, s e corner of Front St, 80x28.10x80x30.4; also Moore St, s w corner of Front St; also 24 Moore St; Moore St, 10, 12, 14, and 26; Augustus C. Kellogg to Bertha L. Paret.......... 1
OAK ST, w s, 250 ft n of Cornell Av, 25x100, Westchester; Lily L. Shirmer to Thomas Dunn.......... 400
POTTER PLACE, n s, 400 ft w of Cadiz Place, 50x100; Joseph Defina to Rachel Defina.......... Nom.
RIVINGTON ST, 289, 20x70; Isaac Sprung to Dora Kalscheim.......... 1
RYER AV, e s, 407.4 ft n of Burnside Av, 50.1x99.9x50x99.4; Sarah Blauvelt to Joseph Trapnell, Jr.......... 1,900
WASHINGTON AV, w s, 50 ft n of 186th St, 50x100; Winslow E. Buzby to Henry J. Masson.......... 9,000
WASHINGTON AV, e s, 167.9 ft s of 166th St, 25x100; Margaret S. Feder to Charles V. Hurley.......... 2,000
2D AV, 2,049, w s, 25x93.6; Philip L. Holzer to Max Steinberg.......... 17,900
4TH AV, s w corner of 118th St, 50.5x90x irregular; George E. Jordan and wife to William F. Carroll.......... 1
13TH ST, 56 East, 25x89x25x96.3; Edna V. Minor to Emanuel Heilner and another.......... 100
47TH ST, s s, 606.3 ft e of 7th Av, 18.9x100.5; Sophia Bronner to Maria E. Van Hauten.......... 1
23D ST, s s, 425 ft w of 7th Av, 37.6x98.9; Teresa M. Adams to Joseph W. Cushman.......... 100
38TH ST, n s, 131.3 ft e of 3d Av, 18.9x98.9; Peter Sheridan to William P. Sheridan, in trust.......... 1
41ST ST, s s, 253 ft e of 2d Av, 16x98.9; Peter Sheridan to William P. Sheridan.......... 1
46TH ST, 144 West, 15x100.4; Newbury H. Frost to Kings County Trust Company.......... 1
69TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 17x100.5; Emile Beneville, referee, to William Euler.......... 12,000
70TH ST, n s, 180 ft w of West End Av, 20x100.5; Lee C. Harby to Margaretta Card.......... 1
80TH ST, s s, 120 ft w of Madison Av, 25x102.2; Generva W. Woodruff to Sara Hermann.......... 65,000
111TH ST, 130 West, 17x100.11; Egerton L. Winthrop to Rosa Koblenzer and another.......... 13,500
117TH ST, n s, 306.6 ft e of 1st Av, 37.6x100.10; Mary F. O'Neill to Louis Lese.......... 7,625
169TH ST, n s, 94 ft e of Union Av, 21.2x66.3x20x58.2; John Phelan to Margaret E. Phelan.......... 5,500
173D ST, 503 to 519 West, 165x100; John E. Scharsmith to Dennis L. O'Brien.......... 100

Recorded Leases.

KORN, Jacob, and another, executor, to Lazar Jacobson; 260 Grand St, 5 years.......... $2,400
LEICHTER, Adolph, and another to Julius Eisen; 7 Avenue D, 5 years.......... 2,606
LEICHTER, Adolph, and another to Julius Eisen; 5 Avenue D, 5 years.......... 2,672
VENNEWALD, S. A., agent, to B. Tannenbaum; 43 Essex St, 2 years.......... 744

Recorded Mortgages.

BAIZ, Emily M. and Jacob, to William E. Johnson; n s of 72d St, 56 ft e of Madison Av, 1 year.......... $10,000
BARNETT, Samuel, to Eve Wolfenstein; 213 Broome St, 5 years.......... 20,000
BARSTOW, John E., and others to Sallie Colgate and another, trustees; e s of Union Av, 84.9 ft n of 165th St, 3 years.......... 5,000
BINSWANGER, Eva, to Consolidated Stone Company of Bedford, Ind.; s s of 135th St, 250 ft w of Lenox Av, 1 year.......... 6,000
BUXTON, Charles F., and Kate W., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 106 to 110 Christopher St, demand.......... 35,000
DARRAGH, John E., to Frederic P. Sands and another, trustees; w s of Amsterdam Av, 27.11 ft s of 165th St, 5 years.......... 30,000
EULER, William, to Randolph Guggenheimer; n s of 69th St, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years.......... 8,000
FAGAN, Margaret, to George Wolf; e s of 5th Av, 25 ft n of 132d St, 1 year.......... 750
FAGAN, Margaret, to Bernhard & Jeannette Wertheim; e s of 5th Av, 25 ft n of 132d St, 3 years.......... 3,250
FLECK, Samuel, Jr., to Jonas Weil and another; 128 Madison St, installments.......... 6,000
FLESS & RIDGE PRINTING COMPANY to E. Walls Sackett; 110 to 114 5th Av, 1 year.......... 20,421
FOX, Frederick, to Margaret E. Seaman; n s of 54th St, 100 ft w of 9th Av, 2 years.......... 800
GALLAGHER, Frances I., to Teachers' Co-operative Building and Loan Association; Scott Av, or Woodlawn Road, e s, at intersection of New York and Harlem Railroad Company, 1 year.......... 5,000
GSELL, Charles S., to Rosewell G. Rolston; 153 East 30th St, 3 years.......... 9,000
HITCHCOCK, Frederick, to Louis Siegle; s s of 142d St, 34 ft w of Morris Av, 5 years.......... 3,000
HUDSON BUILDING, (a corporation,) to Albert Crolius; 32 and 34 Broadway and 69 and 71 New St, demand.......... 100,000
KNAUER, George, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 151 1st Av, 1 year.......... 13,000
KNAUER, George, to Marianne O'Gorman; 151 1st Avenue, 1 year.......... 1,000
KNAUER, George, to George Ringler & Co.; 151 1st Avenue, demand.......... 2,500
KNAUF, Charles, to Mary J. Steeves; e s of St. Lawrence Av, 205.2 ft s of West Farms Road, 3 years.......... 2,500
KOBLENZER, Rosa, and another to Nelson Winthrop; s s of 111th St, 281.9 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 3 years.......... 10,500
LOTZ, John B., to the Irving Savings Institution; 306 Bleecker St, 1 year.......... 10,000
LOTZ, John B., to the Irving Savings Institution; 696 Greenwich St, 1 year.......... 4,000
MASSON, Henry J. to the New York Building Loan Banking Company; w s of Washington Av, 50 ft n of 186th St, installments.......... 7,175
McGOVERN, Joseph P., to Zacheus Bergen and others, executors; e s of Columbus Av, 52.7 ft s of 124th St, 3 years.......... 15,000
MEYER, Emil, to Fannie Falk; w s of 3d Av, 25 ft s of 171st St, 3 years.......... 15,500
NICHOLAS, George, to Kathryn C. Baldwin; 250 ft w of 43d St, 3 years.......... 6,000
ORMISTON, Annie, to Rebecca Ladew; s s of 72d St, 450 ft e of West End Av, 3 years.......... 45,000
PAGET, Bertha L. and Robert L., to Emily L. Paret; s e corner of Front and Moore Sts, with parcel in rear; Front St, 5; 10, 12, 14, 24, and 26 Moore St, 2 years.......... 11,135
QUACKENBUSH, Abraham, to Jonas B. Kissam; 933 to 935 Amsterdam Av, 3 years.......... 85,000
RHEINISH, Joseph H., to Bernheimer & Schmid; n e corner of Bathgate Av and 177th St, saloon lease, demand.......... 3,000
RUSSELL, Archibald D., to The Bank for Savings, New York; s s of 125th St, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 3 years.......... 125,000
SCHILE, Henry J., to James A. and W. Emlen Roosevelt, trustees, &c.; n s of 125th St, 131 ft w of 3d Av, extends to 126th St, 5 years.......... 20,000
SCHNEIDER, George, to William E. Johnson; 227 West 16th St, 3 years.......... 24,000
SIMPSON, James A., to Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company; n w corner of Elton Av and 160th St, demand.......... 5,500
STRUCKHAUSEN, Henry and Lina M., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 506 East 84th St, 1 year.......... 10,000
STUMPF, Peter J., to Elizabeth and George Inness, executors, &c.; s e corner of Home St and Fox or Barrett St, 3 years.......... 6,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

BAKER, John O., to Alfred M. Hoyt.......... Nom.
BIRD, Sarah J., to Alice W. Marsh and another, executors, &c.......... 1,818
GREACEN, Thomas E., and others, executors, &c., to Emily L. Wiggins.......... Nom.
HAYNES, Edwin, executor, &c., to Peter McDonnell.......... 3,030
HENWOOD, Francis de S., to T. Charles Farrelly.......... 8,939
HORN, Johanna, to Augusta Horn, ½ part.......... 8,000
LANIER, Charles, as trustee, to Felix Gottschalk.......... 16,000
LEVI, Joseph C., trustee, to Gertrude L. Benziger, (two assignments).......... 29,000
McDONALD, Bartholomew, executor, &c., to John Whalen.......... 216
PEARSALL, Thomas W. and another, trustees, &c., to the United States Trust Company.......... Nom.
PETTY, SOULARD & WALKER REALty Company, to Charles Unangst.......... 5,500
ROBINSON, Eleanor J., to Teresa M. Adams.......... Nom.
SCHREYER, John F., to Conrad Alhreidt. Nom.
STRONG, Sarah J., to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company.......... 1,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Milton Latham.......... 16,000
VOORHIS, Amanda H., to People's Bank of Brooklyn.......... Nom.
WILLIAMS, William H., and another, trustees, to Isaac Danenberg.......... 17,939

Mechanics' Liens.

LEXINGTON AV, 1,080; Marshall & Durkin against James R. Atkinson, owner; John J. Collins, contractor.......... $836
LIBERTY ST, 95 and 97; the Hogan Boiler Company against Thomas R. White, owner and contractor.......... 1,875
MARKET ST, 18 and 20; Fritz & Perelberg against Louis Frank, owner and contractor; Morris Berman, contractor.......... 1,450
20TH ST, 35 and 37 East; John Slattery against the Knickerbocker Realty Company, owner and contractor.......... 1,721
21ST ST, 30 and 32 East; John Slattery against the Knickerbocker Realty Company, owner and contractor.......... 68
134TH ST, n s, 475 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 150x100; James Langford against Mark E. Stevens, owner; Alexander C. McCone and John J. Gleason, contractors.......... 9
134TH ST, n s, 475 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 150x100; Frank Farrell against Mark E. Stevens, owner; Alexander C. McCone and John J. Gleason, contractors.......... 29
134TH ST, n s, 260 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x100; William Kaubitzsch against Maria F. Connor, owner; McCone Brothers, contractors.......... 1,514
136TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 100x100; Charles Steiber against Herman Engelhardt, owner; Katie and Gustav Karjes, contractors.......... 100
160TH ST, 507 West; Denis Dooley against Romaine Brown, owner; James J. Spearing, contractor.......... 78

Lis Pendens.

DAVIDSON AV, centre line, 280 ft n from centre line of 184th St, runs w 130x n 50x130x50; Annie E. Levey and others, executors, &c., against Carrie J. Singhi and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. A. Wingate.

GOLD ST, 73 and 75; Edward Kent and another, executors, &c., against William Calhoun and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney H. H. Whitman.

MANHATTAN AV, w s, 84.3 ft s of 120th St, 16.8x82; John J. Lynes, executor, &c., against Doré Lyon and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Duer, Strong & Jarvis.

PONTIAC, or EAST 161ST ST, or Beck St, n s, 105 ft e of Robbins Av, runs n 150x e 100 to Concord Av, x s 50x w 50x s 100 to Pontiac St, x w 50 to beginning; William Grupe against Margaret and Michael Meade, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. K. Van Meter.

ROAD leading from Westchester Village to Pelham Bridge, n w s, adjoining land of William Palmer, 200x irregular; Catharine L. Roddy against Annie Bulger and others, (partition;) attorney, A. Reymert.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 35 ft s of 152d St, 76.9x85.3 to St. Nicholas Place x75x101.6; Max Schoen against William McCracken and another, (action to set aside satisfaction of mortgage, &c.;) attorney, J. B. Hands.

ST. NICHOLAS PLACE, s e corner of 150th St, 74.11x100; John A. Stewart and others, trustees, &c., against Charles E. Runk and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Philbin & Beekman.

ST. NICHOLAS PLACE, w s, 24.11 ft s of 153d St, 17x77.1; Patrick T. Brown against Jacob & Skinner Realty Company and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. M. Earle.

7TH ST, s s, 132 ft n w of Morse Av, now Broadway, 30x105x30x106.5; Carrie J. Smith against Morton C. Smith and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. L. Allen.

61ST ST, 228 East; Julius J. Frank against Stella B. Fernbach and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, M. S. & I. S. Isaacs.

97TH ST, 142 West; Isabella L. Bigelow against Hugh Cheyne and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Goodrich, Whitney & Hagen.

105TH ST, 220 East; Julia Bradford against Frieda Hart and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. H. Stockwell.

128TH ST, n s, 349.10 ft w of Lenox Av, .02x99.11; Francis J. Murphy against Thomas Cowman, (action to enjoin from interference to property, &c.;) attorneys, Early & Pendergast.

140TH ST, s s, 75 ft w of Boulevard, or 11th Av, 125x199.10 to 139th St x125; The Equitable Life Assurance Society against Mary E. Dunshee and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Alexander & Green.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Conner vs. N. Y. Small Stock Co.
2—Park vs. Park.
3—Sittig vs. Baltes.
4—People, &c., vs. Lewis.
5—Skinner vs. Lawler.
6—People ex rel. Marren vs. Cram.
7—De Hierapolis vs. Reilly.
8—Bedell vs. Arnold.
9—Baker vs. Manhattan Flag Co.
10—Wotherspoon vs. Wotherspoon.
11—In re Ludeke.
12—In re Archer & Pancoast Mfg. Co.
13—Becker vs. Brouwer.
14—Reimers vs. Magowan.
15—Ryker vs. Glover.
16—In re Yard.
17—People, &c., vs. M. Ben. Life Assn.
18—In re Bean.
19—Colonial Dames of Am. vs. Nat. Soc. of Colonial Dames.
20—Same vs. Colonial D. of State of N. Y.
21—Anderson vs. Robert Mitchell Furnit. Co.
22—Spaeth vs. Broadbelt.
23—Russell vs. Mayor, &c.
24—Brown vs. Engel.
25—Fleischman vs. Smith.
26—In re O'Brien.
27—Kolel America Vatiferes Jerusalem vs. Eliach.
28—Guenat vs. Mandel.
29—Russell vs. Clayton.
30—City of N. Y. vs. Randolph.
31—Enright vs. Franklin Publishing Co.
32—Levine vs. Levine.
33—Doll vs. Clausen.
34—Kraus vs. Coler.
35—Pica vs. Pica.
36—Benscotel vs. Seaman.
37—Erdelyi vs. German Exchange Bank.
38—New Bruns. Rubber Co. vs. Cycle Material Co.
39—Henry vs. Talcott.
40—Poole vs. Poole.
41—Ford vs. Hearst.
42—MacMullen vs. Man. Railway Co.
43—McBride vs. James.
44—Man vs. Thompson.
45—Rosenkranz vs. Rosenkranz.
46—Merges vs. Ringler.
47—In re Hodge.
48—Nelton vs. Findlay.
49—Brown vs. Aagel.
50—Zinsser vs. Zinsser.
51—Dwyer vs. Farmer.
52—Ruddy Thread Co. vs. Rosen.
53—Talbutt vs. Potter.
54—Reed vs. Fay.
55—Charles Munson Belting Co. vs. Austin.
56—Bechtle vs. Manhattan Ry. Co.
57—Manhattan Ry. Co. vs. Foster.
58—Varnum vs. Kelsey.
59—Meyer vs. Kampmann.
60—Hatch vs. O'Connor.
61—Norton vs. Norton.
62—Gioe vs. Gioe.
63—In re Boston Road.
64—Cohen vs. Morgan Envelope Co.
65—People, &c., vs. Brown.
66—People ex rel. De Puy vs. Board of Docks.
67—Snyder vs. Fox.
68—People, &c., vs. Mercantile Credit Guar. Co.
69—Auerbach vs. Johnsen.
70—Man. Ry. Co. vs. Foster.
71—Spencer Optical Co. vs. Early.
72—Braman vs. Aldama.
73—O'Neill vs. Persch.
74—Weingarten vs. Jerck.
75—Harriott vs. Strangle.
76—Harris vs. Callen.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—Johanna Marks.
2—William J. Syms.
3—David Dows.
4—David Dows.
Wills for Probate.
At 10:30 A. M.
Charles Fleischman,
B. Louise Humphrey.
Josephine E. Held.
Conklin Burtis,
Mary E. Houghton,
Sarah J. San Sicien,
John H. H. Tomsuhu.
At 2 P. M.
Thomas G. Rigney.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held on first floor of Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts I. and II.—Recess until Monday, July 18.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Walter S. Sinclair vs. Mills Hop Picking Machine Company—Sigmund Feuchtwanger. François Nogues vs. Emma Dupont—Robert M. Gignoux.

SUPREME COURT—Pryor, J.—Thornton N. Motley vs. Francis Farmer Fox—Albert Cardozo. Samuel Raps vs. Jacob Eisenberg—Samuel Raps.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Dearth vs. Kohner—Jerome Buck. Vause vs. Weldon—Lewis A. Abrams.

SUPREME COURT—Daly, J.—Bigelow vs. Reuther—Stephen H. Olin. Anderson vs. Bliss—Victor J. Dowling.

SUPREME COURT—Smyth, J.—New York Life Insurance and Trust Company vs. Sands—Henry S. Van Duzer.

HOFFMAN ALLOWED TO GO.

New Brunswick Police Fail to Connect Him with Opetz's Death.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 14.—The police of this city to-day made an attempt to connect the death of Vincent Opetz, who was found dead beside the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks at Iselin, with that of Jared Matthews, whose body was found in a car at Wilmington, Del. Inquiry showed that it was unlikely that the car which contained Matthews's body could have been in the train from which Opetz fell. What caused the police to try and obtain a connection between the two deaths was the finding of a girl's watch in one of Opetz's pockets. This had the initials "F. G. M." on it, and on a bangle were the words: "From Papa."

Frank Hoffman, who was with Opetz before the latter's death, was brought here this afternoon. He placed himself in the hands of the New York police when he heard the New Brunswick police were investigating Opetz's death and came here willingly. Hoffman said he did not know what had become of Opetz and had no knowledge of his death until he read of it in an afternoon paper, and then he went to the police to tell them he was in their hands and was willing to come here if wanted.

He said the watch found on Opetz was one that the dead man had been carrying for some time. How long he had it or where he obtained it he did not know, but it belonged to the dead man. Hoffman said the facts were as he first told them yesterday. He repeated the story and could not be confused. He was not detained.

RACING AT NEWMARKET.

Lorillard-Beresford Stable Wins the High-Weight Handicap.

LONDON, July 14.—At to-day's racing of the Newmarket Second July Meeting the Lorillard-Beresford Stable's three-year-old bay filly Jiffy won the High-Weight Handicap. This race is a handicap of five sovereigns each for starters, to go to the second horse, with 200 sovereigns added; entrance four sovereigns.

There were eleven starters over the Ellesmere Stakes Course, (about a mile and three furlongs,) and the result in detail was as follows:

The Lorillard-Beresford Stable's three-year old bay filly Jiffy II., by The Sailor Prince-Joy...1
Mr. H. C. White's six-year-old chestnut gelding Form, by Cranbrook-La Mode..........2
Carradale..........3

A plate of 130 sovereigns was won by Mr. Wallace Johnstone's two-year-old bay filly Sidelight, by Buccaneer, out of Comette. Mr. J. Jewett's two-year-old bay filly Full Stop finished second, and the Lorillard-Beresford Stable's two year-old chestnut filly Lakota was third. Nineteen horses ran.

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SUMMER RESORTS.

Adirondacks.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.
LEAVE GRAND CENTRAL STATION FOR
SARANAC LAKE and LAKE PLACID,
8:33 A. M. Through Wagner Parlor Cars via Utica.
7:40 P. M. Through Wagner Sleeping Cars via Utica.
FULTON CHAIN, Leave New York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P. M., ar. Old Forge, 4:30 P. M., 7:30 A. M.

6 P. M. PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS ADIRONDACK AND DEAN RICHMOND from Pier 41, ft. Canal St., N. R., daily, except Sunday, connecting at Albany with express trains; 6:50 A. M. over D. & H. for Saratoga, Lake George, Schroon Lake, Blue Mountain, Elizabethtown, Saranac, & Lake Placid; 11:18 A. M. over Adirondack Division N. Y. C., for Fulton Chain, Saranac, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's.

8:40 A. M. ALBANY DAY LINE from Desbrosses St., 9:00 A. M. from West 22d St. Daily except Sundays. Special train from Albany to Saratoga & Lake George. Direct connections for the Adirondacks, Hotel Champlain & Montreal.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.
RUISSEAUMONT. T. E. KRUMBHOLZ.—Lve N. Y. C., G. C. S., 8:33 AM., 7:40 PM; arrive 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.
STEVENS HOUSE. Lve. N. Y., G. C. S., 8:33 AM., 7:40 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.
LAKE PLACID HOUSE. G. W. CUSHMAN & SON.—Leave N. Y. 8:33 AM, 7:40 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 & 11:30 AM.
PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.
PAUL SMITH'S, PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leave New York City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P. M.; arrive 6:30 P. M. and 6:11 A. M.
LAKE MASSAWEPIE.
HOTEL CHILDWOLD, CHILDWOLD PARK, N. Y.—CHARLES E. LELAND. Leave New York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P. M.; arrive 6:27 P. M. and 6 A. M.

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300 Rooms . . $3.50 and $4 per day
CLEMENT & COX, Proprietors.
H. S. CLEMENT, Manager.

SARATOGA SPRINGS
UNITED STATES HOTEL
Open from June 14 to Oct. 1.
GAGE & PERRY, PROPRIETORS.
Circulars at Scofield's, 1 Madison Ave.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.
THE KENSINGTON
AND COTTAGES OPEN TILL OCT 1st. Newly furnished throughout; unsurpassed location; beautiful surroundings; excellent cuisine; every detail under personal supervision of proprietors.
H. A. & W. F. BANG, Saratoga Springs, New York.

SARATOGA.
THE WINDSOR HOTEL.
30th of May to last of September; $4 per day and upward. Send for elegantly illustrated souvenir pamphlet.
R. G. SMYTH, Lessee,
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

Long Island.

LONG BEACH, LONG ISLAND.
LONG BEACH HOTEL
The Inn and Cottages
Finest Beach and Bathing near New York. Forty-five minutes from New York. Express trains and unexcelled Railroad service.
LIBERAL TERMS FOR SEASON GUESTS.
LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE, NO. 28 A, LONG BEACH.
A. E. DICK, Proprietor.

Summer Homes on Long Island.
BY THE OCEAN AND SOUND.
"Long Island," an illustrated descriptive book, and "Summer Homes," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application, at 113, 950, 1,313 Broadway; ticket offices foot of East 34th St. and James' Slip, foot New Chambers St., New York; 333 Fulton St., Eagle Summer Resort Bureau, and Flatbush Av. station L. I. R. R., Brooklyn, or send (6) cents in stamps for "Long Island," or (4) cents for "Summer Homes," to H. M. SMITH, Traffic Manager, L. I. R. R., Long Island City, New York.

EVERITT COTTAGES, Sea Cliff.—Mountain air, shaded lawns, beach unsurpassed; surrounding country picturesque; boating, fishing, tennis, bicycle accommodations. Mrs. EVERITT.

Catskill Mountains.

HOTEL KAATERSKILL,
CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.
CAPACITY, 1,200.
Altitude, 3,000 feet. 4 hours from New York.
Address W. H. PARKE, Manager,
Kaaterskill, New York.

New Jersey.

LONG BRANCH, N. J.
HOWLAND HOTEL AND SCARBORO
Now open—Season of 1898.
GEO. A. P. KELSEY, Prop.

Somerset Inn,
& EIGHT COTTAGES. BERNARDSVILLE, N. J. Open to Nov. 1st. 35 miles from New York on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude, 800 feet. Many improvements since last year. GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

NEWARK, N. J., NEW YORK TIMES OFFICE.
ADVERTISERS MAY LEAVE THEIR ORDERS AT 794 BROAD ST., NEWARK, WHERE THE SAME CARE AND ATTENTION WILL BE SHOWN AS AT MAIN OFFICE.

New England.

HAWKHURST, LITCHFIELD, CONN.—NEW passenger elevator, furniture, and equipment; house more attractive than ever. High altitude, charming scenery, pleasant drives. No malaria or mosquitoes. Golf. Excellent cuisine. Booklet sent on application, or call on Fred. H. Scofield, Metropolitan Building, Madison Square.
GEO. H. BROWNE, Manager.

YORK HARBOR, MAINE.
HOTEL ALBRACCA
OPEN JUNE 25.
For terms, circulars, etc., address
ELIAS BAKER, Prop.

PINE RIDGE HOUSE, West Lebanon, N. H. Surrounded by a large grove of beautiful pines, and overlooking the valleys of the Connecticut and White Rivers. Sanitary drainage; modern improvements. Accommodations 100; Terms Low.

Miscellaneous.

MIZZEN TOP HOTEL,
Quaker Hill, Dutchess Co., N. Y.
NOW OPEN. Two hours from New York by Harlem R. R. 1,200 feet elevation. Golf and all other amusements. Post Office address and R. R. Station, Pawling, N. Y.
N. S. HOWE, Manager.
Circulars and information of F. H. Scofield, 1 Madison Av., N. Y.

HIGHLAND HOUSE.
GARRISON-ON-THE-HUDSON, N. Y.
Now open, under new management. Special inducements to young men.
TURNBULL & CURRAN.

DUTCHER HOUSE
AND COTTAGES, PAWLING, N. Y.
First-class accommodations; 90 minutes from Grand Central Depot, Harlem R. R.; eight fast trains daily each way. Send for circular. Address
C. V. LANSING, Manager.

SNOWSLIDE KILLED DR. BEARD.

Noted Mining Expert Lost His Life Near the Valdes Glacier Last Winter.

SEATTLE, Washington, July 14.—News of the tragic death of Dr. William Beard, the noted mining expert of Philadelphia, near the Valdes Glacier last Winter has been received here in a letter from H. C. Watkins, formerly of New York, who was with Dr. Beard. Watkins barely escaped with his own life.

According to Watkins's letter, they were caught in a snowslide just after crossing the glacier. They started back to the timber line. A small snow slide came down and buried Beard.

Watkins escaped, and for ten days he struggled through snow and ice, subsisting on raw bacon, uncooked rice, and rolled oats. Finally he succeeded in reaching Valdes.

From another source it is learned that Beard's body was recovered.

Gen. Putnam's Grave Marked.

CENTRAL VILLAGE, Conn., July 14.—In the village of Brooklyn, this county, stands an equestrian statue of Gen. Israel Putnam of Revolutionary fame. A short drive from this statue is the grave of the old hero. On Tuesday the grave was visited by a company of Sons of the American Revolution, who placed an iron marker on his grave. This was done at the request of Jonathan Trumbull for the Massachusetts Society, Sons of the American Revolution. The little son of Judge E. M. Warner placed an American flag on the grave in addition to the handsome iron marker.

Thorn to be Put to Death.

SING SING, N. Y., July 14.—Martin Thorn, the convicted murderer of William Guldensuppe, will undoubtedly be executed during the week beginning Aug. 1. William F. Howe, counsel for Thorn, announced to-day that he would take no further legal action to delay the carrying out of the death sentence. Mr. Howe thought such a course would be useless, as the Court of Appeals had decided that the questions raised by counsel were not valid and the conviction could not be set aside. Thorn continues in the same indifferent mood.

EXCURSIONS.

Coney Island

CULVER ROUTE.

Brighton Beach Races.

From 39th St. (Brooklyn) Ferry.
Ft. Whitehall St. (Battery), N.Y.

Boats connecting with Express Trains. No stops. LEAVE DAILY, 7:00, (except Sunday,) 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00, (11:30 Sundays only,) A. M., 12:00 noon, (12:30 Sundays only,) 12:40, (except Sundays,) 1:00, and every 20 minutes thereafter until 10:40 P. M. Frequent trains returning; last train leaves Coney Island at 11:34 P. M.

FARE 10 CENTS.

Manhattan Beach

TRAINS LEAVE NEW YORK, FOOT 34TH ST., E. R.: Week days 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 10:50 A. M.; 12:10, 1:10, 1.50, 2:30, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 5:50, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:10, 9:30, 10:10, and 10:50 P. M. LEAVE NEW YORK, FOOT WHITEHALL ST., VIA 39TH ST., BROOKLYN, FERRY: Week days, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, 1:00, 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40, and 10:20 P. M. Excursion tickets 40c.

Rockaway Beach

TRAINS LEAVE FOOT 34TH ST., E. R., N. Y.: Week days, 6:50, 8:30, 9:20, 9:50, 10:50 A. M.; 12.20, 1:20, (1:50 Saturday only,) 2:20, (2:50 Saturday only,) 3:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:20, 7:20, 8:20, 9:10, (9:40 Saturday only,) 10:00 P. M. Leave L. I. City 10 minutes later. Excursion tickets 40 cents.

"AMERICA'S PLEASURE GROUNDS."

GLEN ISLAND

A delightful sail on fast going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants, and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, magnificent aviary, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling and billiards.

TIME TABLE Subject to Change)—STEAMERS LEAVE Cortlandt St. piers 8.45, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12.00 M., 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, P. M. So. 6th St., Brooklyn 9.05, 10.20, 11.20 A. M., 12 20, 1.50, 2.50, 3.50, P. M. East 32d St., 9.30, 10.45, 11.45 A. M., 12.45, 2.15, 3.15, 4.15 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M. for 32d St. and Cortlandt St., 12.00 M. 1.00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only, 3, 5, 6, 7, P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including Admission to all Attractions.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."

From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)....8 A. M
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier.....9 "

Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.

MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS

MANHATTAN BEACH.

Trains leave New York, foot 34th St., E. R.: Week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 10:50 A. M.; 12:10, 1:10, 1:50, 2:30, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 5:50, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:10, 9:30, 10:10 and 10:50 P. M.

Leave New York, foot Whitehall St., via 39th St., Brooklyn Ferry: Week days, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M.; 12:00 noon, 1:00, 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40 and 10:20 P. M.

Saturday Afternoon Excursion TO WEST POINT

STEAMER MARY POWELL

leaves Desbrosses St. 1:45 P. M., W. 22d St. 2 P. M. RETURNING on any WEST SHORE RAILROAD TRAIN. This gives ample time to see DRESS PARADE, Government buildings, &c. FARE, round trip, $1.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS.

Stewart Building, 280 Broadway, July 5, 1898.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given by the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate in said City (Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx) for the year 1898 have been finally completed and have been delivered to and filed with the Municipal Assembly of said city, and that such Assessment Rolls will remain open to public inspection in the office of said Municipal Assembly for a period of fifteen days from the date of this notice.

Thomas L. Feitner, President; Edward C. Sheehy, Thomas J. Patterson, William F. Grell, Arthur C. Salmon, Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks.

COOK.—A lady going to Europe wishes to find a situation for a North of Ireland Protestant cook, whom she can highly recommend. 178 Madison Av.

COOK &c.—By young woman as cook and plain washing; country preferred. 134 West 19th St.

Governesses.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a North German Protestant; widow; American family preferred; testimonials. Mrs. Elogel, 173 East 77th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; best of references; city or country. 206 West 13th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Several years' thorough city experience with well-known families; highest personal recommendations; stylish, careful driver; economical manager; temperate, obliging, industrious, trustworthy, respectful, prompt; energetic worker; moderate expectations. R., 127 West 46th St.

COACHMAN.—Country preferred; thoroughly competent; superior recommendations; sober, industrious, trustworthy, willing; employers seen. Reliable, 1,212 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

YOUNG MAN, GOOD PENMAN, ACCURATE at figures; honest, attentive, active, seeks position. Allan, Box 147 Times Office.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A thoroughly competent groom for a permanent country place in private family; must have unexceptionable references. W. P. Smith, 96 Broadway.

WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New paper. S., Box 101 Times Office.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—THE BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against THOMAS REGAN and others, defendants.

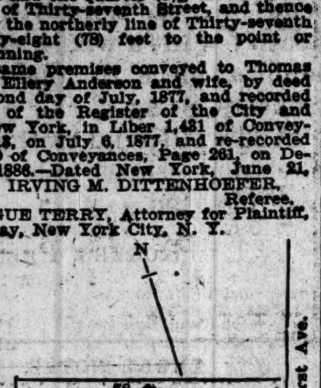
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date June 14th, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesrooms, otherwise known as New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 2d day of August, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, and which is bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the westerly line of First Avenue with the northerly line of Thirty-seventh Street; from thence running northerly along the westerly line of First Avenue twenty-four (24) feet eight and one-quarter (8¼) inches to a point at or opposite to the centre of a party wall; thence westerly, parallel with Thirty-seventh Street and part of the way through the centre of said party wall seventy-eight (78) feet; thence southerly parallel with First Avenue twenty-four (24) feet eight and one-quarter (8¼) inches to the northerly line of Thirty-seventh Street, and thence easterly along the northerly line of Thirty-seventh Street seventy-eight (78) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Being the same premises conveyed to Thomas Regan by E. Ellery Anderson and wife, by deed dated the second day of July, 1877, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 1,421 of Conveyances, Page 13, on July 6, 1877, and re-recorded in Liber 2,010 of Conveyances, Page 261, on December 28, 1886.—Dated New York, June 21, 1898.

IRVING M. DITTENHOEFER, Referee.

SETH SPRAGUE TERRY, Attorney for Plaintiff, 66 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.



The above is a diagram of the property to be sold.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $9,345.38, with interest thereon from June 7th, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $378.40, with interest from June 14, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee is $300.

Dated New York, June 21, 1898.

IRVING M. DITTENHOEFER, Referee.

jy12-2aw3wTu&F&au1

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—LOUIS P. MAHLER, plaintiff, against WILLIAM H. WARDWELL et al., defendants.

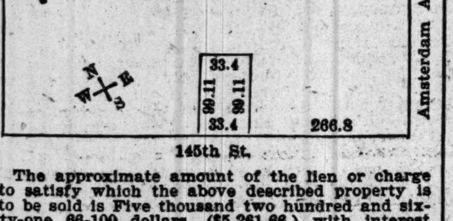
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 28th day of June, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of July, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, distant two hundred and sixty-six feet and eight inches westerly from the north-westerly corner of West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and Amsterdam Avenue; running thence northerly parallel with Amsterdam Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block; running thence westerly parallel with West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, thirty-three feet and four inches; thence southerly and again parallel with Amsterdam Avenue ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the northerly side of West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street; and thence easterly and along the northerly side of West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, thirty-three feet and four inches to the point or place of beginning, be the distances and dimensions more or less.

Dated New York, July 2d, 1898.

ALFRED LAUTERBACH, Referee.

WILLIAM O'DONOGHUE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 175 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is Five thousand two hundred and sixty-one 66-100 dollars, ($5,261.66,) with interest thereon from 23d day of June, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to Three hundred and one 67-100 dollars, ($301.67,) with interest from 28th June, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is one thousand and fifty dollars, ($1,050.00,) and interest. The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage of $30,000, with interest thereon from the 9th day of January, 1898.

Dated New York, July 2d, 1898.

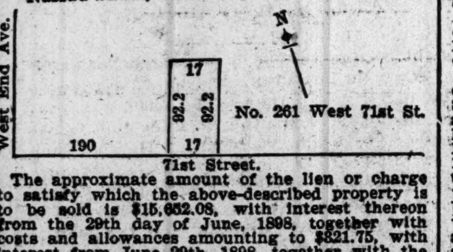
ALFRED LAUTERBACH, Referee.

jy5-2aw3wTu&F&jy27

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THE CORPORATION OF THE BRICK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, in the City of New York, plaintiff, against ELIZA MILLS and another, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 29th day of June, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of July, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by George R. Read, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being on the northerly side of Seventy-first Street in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Seventy-first Street distant one hundred and ninety feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Seventy-first Street and West End (formerly Eleventh) Avenue; running thence northerly parallel with West End Avenue and for part of the distance through a party wall, ninety-two feet and two inches; thence easterly and parallel with Seventy-first Street, seventeen feet; thence southerly again parallel with West End Avenue and for part of the distance through another party wall, ninety-two feet and two inches to the northerly side of Seventy-first Street, and thence westerly along said northerly side of Seventy-first Street, seventeen feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, July 1st, 1898.

JOHN E. ROOSEVELT, Referee.

EUGENE SMITH, Attorney for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, N. Y. City.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $15,652.08, with interest thereon from the 29th day of June, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $321.75, with interest from June 29th, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $711.60 and interest.—Dated New York, July 1st, 1898.

JOHN E. ROOSEVELT, Referee.

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SURROGATE NOTICES.

BARKER, ELIZABETH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH BARKER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Richard H. Mitchell, their attorney, No. 41 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of September next.—Dated New York, the eleventh day of February, 1898. TARRANT PUTNAM, GEORGE A. BARKER, Executors. RICHARD H. MITCHELL, Attorney for Executors, 41 Park Row, N. Y. City. f11-1aw6mF

GRISWOLD, MARGARET D.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to James R. Griswold, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the thirteenth day of September, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why a decree should not be made herein revoking the letters of guardianship both as guardian of the property and person of Margaret D. Griswold, an infant over the age of fourteen years, issued by said Court on or about the 23d day of April, 1898, to the said James R. Griswold, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said City [L. S.] and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 2nd day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

DALY, HOYT & MASON, Attorneys for Petitioners, office and P. O. address No. 11 William Street, New York City.

jy15-1aw6wF

BACON, SHERMAN J.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Julia E. Griffing, Josephine Bennett, William Garritt, Jane A. Batson, Frances V. Garrard, William D. Marks, Myra McCrae, Edward Bacon, Ellen Bailey, Josephine Bacon, Porter Bacon, Ella Soule, Frank Bacon, Carrie Bacon, Luther Gibbs, Martha Clark, Mary Kelsey, and Lester Gibbs, the heirs and next of kin of SHERMAN J. BACON, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Harriet A. Bacon of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Sherman J. Bacon, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 2nd day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. [L. S.] Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 6th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

WILLIAMSON & REYNOLDS, Attorneys for Petitioner, 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, New York. je10-1aw6wF

BLISS, LOUISA CATHERINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUISA CATHERINE BLISS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 135 Front Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 1st day of December next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of May, 1898. ERNEST C. BLISS, Administrator. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Administrator, 100 Broadway, New York City. my27-1aw6mF.

COUDERT, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES COUDERT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of January, 1898. FREDERIC R. COUDERT, Executor. ja21-1aw6mF.

DOUGHERTY, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM DOUGHERTY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at No. 220 Broadway, being the office of John A. & A. S. Mapes, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 26th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of March, 1898. MARY PERRY, Administratrix. JOHN A. & A. S. MAPES, Attys. for Adm'x., 220 Broadway, N. Y. City. mh18-1aw6mF

HAUG, JOHN C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. HAUG, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Ullo, Ruebsamen, Higginbotham & Fischer, 320 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New York, June 10th, 1898. CHRISTIAN CHARLES HAUG, FREDERICK LUDWIG HAUG, HENRY J. SCHUMACHER, Executors. ULLO, RUEBSAMEN, HIGGINBOTHAM & FISCHER, Attorneys for Executors, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ju10-1aw6mFri

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Adolph Starke, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Lewis S. Goebel, their attorney, No. 41 Park Row, (Times Building,) in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 2d day of April, 1898. LISETTE STARKE, Executrix. AUGUST L. STARKE, Executor. CHARLES P. STARKE, Executor. LEWIS S. GOEBEL, Attorney for Executors, 41 Park Row, New York City. ap8-1aw6mF

MILLER, BENJAMIN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN MILLER, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of De Groot, Rawson & Stafford, No. 53 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of September next.—Dated New York, the third day of March, 1898. JENNIE B. DEPEW, Administratrix. DE GROOT, RAWSON & STAFFORD, Attorneys for Administratrix, 53 Broadway, N. Y. City. m4-1aw6mF

MYERS, ALICE E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALICE E. MYERS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 247 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan on or before the 30th day of August, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of February, 1898. JANE A. McKENNA, Temporary Administratrix. TOWNSEND, DYETT & LEVY, Attorneys for Administratrix, 247 Broadway, (Borough of Manhattan,) New York City. f11-1aw6mF

OWENS, WILLIAM W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM W. OWENS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 93 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of March, 1898. WILLIAM W. OWENS, Jr., Administrator. JOHN T. SHERMAN, 50 Wall St. mh11-1aw6mF

RENAULT, CLEMENCE AUGUSTINE ALINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLEMENCE AUGUSTINE ALINE RENAULT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Hotchkiss & Maddox, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of January, 1898. HENRIETTE RENAULT PICABIA, GEORGES RENAULT, Executors. HOTCHKISS & MADDOX, Attorneys for Executors, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City. ja14-1aw6mF

SCOTT, LEONARD.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Eva S. Fenyes, Eva S. Fenyes, Trustee; Leonora S. Muse, James B. Scott, Charlotte J. Kitts, Matilda Martin, John Whitmore, Joel S. Whitmore, James Weeks, Carolina Perkins, Lavinia Chamberlain, Sarah A. Danover, Margaret A. Norcross, Caroline K. Day, Howard Scott, Willis Scott, Emma Scott, Rebecca W. Hobbs, William A. Scott, Joel C. Scott, Saida M. S. Palmer, Jewett Palmer, Lydia Cameron, Sarah A. Scott, and to all persons interested in the estate of LEONARD SCOTT, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said City and County, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the thirteenth day of September, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of The United States Trust Company, as administrator, with the will annexed, of the goods, chattels, and credits of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the City and County of New York to be hereunto af- [L. S.] fixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said City and County, at the City of New York, the 25th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

HORATIO C. KING, Attorney for Adm., &c., 375 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. jy8-1aw6wF

TRACEY, GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE TRACEY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Rider & Smith, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of March, 1898. JOHN J. KEAN, Executor. RIDER & SMITH, Attorneys for Executor, 27 and 29 Pine Street, New York City. mh11-1aw6mF

WANMAKER, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. WANMAKER, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 153 East 85th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of January, next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of June, 1898. LOUISE WANMAKER, Administratrix. HENRY D. HOBSON, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 130 Pearl St., New York, N. Y. jy1-1aw6mF

WOLFENSTEIN, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES WOLFENSTEIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Hays & Greenbaum, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 11th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of March, 1898. SAMUEL C. WOLFENSTEIN, SAMUEL BROOM, Executors. HAYS & GREENBAUM, Attorneys for Executors, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City. mh11-1aw6mF

LEGAL SALES.

NOTICES OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to a certain decree made and entered by the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Massachusetts on the 8th day of July, 1898, in a certain cause in equity pending in said court entitled "The American Loan & Trust Company, trustee, complainant, against The Union Pacific Railway Company, Oliver W. Mink and Thomas P. Wilson, receivers, defendants."

The undersigned, the American Loan & Trust Company as trustee under the Kansas Pacific Further Security Trust of The Union Pacific Railway Company, dated July 1, 1886, will sell at public auction by Edward F. Barnes, auctioneer, to the highest bidder or bidders, on the terms hereinafter mentioned or referred to, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 7 Exchange Place, in the City of Boston, State of Massachusetts, on Wednesday, the 20th day of July, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, the following described bonds and coupons, namely:

	Par Value.
Omaha & Republican Valley Railway Company 5% Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, dated February 15th, 1887, due March 1st, 1927, with the coupons of and from March 1, 1894	$636,000
Junction City and Fort Kearney Railway Company 5% First Mortgage Branch Bonds, dated December 1st, 1884, due December 1st, 1902. With the coupons of and from December 1st, 1893	171,000
Colorado Central Railway Company 7% First Mortgage Bonds, dated July 1st, 1879, due July 1st, 1909. With the coupons of and from January 1, 1898	197,000
Union Pacific, Lincoln & Colorado Railway Company 5% First Mortgage Bonds, dated August 1st, 1888, due April 1st, 1918. With the coupons of and from April 1st, 1894	74,000
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf Railway Company 5% Consolidated First Mortgage Bonds, dated April 1st, 1890, due December 1st, 1939. With the coupons of and from December 1st, 1893	142,000
Kansas Pacific Railway Company 6% Consolidated Gold Bonds, dated May 1st, 1879, due May 1st, 1919, ($717.33 has been paid on each bond and the overdue coupons thereof out of the proceeds of mortgage foreclosure.) With the coupons of and from May 1st, 1894	116,000

The above described bonds and coupons being all the securities held by the American Loan and Trust Company as trustee under said trust.

The undersigned, as directed by said decree, will receive no bid at any such sale from any one offering to bid who shall not first and as a condition precedent thereto (without which such bid will not be entertained) deposit with the undersigned as a pledge that he will make good such bid if accepted, a sum equal to ten per cent. of his bid either in cash or a certified check on a bank or trust company doing business in the cities of Boston or New York, payable to the order of the undersigned. Any sum so deposited will be applied in payment of the purchase price of the bonds bid for if the same shall be struck off to such bidder.

Upon the acceptance of any bid the purchaser shall pay to the undersigned at the time of sale, in cash or by a certified check, as aforesaid, fifteen per cent. of the amount of his bid, and such payment will be received as part of the purchase price. Any sum which may previously have been deposited by such bidder as a pledge that he would make good his bid will be received on account of the amount so required of him on the acceptance of his bid.

The purchase price, other than the sums required to be paid at the time of sale, as aforesaid, must be paid in cash to the undersigned at its office, No. 53 State Street, in the City of Boston, within five days after the confirmation of said sale. The bonds sold will be delivered to the purchaser thereof upon payment therefor.

As provided in said decree, if any purchaser shall fail to complete his bid for any of said bonds and to comply with the terms of sale, the cash paid by him will be forfeited, and such purchaser shall be held liable for any deficiency there may be between the sum for which such bonds were struck off and that for which they may be sold on any resale, and also any costs and expenses accruing on any such resale which such cash deposit shall not be sufficient to pay.

The undersigned has the power in its discretion to adjourn the sale from time to time as to the whole or any part of said securities by announcement at the time and place advertised without further notice or upon such notice as it may deem reasonable.

The sale will be made subject to all the terms, conditions, and provisions contained in said decree, to which reference is hereby made.

As provided in said decree, the undersigned will first offer for sale said bonds in separate parcels, as follows: Each class of bonds will be offered for sale in separate parcels of such amounts, not exceeding $100,000 each, as the undersigned shall deem best. The highest bids for such separate parcels will be noted. The bids shall, however, be received and noted only on condition that all the bonds so offered for sale in separate parcels shall subsequently be offered together in one lot or parcel.

After noting the highest bids received for the bonds offered for sale in separate lots, the same will be offered for sale in a single lot or parcel.

If the highest bid for all the bonds when offered together as one lot or parcel shall exceed the aggregate of the several highest bids received for said bonds when offered in separate parcels then all said bonds shall be struck off and sold as one lot or parcel to the person making the highest bid therefor.

If the highest bid received and noted for all said bonds when offered together as one lot or parcel shall not exceed the aggregate sum of the several highest bids received for such bonds when offered in separate parcels, then the several parcels offered for sale shall be struck off and sold to the bidder who made the highest bid therefor.

By the terms of said decree all the right, title, interest, and equity of redemption of the American Loan and Trust Company as trustee under the indenture of trust aforesaid and of each and every defendant to said cause in and to the said bonds shall pass by this sale, but without any covenant of warranty, express or implied.

For further particulars reference is made to the above mentioned decree of said court.—Dated Boston, July 11th, 1898.

THE AMERICAN LOAN & TRUST COMPANY, as trustee under the Kansas Pacific Further Security Trust of The Union Pacific Railway Company, dated July 1, 1886.

ELMER P. HOWE, 53 State St., Boston, Solicitor.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—MARY NOEY CHANDON de BRIAILLES, plaintiff, against SARAH E. LOWTHER, Eliphalet N. Anable, Annie Schenck Anable his wife, James Stroud, Albert Symington as Trustee, Herbert T. Darling and George E. Conley, Martin Kelly, Henry L. Herbert and Gilbert I. Herbert, Park & Tilford, Michael O'Brien and Edward J. O'Brien, John W. Butler, Daniel R. Van Nostrand as surviving partner of Knapp & Van Nostrand, Robert J. Anderton, Arthur T. Shand, Albert H. Davenport, Gustave M. Rosenblatt, (doing business as New York Soap Works), Thomas N. Dwyer, J. & J. W. Elsworth Company, Carlo Caspero, (otherwise Carlo Maspero), The Ulman Goldsborough Company, George M. Wright as assignee of Albert B. Hilton, Beinecke & Company, Alexander J. Perry, Rand McNally & Company, H. Koehler & Company, William A. Hunter and Ida L. Trimm, Standard National Bank of the City of New York, Charles A. Hess as assignee for the benefit of creditors of Solomon Sayles, Jacob Levine, The Knickerbocker Ice Company, Louis H. Hahlo as Receiver of Eliphalet N. Anable, a judgment debtor, and Willis H. Young and George H. Gerard, (trading as Young & Gerard), defendants.—In foreclosure.—Supplemental and amended summons.

To the above-named additional defendants, Willis H. Young and George H. Gerard, (trading as Young & Gerard), and the defendant James Stroud, and also the defendant Albert H. Davenport: You are hereby summoned to answer the amended complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this supplemental and amended summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, May 21st, 1898.

CHARLES STEWART DAVISON, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, No. 56 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To James Stroud and Albert H. Davenport, defendants: The foregoing supplemental and amended summons is served upon you and each of you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. J. F. Daly, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated New York, June 15th, 1898, and filed with the amended complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House, in the (Borough of Manhattan), City and County of New York, on the 16th day of June, 1898. The verified amended complaint in this action having been filed in the office of the Clerk aforesaid on the 31st day of May, 1898.—Dated New York, June 17th, 1898.

CHARLES STEWART DAVISON, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, No. 56 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

je24-1aw7wF

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York, to all persons interested in the estate of J. H. JOHNSTON & COMPANY, assigned to Arthur H. Masten and John R. Keim, for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, to be held at Part I. thereof, in the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the third day of August, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., there and then to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of Arthur H. Masten and John R. Keim, as assignees of the above-named J. H. Johnston & Company, insolvent debtor, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignees' accounts.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court of the State of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, Presiding Justice of the said Supreme Court, First Department, this 16th day of June, 1898.

WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

GEORGE L. NICHOLS, Attorney for Assignees, 49 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. je17-1aw6w&jy29F

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Hon. Martin L. Stover, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, on the 24th day of May, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against LOUISA MARRI, lately doing business in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor duly verified to the subscriber, the duly appointed Assignee of the said Louisa Marri, for the benefit of creditors, at the office of his attorney, HERMAN A. RUEBSAMEN, No. 320 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 18th day of August, 1898. CHARLES D. FOLSOM, Assignee. HERMAN A. RUEBSAMEN, Attorney for Assignee, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. je8-1aw7wF

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

$20,000.00 WILL SECURE CONTROLLING INTEREST in an established corporation, capitalized at $50,000.00, paying over ten per cent. on investment. No agents. Address COMPANY, Box 108, Times Office.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

COOK'S CRUISE to the SEAT OF WAR

The S. S. Trinidad of the Quebec Line, 3,000 tons, will leave New York Saturday, Aug. 6th, for a cruise to the West Indies, calling at Kingston, Jamaica, and sailing around the ISLAND OF CUBA, the particular object of the cruise being to give the American public an opportunity of seeing the great American fleets there, and also the wrecks of Cervera's ships.

Particulars on application.
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1,225 Broadway.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN

TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE

DIRECT TO PARIS, LONDON, HAMBURG
F. Bism'ck, July 28, 9 AM | F. Bism'ck, Aug. 25, 9 AM
A. Victoria, Aug. 11, 9 AM | A. Victoria, Sept. 8, 9 AM

Twin Screw Service, N.Y.—Hamburg Direct
Patria, July 16, 3:30 P.M. | Pennsylvania, Au. 6, 9 AM
Phoenicia, July 30, 2 PM | Palatia, Aug. 13, 8 P. M.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N.Y.

AMERICAN AND RED STAR LINES

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—SOUTHAMPTON
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—ANTWERP.

The steamers performing these services are either British or Belgian.

Every Wednesday and alternate Saturday at noon.

Noordland......July 20 | Southwark........Aug. 3
*Chester.........July 23 | Westernland.....Aug. 10
Friesland........July 27 | Kensington.......Aug. 17

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

NEW YORK—LONDON.

ALL TWIN SCREW STEAMERS.

MASSACHUSETTS..........July 16
MANITOBA..........July 23
MINNEWASKA..........July 30
MOHAWK..........Aug. 6
MOBILE..........Aug. 13

ALL MODERN STEAMERS, FITTED WITH BILGE KEELS, WHICH PREVENT ROLLING. STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER 39 NORTH RIVER, FOOT OF WEST HOUSTON ST. APPLY 1 BROADWAY.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Germanic, July 20, Noon | Majestic, Aug. 17, Noon
Cymric, July 27, Noon | Germanic, Aug. 24, Noon
Teutonic, Aug. 3, Noon | Cymric, Aug. 30, ...
Britannic, Aug. 10, Noon | Teutonic, Aug. 31, Noon

Saloon rates, $65 and upwards, according to Steamer and accommodation selected; Second Cabin, $45.00 and upwards; Steerage on Cymric, Germanic, and Britannic, $25.50; on Majestic and Teutonic, $27.00.

For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE, Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE.

GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY.

From Pier 54 N. R., foot West 24th St.

Furnessia, July 16, Noon | Anchoria, July 2, Noon
Ethiopia, July 23, Noon | Furnessia, Aug. 20, Noon

Cabin Passage, $50 and Upwards.
Second Cabin:
Furnessia, $37.50. Other steamers, $35.
Steerage Passage:
Furnessia, $24.50. Other Steamers, $23.50.

For new illustrated Book of Tours, etc., apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, agts., 7 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.

Campania, July 16, 2 PM | Lucania, Aug. 6, 9 AM
Umbria, July 23, 9 AM | Etruria, Aug. 13, 11 AM
Aurania, July 30, Noon | Campania, Aug. 20, 8 AM

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

DIRECT LONDON SERVICE.

Wilsons & Furness-Leyland Line, Ld.

Victoria..........July 16 | Alexandra..........July 30
Boadicea..........July 23 | Winifreda..........Aug. 6

New 10,000-ton modern steamers. Superior accommodation for saloon passengers. Elegant music. Smoking and dining saloons.

SANDERSON & SON, Agents, 29 Broadway.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Between San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Hongkong:
Steamers leave San Francisco.

GAELIC, via Honolulu..........July 26, 1 P. M.
DORIC, via Honolulu..........Aug. 13, 1 P. M.
BELGIC, via Honolulu..........Sept. 3, 1 P. M.
PERU, via Honolulu..........Sept. 13, 1 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu..........Sept. 22, 1 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver

TO JAPAN AND CHINA:

EMPRESS OF INDIA.....Aug. 1, Oct. 10, Jan. 2
EMPRESS OF JAPAN..Aug. 22, Nov. 7, Jan. 30
EMPRESS OF CHINA..Sept. 12, Dec. 5, Feb. 27

Fast route to the Philippine Islands.

TO HONOLULU, FIJI AND AUSTRALIA:

WARRIMOO, July 28. | AORANGI, Aug. 25.

Second cabin accommodations very low rates. For freight and passenger rates apply 353 Broadway and 65 Wall St.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

UNINTERRUPTED SERVICE.

Shortest Sea Trips Out of New York.

Delightful tours to Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petesburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M. and Saturday at 4 P. M.

W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't & Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight.

PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."

Finest and fastest river steamers in the world. Daily except Sunday.

Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40
" " West 22d St. Pier.....9

For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill and Hudson. Best route to the CATSKILLS, SARATOGA, etc. Through tickets, NORTH, EAST, and WEST. Baggage checked from residence to destination by New York Transfer Co.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.

Steamers ONTEORA (new) and KAATERSKILL leave foot of Christopher St. every week-day at 6 P. M.

On Saturdays ONTEORA at 1:30 P. M. and KAATERSKILL at 6 P. M.

Trains for Cairo, Palenville, Otis Summit, Haines Corners, Tannersville, etc., connect. Bicycles free. Horses and carriages taken. Descriptive folder mailed free.

Albany Evening Line.

The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell.

Leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) West 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, POKEEPSIE, HYDE PARK, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

RAMSDELL LINE FOR NEWBURGH, CALLING at West Point, Cold Spring, and Cornwall—Fishkill (by ferry.)—Leaves Pier 24, North River, foot Franklin St., week days, (except Saturday,) 5 P. M.; Saturdays 3 P. M.; landing at 132d St., N.R., 3:30; Sundays, 9 A.M.; 132d St., N.R., 9:30.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS leave foot of Christopher St. every week-day at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R. Saturdays an extra boat (new steamer ONTEORA) at 1:30 P. M. for Catskill, with annex to Hudson.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Sunday Excursion, $1.00. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days, 3 P. M. and 12 midnight; Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight; week day steamers arrive in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

NEW YORK AND LONG BRANCH RAILROAD.

SUMMER SCHEDULE.

All Rail Line for Long Branch, Ocean Grove, Asbury Park, and Atlantic Coast Resorts to Point Pleasant.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW YORK AS FOLLOWS:

From foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets 4:45, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, *1:20, (Saturdays only,) 2:30, *3:10, *3:40, 4:20, *5:10, 7:00 P. M. Sundays 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

From Foot Liberty Street, 4:30, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., *1:00, (Saturdays only,) 2:15, *3:30, 3:53, *4:45, 5:30, 6:15, 8:00, (Saturdays only,) P. M. Sundays 9:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.

From South Ferry, Foot Whitehall Street, 8:25, 10:00 A. M., *1:00, (Saturdays only,) 2:10, *3:30, 3:40, *4:40, 5:25, 6:10, 7:50 (Saturdays only) P. M. Sundays 8:55 A. M., 3:55 P. M.

From Foot West Twenty-third Street 8:50, 11:50 A. M., *12:50, (Saturdays only,) 2:20, *2:50, *3:20, 3:50, *4:50, 6:50 P. M. Sundays 7:50, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M.

Sunday trains do not stop at Ocean Grove and Asbury Park.

*Denotes express trains.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is ten minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

7:50 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:50 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:50 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:50 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.

5:50 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.

7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.

7:40 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.

8:20 P. M. MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Altoona, East Liberty, Pittsburg, and points West, daily except Sunday. No coaches.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:50, 8:20, 9:20, 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:50, 1:50, (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sunday, 8:20, 9:20, 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., (3:20 "Congressional Lim., all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:20 P. M., 12:05 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:20 A. M. and 8:50 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:50 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:50 A. M. week days and 7:40 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—1:50 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 2:10 P. M.) Through Vestibuled Train. Buffet Parlor Cars, Passenger Coach, and Combined Coach.

CAPE MAY.—12:50 P. M. week days. Through Pullman Buffet Parlor Car.

Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:50, 11:50 A. M., (12:50 Saturdays only,) 2:20, 2:50, 3:20, 3:50, 4:50, 6:50 P. M. Sundays, 7:50, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 4:45, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, (1:20 Saturdays only,) 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, 7:00 P. M. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10, 7:20, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, (9:50 Penna. Limited,) 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, (Dining Car,) 11:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:20, 4:20 (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sundays, 6:10, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, 9:50, (Limited,) 9:50, 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., 1:50, (Dining Car,) 3:50, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House, West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "1274 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. | J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey

Anthracite coal used exclusively.
Four tracks, "Electro Pneumatic" Signals.
Stations in New York, foot of Liberty St. and South Ferry, Whitehall St.
Trains leave foot of Liberty St.
On and after June 26, 1898.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:00, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:30, (4:40 to Easton,) 5:45, (7:30 to Easton,) P. M. Sundays, 4:30, (7:00 to Easton,) A. M., 1:00, 5:30 6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 4:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading and Harrisburg at 4:00, 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, (10:00, 11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:45, 4:30, 5:00, 5:45, (9:00 to Reading,) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, (11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:00, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 5:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

ALL RAIL ROUTE.

FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., (1:00 Saturdays only,) (1:30 Red Bank only,) 2:15, 3:30, 3:53, (4:30 Red Bank only,) 4:45, 5:30, 6:15, (8:00 Saturdays only,) P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.

For Atlantic Highlands, 4:30, 5:50, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:30, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

For Lakewood, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:15 A. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:30 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., 2:15, 4:45, 6:15 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE.

FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.

From Pier 8 N. R., foot of Rector St.

For Atlantic Highlands, Highlands of Navesink, Normandie, Rumson Beach, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, 4:30, 9:00, 11:00, A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.

For Elberon, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 9:00, 11:00 A. M., (1:00 Saturdays only,) 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.

From foot of Liberty St.

Week days, 4:30, 8:00, 10:00, (11:30, Dining Car,) A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 3:30, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 4:30, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 1:45, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Additional trains for Philadelphia week days, 9:00 A. M., 4:00, 4:30, 7:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

BOATS LEAVE SOUTH FERRY, WHITEHALL ST.

Week days, 7:10, 7:55, 8:25, 8:40, 8:55, 9:08, 9:20, 9:35, 10:00, 10:15, 10:45, 11:08, 11:30, 11:55 A. M., 12:25, 12:45, 1:00, 1:25, 1:45, 2:10, 2:25, 2:55, 3:30, 3:40, 3:55, 4:25, 4:40, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:10, 6:25, 6:55, 7:30, 7:50, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:40 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 7:00, 7:55, 8:55, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 1:45, 2:30, 3:00, 3:55, 4:20, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:30, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:55, 10:55 P. M., 12:15 mdt.

Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,284, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.

Stations foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.,) Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.

*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.

*6:10, 6:20 A. M. daily, (Sundays *6:45, 7 A. M.) for EASTON and intermediate stations.

*7:50, 8:20 A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; dining car and chair car to Buffalo.

*11:50, 12:00 noon daily, except Sunday,

"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."

Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Cars. Dining-Car Service. Meals a la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through sleepers to Detroit and Chicago.

*12:50, 1:00 P. M. daily for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, and coal branches. Chair car to Mauch Chunk.

*3:50, 4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car for Wilkesbarre.

*4:50, 5:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and intermediate stations. Chair Car to Easton.

*4:50, 5:15 P. M. Sundays only for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.

*5:50, 6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and principal intermediate stations.

*6:50, 7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto. Dining Car New York to Easton.

*7:40, 8:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, BUFFALO, and TORONTO. Pullman Sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.

*8:20, 8:30 P. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleeper to Chicago.

Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for SOUTH PLAINFIELD, BOUND BROOK, and intermediate points leave as follows: *10:20, 10:50, *10:20, 10:30, (Sundays only,) A. M., *2:20, 2:30, *3:50, 4:10, *5:50, and 6:30 P. M.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 273, 355, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence through to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R.R.

Leave New York, Whitehall Terminal, South Ferry, and foot of Liberty Street.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Sundays.

CHICAGO, *4:30, A. M., *1:45 P. M., *12:15 night.
PITTSBURG, *4:30 A. M., †3:30 P. M., *1:45 P. M., *12:15 night, (4:30 A. M. trains from Liberty Street only.)
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, *10:00 A. M., *5:55 P. M.
NEW ORLEANS, *4:55 P. M., (through sleeper.)

ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.

WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, †7:55, *10:00 (Diner,) *11:30 A. M., (Diner,) †1:00 P. M., *1:45 (Diner,) †3:30, (Diner,) *4:55, (Diner,) *5:55 P. M. and *12:15 night. NORFOLK, *11:30 A. M.

All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,284 B'dway, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

9 HOURS TO NIAGARA FALLS.

All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, as follows:

8.30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS, LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:32, Toronto 9 P. M., Detroit 11:10 P. M. Train is limited to its seating capacity.

8.33 A. M.—ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS, THOUSAND ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL SPECIAL, daily, except Sunday—For Clayton, Adirondack Mountain Points, Malone, and Montreal, via Utica.

8.45 A. M.—FAST MAIL—Daily, for Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.

9.40 A. M.—SARATOGA AND MONTREAL SPECIAL, daily, except Sunday—For Catskill Mountains, Troy, Saratoga, Lake George, Green Mountains, and Montreal.

10.00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily, 24-hour train to Chicago, via Michigan Central; due Buffalo 8:40, Niagara Falls 9:30 P. M., Chicago 9:00 A. M. Sleeping and Parlor cars only. Parlor car to Richfield Springs, except Sundays.

10.30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For Buffalo and all important New York State points.

1.00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED and CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily—For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Chicago.

3.30 P. M.—TROY AND SARATOGA SPECIAL, except Sunday—For Garrison, (West Point,) Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy, and Saratoga.

5.00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore; due Cleveland 7:15 A. M. Connects for Cincinnati, due 5:15 P. M., due Toledo 10:05 A. M., Chicago 4:00 P. M. Sleeping and parlor cars only.

6.00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati.

6.25 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Troy, Plattsburg, Burlington, Montreal, and, except Saturday nights, for Ottawa.

7.40 P. M.—ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS, THOUSAND ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL EXPRESS, daily—For Clayton, Adirondack Mountain Points, Malone, and Montreal, via Utica.

8.45 P. M.—BUFFALO AND SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL. Daily—For Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9.00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL. Daily—Sleeping car only for points on Fall Brook, via Lyons, and for Rochester and Buffalo.

9.15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS. Daily—For Oswego, Ogdensburg, Cape Vincent, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Auburn Road.

12.10 Night—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. For Chicago, every night except Sunday nights. Sunday nights, Chicago sleepers leave at 9:15.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:15 A. M. and 3:27 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield. Sundays only at 9:20 A. M. Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Ticket offices at 113, 261, 413, and 942 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. Station, and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone "2790 Thirty-eighth Street" for New York Central Cab Service.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.

EDGAR VAN ETTEN, General Superintendent. | GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Pass. Agent.

WEST SHORE R. R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows, and 15m. earlier from foot of Franklin St.:

A, 10:00 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Cornwall, Newburgh, Kingston, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, and all Catskill Mountain points.

B, 11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Cranston's, West Point, Kingston, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Catskill Mountains, Albany, Saratoga, and Lake George.

1:00 P. M. CONTINENTAL LIMITED, Daily, for Albany, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis. Arrives Chicago and St. Louis next afternoon.

1:15 P. M. Half-Holiday Special. Runs Saturdays only for all Catskill Mountain points.

C, 4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Conton, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Catskill Mountains, Catskills, and Albany.

C, 4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Congers, Cranston's, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, and intermediate stations to Albany.

6:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany, Saratoga, Montreal, and Eastern Canada.

6:30 P. M. Chicago and St. Louis Limited. Daily, for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Richester, Buffalo, and Toronto.

8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis. Saturday night has sleeping car for Catskill Mountains.

A, B, C.—Leaves Brooklyn Annex A, 9:15 A. M. B, 10:45 A. M. C, 3:05 P. M. Jersey City P. R. R. Station. A, 9:45 A. M. B, 11:20 A. M. C, 3:35 P. M.

Time Table at principal hotels and offices.

C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN

Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.

VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.

8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace Cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.

1:00 P. M. (daily)—CHICAGO and BUFFALO VESTIBULED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, &c. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars to Elmira. Through sleeping cars and day coach to Chicago, arriving at 4:15 P. M. next day.

4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

7:00 P. M. (daily)—CHICAGO and BUFFALO VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Through Buffet Sleeping Car to Chicago.

8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleeper for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving Buffalo 8 A. M.

9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway; 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, and 942 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 61 West 125th St.; 235 Columbus Av., New York; 338 and 723 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.

Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD

Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers Street, as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d Street:

9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford, arrives Buffalo 8 P. M. Parlor car to Buffalo.

9:15 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Port Jervis and Monticello. Daily except Sunday for Lackawaxen, Honesdale, and important local points to Elmira. Pullman Parlor Cars for Monticello and Elmira.

2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago, arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily, arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 7:20 A. M., Jamestown 7:00 A. M., Youngstown 10:27 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland. Café Library Car.

9:15 P. M.—Daily solid train for Binghamton, Elmira, Waverly, Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

Tickets, local time cards, and Pullman accommodation at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., and 273 West 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New York; 338 and 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn; 122 River St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN RY.

Trains leave foot of W. 42d St. as follows, (15 minutes earlier from Franklin St.:)

7:55 A. M.—Day Express for all stations. Connections for Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska. Parlor Cars.

9:15 A. M.—Mountain Express to Liberty and intermediate stations. Lake Kiamesha and White Lake. Parlor Cars.

1:00 P. M. (Saturdays only)—Stations to Rockland, Lake Kiamesha, and White Lake. Parlor cars.

3:15 P. M.—Vestibule Limited. Stations to Rockland, Lakes Mohonk, Minnewaska, Kiamesha, and White Lake. Parlor cars.

6:15 P. M. (Franklin St. 5:45 P. M.)—To Chicago, (daily.) Stops at Middletown, Liberty, L. Manor, Walton, Norwich, Oneida, Oswego, Niagara Falls. Wagner Sleeper and Reclining Chair Car (seats free) through to Chicago, via Wabash.

TICKETS AND PARLOR CAR SEATS AT 371 Broadway, N. Y. N. Y. Transfer Co. checks baggage from residence to destination.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

SOUTHERN SCHOOL BOOKS

Objections in Some Localities to the Use of Northern Histories of the United States.

IT IS SAID THEY ARE BIASED

Richmond, Va., Is One of the Objecting Places—The American Book Company of This City Interested in the Issue There.

Secretary Gilman H. Tucker of the American Book Company made a statement yesterday in reference to a dispatch from Richmond, Va., stating that B. B. Munford, attorney for the American Book Company at that place, had created a sensation by stating before the Board of Public Instruction that unless the company represented by him should again get the contract for supplying the books for use in the schools the Democratic Party in Virginia would be ruined. The dispatch also says that Major Norman V. Randolph, one of the leading Confederate veterans of the war, will appear before the board and make charges against certain citizens.

Mr. Tucker said he had received no advices about Mr. Munford's speech, but he doubted that any such remarks as stated in the dispatch were made. "Mr. Munford," said Mr. Tucker, "is a prominent lawyer and a former State Senator, and I do not believe he made any such wild assertion. What he probably did say was that it would be a bad thing for the party to saddle the State with the expense of changing all the text books for school use.

"It appears that some time ago a sentiment was started in the South against the use in the schools there of Northern histories of the United States. Barnes's 'History of the United States' is one of the books supplied by us, and certain camps of Confederate Veterans contended that it has a Northern bias. They advocated the adoption of histories by Southern authors giving more Southern views. Trading on this, a certain publishing concern in Richmond has begun quite a crusade in the newspapers of that section, stating that it would be able to save the State $75,000 a year if it got the contract, and stating also that the State had paid every year for school books about $700,000. All this is the veriest nonsense. We supply about two-thirds of the books for the Virginia schools, and our sales last year amounted to $52,000, so that the whole amount cannot be far in excess of $100,000 a year. The text books are selected by the board every four years, and, the term for the new adoption having arrived, some twenty-five houses have had representatives before the board to present the merits of their several publications. On the adoption of a resolution to hear the representatives in alphabetical order, our company was heard from among the first.

"As for the part of the dispatch relating to Major Randolph, I know only that this gentleman was connected with a Southern corporation that failed some time ago owing us a considerable sum of money, which we have been vainly trying to collect, and his animus against us probably arises from that fact. What his alleged charges are, or whom against, I do not know."

In connection with Mr. Tucker's statement regarding the sentiment in favor of Southern school books, The Petersburg Index-Appeal has lately published an editorial which says:

> The board should, of course, see that books selected for our schools do not blacken the memory of Southern men who took part in the civil war with charges of treason, and that they do not misrepresent the events and occurrences of that war. These precautions observed, the sole remaining question should occur on the technical and scientific merits of the books themselves, regardless of where they are made or by whom they are made. An inaccurate and unscientifically prepared book should derive no advantage from the circumstance that it is written by a Southern author and printed by a Southern publisher. Especially should the board guard against that class of publications which play upon the passions and prejudices of the Southern people by misrepresenting and maligning the people of the North, thus keeping alive the feelings of sectional enmity to the detriment of a wholesome National spirit. Such Southern books are quite as bad as that class of Northern books which foolishly vilify and insult the Southern people. Perhaps the time has not come for a strictly accurate and impartial history of the civil war, but surely the time has passed when there should be any other feeling between all the sections of this country than those of a magnanimous forbearance, and forgiveness and obliteration of everything that is disagreeable in the past.

The Richmond Times, also writing editorially on this subject, after quoting the above, says:

> The question of merit is the first question to be considered. But we do not think that the commercial question is to be ignored. If the Virginia publishers can offer books that are as good and as cheap as any others in competition, we have no hesitation in saying that the preference should be given to the Virginia concern.
>
> The public-school system of Virginia costs the taxpayers of this State about $1,000,000 a year, and if it can be made to help the industrial interests of the State without in any way impairing the efficiency of the system, it is good business and common sense to do so.

NEW CLOTHES AND INSANITY.

Cohen Was Skeptical of His Customer's Mental State When Caught.

While William Cohen, who keeps a clothing and furnishing goods store at 2,034 Third Avenue, was dusting his stock yesterday morning a young man, somewhat seedy in appearance, entered, and, after some desultory remarks about the American army in Cuba, asked to be shown an outfit. Soon he had removed his frayed garments and stood, newly clad from head to foot. As a finishing touch, he purchased a silk handkerchief, and, waving this playfully at Cohen, said: "I guess I suit now. Good-bye."

The young man made a movement toward the door, and Cohen jumped for him, and a tussle followed. Policeman Cullen of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station came up, and it was with difficulty that he got the young man under control. When brought before Magistrate Wentworth in the Harlem Police Court the young man told an incoherent story and gave evidence of being insane. Cohen told Magistrate Wentworth that the prisoner was sane until it came time to pay for the clothes; then he became insane. The prisoner said his name was George Rame, but couldn't remember where he lived. He was sent to Bellevue for examination.

YOUNG ENNIS DISCHARGED.

He Was Accused of Having Poisoned the Central Park Donkeys.

Robert Ennis, the fifteen-year-old boy who used to have charge of the five Central Park donkeys which have died within the past eight weeks, was discharged yesterday in the Yorkville Court. He had been arrested on suspicion of having poisoned the animals, but the evidence to hold him Magistrate Simms considered insufficient. Ennis was discharged by John Lucas, the owner of the donkeys, six weeks ago. The first animal died eight weeks ago, and the last Monday. George Lewis and William Dolt, two employes of Lucas, said they had heard Ennis say he would get even with Lucas. Ennis was arrested on their information. Dr. Henry D. Gill of East Fifty-seventh Street, testified that he had found evidences of an irritant poison in the stomach of the animal that died Monday. He thought it might be arsenic or strychnine. He said afterward that he had not made a chemical analysis of the finding, and he thought it possible that the animals may have died from a decomposition of food.

Collision in the Narrows.

The tug Major McKinley while returning from sea with Scows No. 10 and 11, belonging to the James McSperritt Dredging Company of Jersey City, was in collision at 6 o'clock last night in the Narrows with the British steamer Hillbrook, bound to Avonmouth. One of the scows was badly damaged, and was beached above Fort Hamilton. The remaining scow escaped much damage. None of the crew on the scows was injured. The Hillbrook proceeded on her voyage, apparently uninjured. The United States steamer Nimrod of the harbor Supervisor's fleet took one man off Scow No. 10 and landed him at Fort Hamilton. The Major McKinley suffered no damage.

The Plymouth to Go Into Dry Dock.

The Fall River Line steamboat Plymouth, which was disabled while coming from Providence to New York Tuesday night, and whose passengers were brought to New York by the New Haven steamboat C. H. Northam, arrived here yesterday in tow. She will go into dry dock for repairs.

"BIG BILL" MASON IN COURT.

He and His Friends Suspected of a Recent Robbery in Newark—Requisition for Him Granted.

Nitrate of silver stains on the hands of "Big Bill" Mason, "Red" Spencer, and Thomas Reilly have, Capt. McClusky claims, connected the men with the burglary of an assay office in Newark, N. J., which occurred last Thursday night. Mason, Spencer, Reilly, and James Coffey were arrested after a desperate struggle last Monday night. Mason is wanted for the murder of Major Wilson, the Philadelphia librarian, who was killed and robbed last August.

Yesterday morning Emil Schneider, an assayist, who has an office at 9 and 13 Railroad Place, Newark, N. J., called at Police Headquarters and told Capt. McClusky that his office was entered last Thursday night and $1,400 worth of silver stolen. In robbing the place the thieves had spilled a bottle of nitrate of silver on the floor. The safe had been blown open and the valuables taken therefrom.

Capt. McClusky after the recital of the burglary went down into the cells where the four desperadoes are kept and examined their hands. He found stains left by the acid on the hands of Mason, Reilly, and Spencer. Nitrate of silver leaves a peculiar mark, and there is no doubt of the stains having been caused by that acid.

In the Centre Street Police Court, yesterday, Mason was remanded to Police Headquarters to await the Philadelphia officers, a requisition having been granted by Gov. Black. Four detectives will come to this city to take Mason to Philadelphia. Spencer and Reilly were held for the Newark, N. J., robbery, and officers from that city will probably arrive in a day or two for them. Coffey had no charge against him, but was remanded for further investigation.

When Mason was arraigned in court he was the object of much curiosity. His coat collar was discolored by blood stains and his ears and the side of his face were bruised where he was hit by the butt end of the revolver. When remanded he asked that he be sent to the Tombs. "Don't send me to Police Headquarters; I've had enough of that place," he said.

RAPID TRANSIT BOARD MEETS.

Representatives of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Make Suggestions to the Commissioners.

With the exception of the Mayor and Controller, all the members of the Rapid Transit Commission were present at a meeting held yesterday afternoon in the board's office, at 256 Broadway. Counsel Albert B. Boardman and Engineer William B. Parsons were also in attendance. At the conclusion of the session, which was not public, Secretary Lewis L. Delafield declined to say what business had been transacted except to admit that Edward Lauterbach and Rudolph E. F. Flinsch of 54 Wall Street had made suggestions with reference to Rapid Transit that were taken into consideration by the board.

Mr. Lauterbach, on the contrary, spoke freely of the suggestions he had made. Both he and Mr. Flinsch were working in the interest of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroads. "When I heard how the board regarded that the Manhattan Railway Company had refused to continue negotiations," Mr. Lauterbach said, "I was very sorry and disappointed. Especially so when I considered that in the present condition there was little hope for the elevated extension from the Brooklyn Bridge up Centre and Canal Streets. So I simply called upon the board to discuss and call their attention to the advantages of this loop.

"I tried to impress on them how important this loop would be. A passenger, after the Canal and Centre Street extension had been put in, could ride from almost any part of Manhattan to almost any part of Brooklyn, not for one fare, probably, but at a great increase of convenience. The Commissioners listened attentively and seemed to attach importance to my views."

HUDNUT'S PHARMACY CREDITORS

They Agree to Give the Corporation Extensions Up to Two Years.

A meeting of creditors of Hudnut's pharmacy of 205 Broadway was called yesterday at the office of Edward S. Savage, 31 Nassau Street, to submit a proposition to them for a settlement of outstanding bills. The proposition was in the nature of an extension on all liabilities up to date. The company proposed to pay creditors 100 cents on the dollar in four payments of 25 per cent. each in six, twelve, eighteen, and twenty-four months on present liabilities, and all purchases made hereafter to be paid for in cash.

It is stated that the business is perfectly solvent, that it is profitable, and that the assets are largely in excess of liabilities. The liabilities are $16,000 for merchandise and $7,000 to a bank. The company's bills are scattered among a large number of creditors, and are mostly for small amounts. It was stated that it was found impossible to pay them all at once, and it was deemed best to ask an extension and then pay cash on future purchases, and thus save the profit of 10 to 15 per cent. which they would have to pay on time purchases.

Mr. Savage said that all the creditors present agreed to grant the extension, and to extend the company every courtesy in the future. The matter was not in the nature of a business embarrassment, but simply a business proposition to those with whom the concern did business. It is understood that the company lost $17,000 in the up-town store, at 1,201 Broadway, which was opened in the Spring of 1895 and given up in December, 1896.

Hudnut's pharmacy is a corporation incorporated under New Jersey laws in June, 1892, with a capital stock of $100,000, which succeeded then to the old-established business under the old Herald building, at 212 Broadway. Frederick F. Anness was President and George H. Bancroft Treasurer. The company has had a low credit rating at Bradstreet's for the past two years.

THE WILL OF JOHN G. BUTLER.

Suit for Its Construction Begun by the Executor.

A suit for the construction of the will of John G. Butler has been begun in the Supreme Court by Charles T. Duncklee. He is executor under the will. The value of the estate is estimated at $713,000. Of the estate only about $13,000 is in real property.

According to the terms of the will, Mrs. Francella Butler, widow of the testator, is to receive one-third of the real estate and is to have the income of a $25,000 trust fund. At her death this fund is to revert to the residuary estate.

The remainder of the estate the testator leaves with the executor in trust for his children, Ethel Cole Butler, Maud Duncklee Butler, Blanche Jane Butler, and John A. Butler. The will directs that the daughters shall receive their share of the estate when they arrive at the age of twenty-one years. The son, however, is only to receive $5,000 when he attains his majority. On his twenty-fifth birthday he is to get $10,000, and when he reaches the age of thirty he is to get the remainder of his share of the estate. At the death of the beneficiaries their share shall go to the nephews and nieces of the testator.

Mrs. Butler raises the question as to the validity of the trusts created by her husband. She asserts that she should receive her dower in the estate as well as the special bequests. She also questions the rights and duties of the executor.

JAFFA REFUSED TO STRIKE.

He Had a Delegate Who Annoyed Him Arrested.

Solomon Jaffa, a tailor, of 329 East Thirty-first Street, summoned to the Yorkville Court yesterday morning Jacob Cohen of East Twenty-ninth Street, a delegate of the Ladies' Tailors' Central Organization which has a strike in progress.

Jaffa gets $18 a week, and when the strike came and Cohen asked him to stop work he refused. He says Cohen threatened to drive him out of the country, with the aid of the union. When Jaffa saw two pickets near his house Wednesday morning he went to the police, who told him to go to court. He then got a summons for Cohen. Magistrate Simms warned Cohen not to interfere with workers or he would get into trouble.

Men Burned in Varnish Factory.

Two men were burned, one seriously, in the Star Varnish Works in Long Island City yesterday. They were Max Wahl of 465 East Tenth Street, Manhattan, and Max Gross of 188 Debevoise Street, Brooklyn. The men are married and were employed in the boiling room of the factory. A pot of varnish boiled over and set the room on fire. Some of the varnish spattered on the men. Wahl's face, arms, and hands and Gross's hands were injured.

CITIZENS' UNION PROTESTS

A Statement by Mr. Von Briesen Regarding the Proposed Elections Legislation.

APPEALS TO PUBLIC OPINION

He Declares the New York Charter Was Forced Upon the People with the Claim that It Extended Home Rule.

Arthur Von Briesen, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Union, yesterday sent out the following statement, addressed to the voters of New York:

The Citizens' Union calls your attention to the proposal to put our local elections under State control, and invites co-operation toward organising the public opinion of this city in protest against it.

The occasion, the proposed action, and the leadership under which it is proposed illustrate how utterly city interests are looked upon as party spoils, to be allotted for partisan advantage; the boldness to which our patience has encouraged our bosses, and the promptness and vigor with which we must act unless we are to be deprived, even more thoroughly than now, not merely of our share in the government of this city, but of opportunity to recover it.

Our present charter was forced upon us by the party now in power in the State, with the claim that it recognized and extended home rule. Gov. Black's message is ideal in cool assumption of the right and duty of the party in control of the State to substitute State supervision whenever it can secure advantage thereby.

As the subject of interference it has chosen the one function, which in arbitrarily ruled nations is manipulated by the State, but which in every really free country is considered as peculiarly the care of each locality, against outside influence or control over which it should jealously guard.

It is but a few years since Federal supervision over local elections became so flagrant an abuse that it was summarily buried without mourners. It is now proposed to single out the great, intelligent, orderly City of New York, so lately and so ostentatiously endowed with apparently imperial powers, for the application of a system which proved intolerable to communities where the call for it was infinitely greater and the damage to be done infinitely less. That rural towns of Westchester and Queens are included with us but makes more grotesque the proposition to submit our city, together with these, to tutelage, on the theory that its urban character calls for aid from the State at large.

The present occasion furnishes a climax to a series of events so flagrant that they need no comment. Early in 1897 our Legislature, under similar control as now, forced a charter upon our city, without giving us a chance to vote upon it, meeting every protest by the loud claim that home rule and the separation of city from State affairs were alike assured us.

A Change of Front.

This had hardly been done when the spokesman of the dominant State, and minority city, party, advocated the rule of the city by the very cabal, to defeat which his own party was then inviting the co-operation of good citizens, as preferable to that of its citizens as such.

In the event, his party, compelled to choose between a Citizens' Union for the best government of the city and the very organization, exposure of whose crimes had been its own stock in trade, choose the later, and secured its victory.

The State is more frequently under Republican, the city under Democratic, control.

As the charter was drawn, the Republican machine here considered itself permanently assured of a fair division with Tammany Hall (to the exclusion of independent citizens) of important fields of patronage—notably the police of the city—somewhat dependent, however, upon the political good faith of the Democratic Mayor in carrying out the deal thus prepared by law. It is now claimed that Mayor Van Wyck has not given the Republican machine its share, (as, indeed, until lately seemed probable,) and that its only safety lies in putting the control of New York City elections in the hands of the Governor, (more likely to be a partisan Republican,) and thus relegating Tammany in turn to his sense of fairness—carefully providing, however, for such abundant patronage to be divided between the two as shall keep a full corps of Hessians over in arms against any independent movement.

If plainer proof were needed of how uncalled for by any public interest is the legislation proposed, circumstances furnish it here: For almost a generation the purity of our elections in New York City, as compared with those of the rest of the State, has proved the efficacy of our local measures against election frauds. From its alleged low position in the scale of literacy New York has steadily risen until, with all our foreign born population, it is not here, but in our great rural counties, that is found the largest proportion of those who are unable to read or write the English language. For the last twenty-five years it has been outside of the City of New York that the great election scandals of this State have been found. It is in the Upper Hudson, and the "Southern Tier" counties that grow annual crops of bribery scandals, and from the Yates caucuses, which have long been notorious, to Troy's carnival of corruption and violence, the most brazen frauds and the boldest outrages have been perpetrated outside of our bourds.

Such are the conditions under which, coming himself from one of the worst of sinning communities, our Executive summons it, with others of like smirched repute, to put in leading strings the City of New York, the good order and general fairness of whose elections have been long and even more and more a just source of pride to her citizens.

No Hope in Such a Law.

It would be vain to hope that, vicious as may be its principle, such a law might work well. Our experience is too recent. The blindest partisan of our Governor will scarcely claim for him more of culture, impartiality, and conservatism than characterized the judges to whom we owed Davenport and his iron cage, (for men who were imprisoned only until they had lost their vote, and who were never given a trial.) Even had we not had this warning, it would be scarcely less preposterous in one breath to call for election reform in New York City, and in the next to propose that this be effected by leaving the selection of captains for this crusade to the Executive who has already given us Aldridge and Payn.

We regret the many objectionable features of our present election system, framed as it is to divide patronage between partisan machines and to obstruct independent nominations and voting. But we believe its evils would be aggravated by the legislation proposed, or by the extension of State supervision to matters which it should be the special privilege and duty of the citizens of each locality to administer themselves.

This bill violates every principle of home rule; it disregards the Constitutional provisions designed to protect local communities against State interference; it subjects elections in the City of New York to regulations and restrictions not imposed on other cities and communities. With all these obnoxious features it affords no additional protection to the purity of the ballot—it merely displaces local officials and replaces them by a set of State officials; it presents no guarantee that the new office holders will have any higher standards or better qualifications than the present ones. The only positive effect of the law is to give mischievous patronage to the Governor of the State and furnish the means to build up a new political machine.

The citizens of New York are alive to the obstacles that stand in the way of honest and independent elections. The main impediment is the present election law. For relief from its unfairness they have long sought, and must continue the struggle until real relief comes. For a remedy against the infringements of the law in their community they are themselves best able to apply it. To wrest this opportunity from them and deliver them to an outside power is not a remedy, but an additional wrong.

We are confident that if to the enactment of such an out-of-date "Force Bill" as that recommended there shall be opposed the aroused common sense of our citizens, there will be occasion to record its effect except upon those who have been bold enough to offer it.

Brokers' Luncheon Club.

Several members of the New York Stock Exchange and other business men in the Wall Street district have organized a Brokers' Luncheon Club, with officers as follows: President—George R. Sheldon; Secretary—Franklin A. Plummer; Treasurer—Joshua W. Davis. The membership of this new organization is now approaching the 400 mark. The purpose of the Brokers' Luncheon Club is fairly described in its title. It is to provide its members with a convenient, comfortable, and exclusive lunching place where such irritations as "tips" shall be unknown. The entire third and fourth floors of the building at 70 Broadway, which extends through to New Street, have been leased by the new club for a period of one year, with the privilege of four years additional. Necessary changes and improvements have been completed, and the clubrooms will soon be ready for use. Special arrangements will be made for a quick lunch service.

Jurisdiction of Sinking Fund.

An opinion was received from Corporation Counsel Whalen at the meeting of the Sinking Fund Commission yesterday to the effect that the Board of Education has no power to lease property without the commission's consent. The Corporation Counsel by this opinion sustained the Controller, who had questioned the legality of a lease of property for school purposes in East One Hundred and Tenth and One Hundred and Sixteenth Streets, which the Board of Education had made.

Some Municipal Appointments.

William F. Thompson has been appointed Inspector of Conduits and Reservoirs in the Department of Water Supply, Brooklyn, at a salary of $1,500 a year. William F. O'Connor of Brooklyn has been appointed doorkeeper to the Board of Aldermen.

THE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

Many Thousand Circulars Setting Forth the Advantages of New York Will Be Distributed.

The officers of the Merchants' Association have issued orders to the staff of that organisation to rush all the work now in hand in the way of literature about New York City and the reduced rates for the purpose of getting it in the mails at the earliest possible moment. The last thing that was prepared was a circular which was gotten up yesterday, and which is now in the hands of the printer. That circular sets forth the reduced rates granted by the railroads running as far west as Chicago and St. Louis; as far south as the Ohio River; as far east as the New England boundary line, and north into Canada. This territory is subdivided into two parts. One part is known as the territory of the Central Passenger Association. The dates in that territory on which reduced rates will be in effect are Aug. 7 to 10, inclusive, and Aug. 27 to 31, inclusive, with a return limit on each ticket of thirty days from the date of sale. The other territory is known as the Trunk Line Association territory. The dates in this second territory on which the reduced rates will be in effect are Sept. 1 to 4, inclusive, and Sept. 10 to 14, inclusive. The return limit is fifteen days from the date of sale instead of thirty days. The circular will be sent to every merchant in all of the territory affected, and to every merchant in every State bounding that territory.

The illustrated booklet entitled "Summer Days and Nights in New York" is also being rushed. It has been promised for today, and 150,000 copies will be distributed free by the Merchants' Association to all merchants throughout the country. The booklet alone will cost something like $10,000, to say nothing of the postage, which at the rate of 1 cent for each book will alone amount to $1,500.

The New England territory is about to be invaded by the Merchants' Association. A new steamship company has been organized to operate lines of steamers from New York to Bangor, New York to Portland, New York to Eastport and St. John's, and New York to Yarmouth and Halifax. The officers of that company have offered to distribute circulars of the Merchants' Association calling attention to the superiority of the New York market as a purchasing place for out-of-town merchants, and various other circulars which have been prepared to convince out-of-town merchants of that fact. Thirty thousand copies have been delivered to the steamship company for free distribution through the agencies which it is about to establish in the territory to which it proposes to run its steamers.

The Southeastern Passenger Association will hold its meeting at Atlanta July 19. The Merchants' Association has made application to the railroads in that territory for reduced rates, and the application will be considered on that date. That territory includes all the States to the east of the Mississippi River and south of the Ohio River.

A vast amount of other literature is also being prepared and sent out.

LURAY MONUMENT UNVEILING.

Will Occur on the Anniversary of the First Battle of Manassas.

The Confederate monument at Luray, Va., the work of Herbert Barbee, will be unveiled on July 21, the anniversary of the first battle of Manassas. An effort is being made among Southern men in New York, many of whom contributed money to assist Mr. Barbee in his work, to organize a party to go to Luray and take part in the ceremonies. These ceremonies will begin with a parade at 10 A. M., in which, in addition to local and visiting military companies, there will be five floats, the first of which will contain forty-five girls representing the States of the Union. The second float will represent "The burial of Latine, the first Confederate soldier killed in battle. (Beginning of the War";) the third "the South crowning the Confederate soldier. (Ending of the War";) the fourth, "North and South united through the supplication of Cuba. (Present,") and the last will carry eleven young women representing the Confederate States. These latter will unveil the statue at noon. After the unveiling there will be speeches and recitations, and forty-five little girls will sing "Bonnie Blue Flag" and "Dixie," the concluding feature being "America," sung by forty-five girls.

The monument is a white marble statue ten feet high, representing a typical Confederate soldier. The statue stands on a marble pedestal, which rises eighteen feet above the ground. The work of Mr. Barbee was begun in 1890.

Citizens of Maryland, Virginia, Texas, Kentucky, Louisiana, West Virginia, New York, Georgia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Mississippi, Florida, South Carolina, Alabama, Pennsylvania, Missouri, and the District of Columbia, assisted Mr. Barbee to defray the expenses of the monument.

MISSING BOY FOUND.

Much to His Father's Grief He Was Charged with Theft.

Eleven-year-old Norman Post, son of Dr. Norman A. Post, 584 Ninth Avenue, mysteriously disappeared Wednesday afternoon. His father and his father's friends searched vainly for the little fellow all night, assisted by the police. Yesterday word that he had been located came from the Thirty-third Street Station. The relieved parent hurried there. He found his son behind iron bars, under a charge of theft. The discovery almost broke the father's heart.

Norman went away from home Wednesday afternoon with another boy, who was somewhat older than himself. This companion suggested the idea of the theft. It was, so it is charged, an attempt to purloin some fruit from a stand on the street. An officer caught the boys in the act, and arrested them. At the stationhouse they both gave fictitious names, and were locked up.

When night came and Norman did not return, Dr. Post became very much worried. After waiting a short while for him, he started out to investigate the trouble, reporting the matter at the Forty-seventh Street Precinct, from where a general alarm was sent in, with a minute description of the missing one. Two special detectives were detailed to work upon the case, and the whole police force was notified to be on the lookout. When the men in the Thirty-third Street Station received the description and notification they recognized immediately the fact that they had the boy. And they so notified Dr. Post.

BOY FALLS INTO A MANHOLE.

Eight-Year-Old Eddy Benkenstein Has an Unusual Experience.

Eight-year-old Eddie Benkenstein of Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Seventeenth Street had an experience late yesterday afternoon that he will remember for a few days. Along toward supper time Eddie's father, who is the janitor of the block, sent the boy to the grocery, urging haste and holding up a penny as a reward if he came back quickly.

Eddie made a dash out of the door and for a short cut ran across the street. He did not see an open manhole that one of T. E. Crimmins's men was about to flush with a hose, and suddenly Eddie disappeared. The only witness to the catastrophe was a woman on a passing car. She almost set the passengers in a panic by jumping up in her seat and pointing at the hole where Eddie was last seen, shouting: "A boy has dropped into it! Help! Help!"

The car was stopped and an investigation started. In the meantime Cornelius Dennine of 307 East Seventy-sixth Street, who was flushing the hole, all unconscious of its tenant, returned to the work and turned the stream into the manhole. The boy, who had been rendered unconscious by the fall, was restored when the cold water struck him, and he set up a cry that resulted in his rescue. He was carried to his home a few feet away, where it was found he was not seriously injured. The passengers got on their car again and went their way, and Dennie for a second time resumed his work of cleanliness. Whether Eddie got the penny or not is a question.

Fire in Finderne, N. J.

BOUND BROOK, N. J., July 14.—The barns, outbuildings, and windmill on the Riverside Stock Farm at Finderne were destroyed by fire this afternoon, and from them the flames spread to the icehouse and creamery of ex-Assemblyman William S. Naughright of Morris County. The flames are supposed to have been the result of spontaneous combustion in new hay. The loss is about $20,000. The insurance is not enough to cover it. The Somerville firemen stopped the flames.

Prisoners Hung Up by the Thumbs.

MANSFIELD, Ohio, July 14.—Forty-five prisoners in the State Reformatory are strung up by the thumbs in dungeons and given only one scant meal a day, having gone on a "strike" because their tobacco supply was cut off.

Stern Bros

direct attention to
their large assortments of
Ladies'
Golf, Bicycle and
Tourist Bloomers
of Silk, Mohair,
Flannel and Linen

West 23d St.

HISTORY OF A BEQUEST.

Jane Jones, Last of Three Sisters Who Saved $30,000 for a Church, Dies from Alcoholism.

In Greenwood Cemetery Wednesday morning the body of Jane Jones was laid away. Only two mourners stood above the open grave. They were the Rev. Albert D. Vail, pastor of the Park Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, to which Jane Jones had a year ago given a fortune of $30,000, and Mrs. Vail, the pastor's wife.

The funeral was the last act in a remarkable drama that involved three long lives spent frugally, industriously, and piously, and directed throughout by one unusual motive, that of a bequest the giving of which beggared the donor and seemingly caused her to depart from the path of strict probity just when she had reached the limit of threescore years and ten.

Fifty years ago Margaret Jones and Mary and Jane, her sisters, and Robert, her brother, came to America from Wales to seek their fortunes. Robert struck out for himself shortly after getting here, but the girls clung together. All secured places as servants and earned good wages. By applying the lessons of economy they had learned in their native mountains, each was enabled to save and regularly lay aside a small sum every month. These amounts were put into a common fund, destined for a common purpose—supposed by all who knew them to be used as a protection against want in the years to come. The sisters were all deeply pious, and it was always to church they went when holidays came.

In time Margaret died. Then Mary followed her, something more than a year ago. Shortly thereafter Jane sent for the Rev. Albert D. Vail, pastor of the Park Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, which she and her sisters had always attended, and told him that her sisters and herself had ever looked forward to giving their savings to that institution, and the fact that they would do so was once explained to Dr. Iglehart, Mr. Vail's predecessor, and settled upon.

She wished Mr. Vail to accept the bequest, which amounted to a little more than $30,000, so that she would have the matter off her mind. He did so, agreeing to see that the church furnished her support for the balance of her days.

Jane Jones was never known to touch a drop of liquor before she made this gift. Immediately afterward she took heavily to drinking, and made no secret of the fact. In a year the effects proved fatal. Saturday she was stricken with convulsions. On Sunday she died. The physician pronounced alcoholism the cause of her death. Her funeral services were conducted by Mr. Vail Tuesday afternoon. Wednesday morning Mr. Vail conducted the funeral, and closed the last chapter in the life of his three strange parishioners.

It develops that Robert Jones, the brother, left a daughter Mary. She is a trained nurse by profession and lives in Rosebank, S. I. It is probable that Mary Jones will make an effort to recover for herself the $30,000. When asked yesterday whether she would or not, she answered: "I will not say, because I don't think it would be well for my interests to do any talking."

CALIFORNIA INSURANCE FIGHT.

Settlement Reached by Foreign Companies and Commissioner Clunie.

The controversy between the foreign fire insurance companies doing business in the State of California and Insurance Commissioner Clunie has at last been settled, according to a private dispatch received by a New York manager yesterday from a member of the coast committee.

The London view of the situation seems to be that, while the New York managers were justified in their intervention between Clunie and the coast managers to avert a series of unnecessary examinations, the San Francisco men are supreme in their own bailiwick.

Some trouble from the Commissioner is still anticipated in regard to the bonds required from the companies by statute, as he may decide that they must be signed by the United States manager. This would, in several instances, give rise to a peculiar complication. If a company has a general attorney in New York or Chicago, and an independent manager in San Francisco there will be some trouble in ascertaining who the United States manager of that company is.

THE CONNECTICUT INDEMNITY.

President and Eight Directors Resign—Controlling Interest Transferred.

The next monthly board meeting of the Connecticut Indemnity Association of Waterbury, Conn., to be held on July 20, will take action in regard to the vacancies caused by the resignations of Judge Erastus S. Ransom, Thomas G. Hillhouse, Henry E. Fanshawe, James J. Belden, Martin A. Knapp, James Gilfillan, Carmon R. Hetfield, and Gen. James Grant Wilson as Directors, and the resignation of Judge Ransom as President of the association.

The association was chartered in 1888, and in August, 1897, a sufficient amount of the stock changed hands to bring about the election of the above Directors and Judge Ransom as President to succeed L. A. Platt. The change was said to be effected at that time with a view to the enlargement of the association's field of operations and influence. The present set of resignations carries with it the transfer of a sufficient amount of the stock to place the management of the association in the hands of Connecticut parties.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The regular monthly meeting of the Executive Committee of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters will be held to-day.

The interests of Marvin S. and M. Dugro Buttler in the Manhattan Fire Insurance Company, amounting to 127 shares, on which President P. B. Armstrong held a sixty-day option, have been purchased by the latter at $126 a share.

Superintendent Orear of the Missouri Insurance Department has notified the Great Eastern Casualty Indemnity Company and the United States Casualty Company that the agents of the International Registry Company and the Metropolitan Indemnity and Registration Company, which use their accident insurance policies, must procure licenses and report the premium receipts for purposes of taxation.

Survivors of La Bourgogne.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., July 14.—Mr. and Mrs. A. C. La Casse, survivors of the Bourgogne disaster, came back to Plainfield this morning to resume their residence here. For the present they are stopping at 19 Craig Place. While they have been stopping in New York, since their return from Halifax, they have been visited by hundreds of people who had friends or relatives perish in the Bourgogne disaster. Mr. La Casse said that his loss of money and baggage amounts to about $800, but as yet he has not sent a claim for damages to the French Line.

W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Loses a Yacht.

NEW LONDON, Conn., July 14.—William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., put in here yesterday afternoon on his sloop yacht Carmita, and reported that while off Point Judith yesterday in the heavy storm he lost his one-rater racing yacht, which was in tow. The racing yacht was a new one which recently arrived from England.

President Pardons an Embezzler.

AUBURN, N. Y., July 14.—D. Lyle Hawthorne, a Buffalo embezzler, was released from Auburn Prison this afternoon on an unconditional pardon granted by President McKinley. He was received at the prison Sept. 23, 1897, on a sentence of two years and six months.

Not one of the 300 short-trouser suits that are now marked $4, but that will well repay a trip to our stores.

They were marked $8, $7 and $6.

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LEGAL NOTES.

Village Ordinance as Affecting the Question of Negligence.—James McCambley obtained a verdict in his favor in his suit in the Supreme Court against the Staten Island Railroad Company for damages for injuries to his horse and wagon, which had been left between the tracks of the railroad in a village on Staten Island. The horse was standing unattended, but when the accident happened the plaintiff had taken the horse by the bit on running up to him. The defendant's counsel requested the court to charge the jury: "In this case it has been proved that an ordinance of the village in which Broad Street lies required the plaintiff not to leave his horse unattended in the street unless the horse was securely tied or fastened, and it is undisputed that the plaintiff was acting in violation of this ordinance when the accident happened. Now, if you find that this accident was to any extent due to the violation of this ordinance by the plaintiff, then your verdict must be for the defendant." The Second Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Woodward, has directed a reversal, holding that the refusal, though the request was erroneous, in asking too much was error in the court in not giving the defendant the full benefit of the ordinance. Its violation was held not to be negligence per se, as a matter of law, and conclusive evidence on the question, but it was competent evidence and sufficient to justify the jury in finding as a fact that its violation was negligence, and the question should have been submitted to the jury. The presence of the plaintiff, who had run out and grabbed the horse by the bit, did not operate to relieve him of the negligence which the jury might have found was involved in violating the ordinance.

⁂

Mechanic's Lien.—An action was brought by George M. Booth in the Erie County Supreme Court for the foreclosure of a mechanic's lien on a lot known as Lot No. 2, owned by Jeanette P. Barron, a married woman. It appeared that the contractor had performed work upon Lots Nos. 1 and 2, both of which belonged to the wife, and made the charge against her husband, Fletcher J. Barron, who ordered the work to be done, and whom the contractor supposed to be the owner of the property. Subsequently he discovered that the property was owned by the wife, and, separating the items which he thought were properly charged to Lot No. 1, he brought an action against the husband for the recovery of its value. Thereafter he brought this action for the foreclosure of the mechanic's lien filed against Lot No. 2, in which he established a lien for $1.40 for setting a few panes of glass which had been broken in the house within ninety days preceding the filing of the lien, for which sum a judgment of foreclosure was ordered, and he also recovered a personal judgment against the wife for the remainder of the account. The judgment secured by the plaintiff has been reversed by the Fourth Appellate Division, which held, per curiam, that the contractor, on discovering the wife's ownership, had a right either to hold the agent (the husband) or the undisclosed principal (the wife) liable, but could not hold both liable as principal, nor could be hold one liable for part of the demand and the other liable for the remaining part as the principal debtor. It was held also that by his action against the husband the plaintiff elected to hold the husband liable as the principal debtor, and could not subsequently maintain an action against the wife for a recovery of the rest of the amount due under the contract.

⁂

Riding a Bicycle Without a Light.—A person riding a bicycle without a light or a signal of warning when objects can be readily discerned only a few feet ahead of him, and he is liable to meet moving vehicles or pedestrians, is held, in Cook vs. Fogarty (Iowa), 30 L. R. A. 488, to be guilty of negligence, which precludes his recovering from the driver of a vehicle with whom he had a collision when the driver did not see him.

⁂

Marriage of Divorced and Paramour.—Marriage in another State where it is lawful by a divorced man and his paramour, who go there to evade the law of their domicile, which prohibits their marriage during the life of his former wife, is held, in re Stull (Penn.), 39 L. R. A. 539, to be invalid at their domicile.

THE LIABILITY OF BANKS.

Important Decision by Justice Hatch in Brooklyn in a Case Where Checks Were Raised.

Justice Hatch of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn has handed down an important decision in regard to the liability of banks. The case was that of Marius J. Lamothe, cashier and bookkeeper for John W. Clark. He had successfully carried on a system of forgery that defied detection. Checks were drawn for pay rolls, the items of which were given to Mr. Clark by Lamothe, and the former always checked these from the items the following day. The checks were returned as vouchers to Mr. Clark, with a list to the bank. Lamothe was detected only after he had raised twenty-one checks, eighteen of which he had restored to their original amount.

The Shoe and Leather Bank, which was involved, charged negligence on Mr. Clark's part in not keeping lists of the checks and by attacking Mr. Clark's statement as regards the amounts of the checks. Justice Hatch said, in part, as follows:

"There is no duty resting upon the depositor to personally examine the vouchers and accounts. He may intrust this matter entirely to an employe who has proved himself competent and trustworthy, and it may be the person who has committeed the forgery, if there exists no knowledge of his wrongdoing, and the depositor is justified in reposing confidence in him.

"In addition to this the Court was authorized to find that the forgeries were so skilful in character and the changes so extensive as to involve the list of paid checks that an examination of the list would have imparted no further information than was obtained from the returned checks. The only certain method of detection was to take the vouchers and compare them with the books kept by the bank. This would have disclosed the forgery. But it would have been extraordinary care, beyond such as is usually taken and is not required by any rule of law known to us. No duty devolved upon the plaintiff to go to this extent. We think the Court below was right in acquitting the plaintiff of negligence for failure to examine the account as returned. Discovery of errors therein and in the vouchers and notice to the bank of the same was only required to be made with due diligence. In this, as we have seen, the plaintiff did not lack.

"As to the point that the plaintiff did not show sufficiently that he had signed checks only for the true amounts there are two answers: First, that he could refresh his recollection from the book entries that he had verified, and then testify as to his independent recollection of the amounts of the checks. This constitutes common law evidence. Or he could testify as to the amounts, though he had no independent recollection of them. The examination of the entries showing the true amounts of the checks made by the plaintiff on the following business day was sufficient to verify the entries, and so prove the true amounts on the checks raised."

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SENATOR KENNEY'S DEFENSE.

He Presents Witnesses Whose Testimony Explains His Relations with the Defaulting Bank Teller.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 14.—Senator Richard R. Kenney of Delaware to-day faced the jury in the fourth day of his trial for aiding and abetting William N. Boggs, the defaulting teller of the First National Bank of Dover in the misapplication of the funds of that institution. The courtroom filled slowly, and there was an unusually large attendance of ladies.

Boggs, the defaulter, was recalled as witness, and the direct examination being resumed, he said that when in 1895 he first told Senator Kenney he was in default, Mr. Kenney asked him how he had concealed it, and said, when the witness expressed his fear of exposure, "You have concealed it before. I don't see why you cannot do it again." The witness also said that in the latter part of 1896 Amos Cole came to him with a letter from Senator Kenney, asking him to loan the bearer $500, and that he would secure it. Boggs gave Cole the money from the bank's funds, and several other sums afterward. The $500 was never returned to the bank.

Three bonds aggregating $7,300 made out to Senator Kenney were identified by witness as belonging to him, (Boggs.) They had been made out to the defendant just before witness disappeared, and were to support Boggs's family during his absence. The bonds had been given to Boggs in exchange for checks he had been carrying along.

Under cross-examination, witness said his downfall was due to faro, poker, and stock gambling. He admitted having said to Ezekiel T. Cooper, now in prison, that Kenney's account was all right. He denied saying that the Senator was not responsible for his trouble. He admitted having said to E. T. Cooper, bookkeeper of the Farmers' National Bank, that he had "manipulated" Senator Kenney's accounts, and at times had temporarily withheld Kenney's deposits when he had a good balance, and at the same time said he held out other people's deposits to pay Kenney's checks. He denied having threatened to get even with Kenney.

Thomas Ewell, a correspondent for The Baltimore Sun, identified an interview he had with Senator Kenney on June 9 of this year, and which was printed in the paper of the following day. The defendant was quoted as saying he knew of Boggs's defalcations as far back as 1895. The Commonwealth here rested its case.

Senator Gray then opened for the defense, and, addressing the jury, said the prosecution had failed to make out a case, but that he would have Senator Kenney and other witnesses testify in order to show conclusively that the defendant is innocent. Before calling any witnesses Senator Gray made application to Judge Bradford for a writ of habeas corpus to summon the Warden of the Trenton (N. J.) prison to produce Ezekiel T. Cooper, who is serving a sentence there for aiding Boggs in misapplying the bank's funds, and who is wanted to refute certain statements made by Boggs. Senator Gray argued the justice of his application, but a ruling was deferred by the Court.

Senator Gray then called William Anderson of Philadelphia, the builder with whom Boggs entered into a contract to build houses in Philadelphia. Mr. Anderson said he did not know Kenney in the transaction at all other than to accept the checks signed by him as he would any accommodation paper.

A. B. McGee, a law partner of Senator Kenney, said that while the Senator was in Washington in the Spring of 1897, Boggs called at the office and together they prepared a deed of assignment of the holdings of Boggs to Senator Kenney. When the latter returned and found what the witness had done he told him he had no right to do so and tore away the deed of assignment from the contract.

Court then adjourned until to-morrow.